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THE REPORT OF THE TARIFF BOARD ON WOOL AND WOOLENS

The Tariff Board Report on Wool and Woolens fills four volumes, 1200 pages in all. It contains a mass of valuable information. Even those who have followed the previous literature on the subject, official and unofficial, cannot fail to find here new and helpful material. Whatever be the serviceability of the report toward settling legislation, its usefulness to the honest-minded inquirer cannot be doubted.

The matter of the report divides itself into two parts, one on wool, the other on the manufactures of wool. The former of these is distinctly more satisfactory than the latter. The passages on wool are well arranged, well put together, well indexed, well summarized. Those on woolens have much more the appearance of being thrown together with some haste,¹ and it is not easy to make out what the results finally come to. The less satisfactory character of the report as regards woolens is probably due to haste in preparation. It was long obvious that the Administration desired to present to Congress a specimen of the kind of work which the Tariff Board was doing. There was pressure to have at least one important report ready early in the session of Congress, and the Tariff Board doubtless was called upon to show its hand before it was ready.

In the report on wool, as in all of the inquiries of the Tariff Board, costs of production in the United States and in foreign countries figure largely. The theory on which the Board was set to work has been that "scientific" tariff revision should rest upon ascertained differences between cost in the United States and in foreign countries. An investigation of this sort, however, in the

¹ There are in the last volume, for example, over one hundred continuous pages of statistics on the efficiency of weavers, which are nothing more than raw material on which a report might be based.

case of commodities of the extractive group, is beset by difficulties, obvious enough to the economist. Costs vary according to the nature of the sources of supply. Some localities have advantages over others, some produce more cheaply than others. Which cost shall be taken as decisive or representative, the highest or lowest? In the case of wool this difficulty is increased by further complications. Wool is a joint product with mutton, and wool and mutton together are often joint products of general farming. How disentangle a separate cost of wool?

The mode in which the Tariff Board has grappled with the problem is instructive; and it seems to me to have been well chosen. "Cost" of wool is reckoned by first ascertaining the total flock cost—that is, the expenses directly incurred by the farmer for his sheep in the way of food, care, shelter. The Tariff Board has wisely disregarded the land in reckoning this cost. In the statements presented at hearings before congressional committees, interest on the value of the land is usually reckoned, not only with regard to wool but with regard to wheat and other staples, as part of the cost of production of agricultural produce. Whether or not influenced by considerations of economic theory, the Tariff Board has thrown out this item, without stopping to consider niceties about the significance of rent on land. The direct cost alone is considered. From this direct cost there are deducted all receipts from other sources than wool; that is, mainly the mutton receipts. The difference is then taken to represent the separate cost of the wool.³

The cost of wool thus ascertained shows extraordinary divergences in different parts of the United States. Three great regions are distinguished and for these the following general results are stated:

	Number of sheep	Cost of wool
1. The region of general farming, extending from the Missouri River eastward over almost the whole of the country	10,000,000	nil
2. The territory or range region.....	35,000,000	11 cents
3. Ohio region	5,000,000	19 "

³ The reader interested in economic theory may compare the procedure with that suggested by Professor Marshall in his *Principles of Economics*, bk. V, ch. 6, section 4, note 2 (p. 388, sixth ed.).

These figures of "cost," as the Board emphasizes, are of a very rough sort, indicating the general situation in the several regions. They are averages. Within each region there are great differences. Even if these be neglected, the general figures indicate how extraordinarily diverse are the conditions in different parts of the country.

In the first region, that of "general farming," the conclusion that the cost of wool is *nil* means simply that the direct expenses of farmers on account of their sheep are met usually by the receipts from mutton. Sheep are kept in small numbers on each farm; their keep costs very little; they are almost always crossbreds—that is, of the breeds yielding good lamb and mutton. Even what the farmer gets from the mutton is usually so much net gain. Certainly what he gets for the wool cannot be said to cost him anything. In other words, in this region sheep-raising and wool-growing would be maintained irrespective of any duty upon wool. Abolition of the duty would mean, at the most, that even more attention than at present would be given to the mutton-yielding breeds of sheep.

In the territory region, where much the largest part of the wool-growing takes place, the situation is different. Within that region there are again greatly varying conditions. The Tariff Board divides it into three sub-regions: a Southwestern district, including Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and the like; a California district; and a Northwestern district, including Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and the rest of the Northwestern states. These three districts, however, can be reduced to two; the southern part of California is similar to the first of them, the northern to the third. In the first the conditions seem to have much similarity to those in Australia. The climate is mild; no winter shelter is needed. The meagre precipitation, which imposes an obstacle to cattle raising, presents none so serious to sheep-growing. The sheep are mostly of Merino breed, hardy and easily herded. They are kept chiefly for wool. Doubtless cost of production is lower here than in any part of the United States, and very likely as low as in competing foreign countries. In the Northwest, on the other hand, the climatic factors influence both the expense of wool-growing and the character of the flocks. More winter shelter is needed and more harvested crops. There is a tendency to cross-breeds, and mutton is looked to for a considerable part of the revenue, either directly

See
South
California

or by the sale of sheep for fattening in the corn-growing region. Harvested crops are resorted to in considerable degree.

Not less important is the circumstance that wherever settled agriculture is possible, either from sufficient local precipitation or through irrigation, farming treads on the heels of wool-growing. This phenomenon, constant in the economic history of the United States, is now unmistakably to be seen in the West and Northwest. In Texas the number of sheep has declined as the eastern part of the state has been settled by farmers. The same has been the case in those parts of California which have been put under the plow or converted into orchards. It is certain that Washington and Oregon will not long remain important ranching states. Throughout Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, wherever irrigation or dry farming are possible, the flocks of sheep will pass away. Only in those regions which because of their limited water supply are necessarily pastoral will ranching maintain itself. And even in these, cattle are likely to be more profitable than sheep. This general tendency is showing itself in a steadily increasing "cost of production" for sheep and wool; and it brings it about that within this region itself there are differences in the facilities and profitableness of sheep-raising as great as those in widely separated parts of the United States.

Finally, in third and smallest region of all, we find the highest cost and the most peculiar conditions of production. In eastern Ohio and in near-lying parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and in some parts of Michigan, there is a sort of *enclave* in which sheep-raising seems to be carried on with an approach to obstinacy. Industrially of little consequence, it has been politically of surprising influence; for it long contributed more than any other section of the country toward the maintenance of wool duties and so of the general protective system. Here large flocks of Merino sheep are kept by Ohio farmers on land that is hilly, easily eroded, and not adaptable to the agricultural methods common in the Mississippi Valley. It is true that in some parts of this region the farmers have turned their attention to mutton breeds of sheep and therein have found profit in the same way as other farmers of the central region. But it is not difficult to read between the lines in the Board's noncommittal pages that there is some stolid persistence in old practices, perhaps also some insuperable difficulty in the

way of using the land otherwise.³ At all events, here we find the highest cost of wool, and on that basis the greatest need for protection.

Such are the facts stated. What light now do the results of the whole investigation throw on the expediency of maintaining the duty on wool, or on the rate of duty which should be levied, if one is to be maintained? I confess that the situation seems to be in no sensible degree cleared up for the legislator. So far as the general expediency of the duty on wool is concerned, he must still reach his conclusion upon general principles. If he thinks that there is something precious in the domestic wool supply, and something portentous in a considerable increase of imports, he must still be in favor of retaining a considerable duty. If he has any such beliefs as are embodied in the young industries argument—if he thinks a duty should be maintained only if it will lead eventually to supply of the entire domestic consumption by domestic producers, at prices not higher than those in foreign countries—then he must give up once for all any hope of attaining the desired end as regards wool. It is proved to the hilt that the possibility of extending the domestic supply, outside of the region of general farm-

*I quote some passages referring to the "Upper Ohio Valley region":

"Some farms produce lambs that are sold fat after feeding them a greater or less time in the fall and winter. A flock managed in this way returns usually a good amount from its lamb sales, so much that the charge against wool is often entirely met. On such a farm the wool is not considered the chief source of income. Much as in England it is a side product—more important, proportionally, than in England; yet from the fat lambs comes the greater return. It is rare that sheep farms managed skilfully on this system do not show some profit. The question may be asked, Why, then, do not all of the sheep breeders of the Ohio Valley and Michigan follow this system? The answer is that on hill farms especially it is not easy to grow the corn necessary to fatten lambs. Then, the owners of many flocks have not yet learned to adapt their systems of agriculture to this practice; they have long been accustomed to looking to wool for their chief profit from sheep-breeding" (p. 548).

"From the foregoing it seems important for the sheep farmers of the hill regions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia to seek wherever possible to produce fat lambs as an effective means of abating their wool costs. There are, however, certain difficulties, some of them serious, in the way. In much of the region in question the plow is of little use. The hillsides are too steep for cultivation. The land readily erodes, and there is never a surplus of corn nor even always a sufficiency of hay. Before growers here can adopt new methods they must buy corn, and this often at high prices, and as they are not accustomed to speculation, this would not appeal to them" (p. 550).

ing, is negligible. Sheep raising in large herds is certain to become less rather than greater. The retention or increase of the duty may conceivably aid in maintaining the supply at its present figure, but it can bring about no considerable increase. All this, however, was known before. The report simply confirms the conclusion already reached by well-informed inquiries.⁴

For myself, everything I read in the report strengthens the conviction which I have long held and declared, that there is no good ground for maintaining a duty upon wool. But that conclusion rests upon general reasoning with regard to the working of international trade and of protective duties, which may indeed find illustration in the working of our wool duties, but which is neither reached nor confirmed by all such labored investigation. The strength of the wool duty lies not in economic reasoning, but in the inevitable wish of every industry in every part of the country to get its share of what seem to be the benefits of protection. It is absurd for the wheat-growers to protest against the abolition of a wheat duty which is of absolutely no consequence to them. But all the current talk about protection makes them think that they are losing their "share" in the benefits. Even more strongly the wool-growers feel that they are entitled to their "share" of the benefits of protection. Under such circumstances the investigation of the Tariff Board supplies ammunition for either party, but will not enable either to rout the other.

Again, supposing that there is to be a duty on wool, what rate shall be imposed? Shall it be a rate sufficient to protect the obstinate grower of merino wool, or the grower of the Southwest, or the waning pastoral industry of the Northwest? I know no ground upon which one or the other of these costs of production should be accepted as decisive. Here, as elsewhere, if you give a duty high enough to equalize cost of production for the producer having greatest expense, you give more than enough for the one who has less expense. If you give a duty sufficient only for the producer whose expense is least, you reach a free wool basis, and at all events sacrifice some of the producers less advantageously situated.

There remains one subject, however, on which the Board's report states less uncertain conclusions—the mode in which a duty

⁴ It has been proved, for example, beyond question in the pages of Professor Wright's *Wool Growing and the Tariff*.

upon wool, if levied at all, should be assessed. The Board recommends unqualifiedly that any duty should be reckoned hereafter upon the scoured content of the wool. As everyone who has dealt with the subject knows, raw wool varies immensely as regards the impurities which it contains. Some wool loses three fourths or four fifths of its weight in scouring and in preparation for manufacture. Other wool loses but one fifth or one fourth of its weight. The present specific duty of eleven cents a pound upon raw wool necessarily bears more heavily on that which shrinks most in scouring and loses most in manufacture; and it has proved virtually prohibitive of the importation of some grades of wool, especially those which come from the Argentine region. This anomaly has long been recognized; the only question has been on the best mode of readjustment. One remedy is to impose the duty upon an ad valorem basis, the other is to impose it according to the quantity of scoured wool contained in the fleece. Space lacks for entering on a detailed consideration of the merits of these propositions. The scoured basis seems to be not impossible of reasonably accurate application, but is open to the objection that, like any specific duty, it bears with greater relative weight on coarse wools than on fine wools. The ad valorem method avoids this difficulty, but is open to objections of its own. Undervaluation is always tempted and is always hard to control; and a duty by value tends to exaggerate the fluctuations in domestic market prices. Yet it is to be said that both these difficulties become less in proportion as the ad valorem rate is lower; they would be serious with a rate as high as 50 per cent (roughly the equivalent of the present duty), but negligible with one of 10 per cent. The Tariff Board's recommendation of the second method—a duty on scoured basis—bears every evidence of having been reached after careful and unbiased consideration. Either method would be better than the present. But there is only one plan which gets rid of the objections—the good and simple plan of admitting wool free once for all.

With regard to woolens the situation is in one important respect essentially different. Here there would seem to be no inherent difficulty in making comparisons of cost of production. Manufacturing industries we do not usually think of as subject to conditions of varying cost. Is it not possible to ascertain with reasonable accuracy the difference between cost of production of woolens within the country and without the country?

To this suggestion it has often been answered that we find in manufactures differences of cost no less great than in the extractive industries. Cost is *not* uniform within a country, any more than it is uniform between countries. Some establishments in the United States produce more cheaply than others; do we not encounter here, as with regard to wool, the difficulty of ascertaining which cost of production is to be decisive in regulating tariff rates? The difficulty seems to me not insuperable; yet the method by which it might be most successfully met has not been followed, at least with any consistency, in the Tariff Board's report. To remove it, resort must be made to something like Professor Marshall's device of the "representative firm." Though there be differences in facilities between different establishments in the United States, it is not unreasonable to disregard both those managed with unusual ability and those negligible because backward or still in the early and experimental stage. The device calls, no doubt, for some artificialization of the data: the construction of an imaginary establishment, not perhaps corresponding precisely to any specific business, yet fairly to be regarded as indicative of the normal conditions of the trade. The Tariff Board, however, has not chosen to adopt any method of this kind. Its pages are full of detailed statements of cost, chiefly for establishments in the United States, but for some establishments in European countries also. Yet these inquiries seem never to be brought to a form in which direct and complete comparison is possible, or in which clear-cut results are stated. Possibly this may be due to the fact, already referred to, that the publication of the Board's report was called for before its work had been carried to the final stages. Possibly it may be due to a hesitancy on the Board's part in presenting anything but specific, concrete facts. No doubt there would have been severe criticism of hypothetical or generalized figures. No doubt, also, such figures could indicate only the general trend of the differences between countries. But approximate solutions on matters of this kind are the only ones obtainable. I cannot but believe that legislation on the lines expected from the Tariff Board's report would have been facilitated by statements which, though representative and therefore approximate, were in simple and summary form.

At all events the legislator who is endeavoring to apply the cost of production theory to the revision of the duties on woollens will find it necessary to do much digging of his own into the volumi-

ous pages of the Tariff Board's report. He will find abundant proof that the duties as they stand now are not fixed on the basis of differences in cost of production with any approach to accuracy. But just what duties would conform to these differences, he will not find it easy to make out.

On one important topic, however, a perfectly clear result is reached. It is established beyond question that the compensating system is completely out of gear. In this result I take some personal satisfaction. I have maintained for years that it has been incorrect and in need of complete overhauling. Persons like myself, when making statements of this sort, have been dubbed theorists, ignorant of the actual working of the system. The system itself has been lauded as perfect by those who may be presumed to be most fully conversant with it.⁵ The Board's report, however, makes it clear that the compensating duties much more than compensate. Those who have maintained that, in the guise of compensation for the wool duty, the rates on woolens have been higher than they purported to be, find full support. Those who have endorsed the compensating system as it stands and have protested against even the slightest change in it, surely have followed a mistaken policy. It is inevitable that suspicion should attach to the utterances of persons who have persistently contended that things were true which are now proved not to be true. No doubt the fear of the wool-growers and manufacturers that even the slightest change in Schedule K might precipitate the complete collapse of the system, explains their insistence that it was without flaw. None the less, in view of the present unanswerable demonstration that the system needs thorough overhauling, their attitude must be judged to have been impolitic.

On some other subjects also the Tariff Board reaches conclusions that are clear-cut. It establishes the fact that at least in some branches of woollen manufacturing, efficiency is low and cost of production is high in the American mills. Possibly the deficiencies of the American establishments are exaggerated. As one

⁵ As late as February, 1911, the president of the American Woollen Company in a public speech maintained that "Schedule K, much maligned, much misunderstood, if properly understood would be the most appreciated of any schedule in the tariff; and if all schedules in the tariff were as scientifically based and as well poised and balanced as Schedule K, it would be the most remarkable document, next to the Constitution of the United States that the human mind has ever produced."

reads these parts of the document, a suspicion arises of an endeavor to make the case strong in favor of the maintenance of high duties. An obvious and sometimes amusing consequence of the protectionist doctrine about cost of production is that a domestic producer is thought to be entitled to higher protection according as his operations are conducted to greatest disadvantage. If his machinery is not of the best, or his operatives are clumsy, or his mill badly located, his cost of production of course becomes high; and on that ground he is entitled to ask for higher duties. There are repeated passages in the report dealing with the disadvantages of the American woolen manufacturer because of his more expensive machinery or his less efficient labor supply. I do not recall a passage in which attention was called to any advantages. Possibly there are none—not a solitary point of superiority; possibly the American manufacturer is compelled to operate at higher expense in every direction. Yet, to repeat, one is led to suspect that his difficulties are exaggerated, or that he has himself exaggerated them in his dealings with the Tariff Board, in order to supply arguments for the maintenance of existing duties.

Certain it is that the description is one which puts weapons in the hands of those who scoff at the cost-of-production principle. It is repeatedly stated, for example, that the working force in the American mills is ineffective. Operatives in foreign countries are said to be more intelligent, better trained, more steady at their work. The newly arrived immigrants who throng the American mills are declared to be poor factory hands. The question may fairly be asked, Why, then, induce them to enter this occupation? Is it to the country's advantage that an Italian or a Greek should be brought over here to work for us at eight or ten dollars a week, when a German or a Frenchman is willing to do the same work for us in his native country at five or six dollars? Or to put the same sort of question in another form, Would *all* wages in the United States be higher, and would this really be a prosperous country, if our manufacturing establishments and our agriculture throughout were carried on by ignorant and inefficient workmen, equipped with tools and machines no better than those of foreign countries?

So far as machinery is concerned, the extent to which the American worsted manufacturers are dependent upon imported machin-

ery is surprising. The continued resort to foreign machinery always raises a suspicion of inferiority in technical methods. Machinery is almost sure to be installed better and operated better in the country where it is made. A country which depends upon imported appliances thereby confesses to not being in the van of industrial progress. Such is the case with the European countries when they import American shoemaking machinery. Such is the case with continental Europe when it imports English machinery for spinning fine cottons. Such seems to be the case in the worsted mills in the United States with regard to the worsted processes. The report states that in our worsted mills 80 per cent of the machinery used for the processes from scouring to the finished yarn (not goods), is imported. The figures are even more striking with some particular kinds of machinery. The so-called French combs (the continental system) are imported *in toto*; so are the worsted spinning machines and some of the drawing frames. Of the Bradford frames 90 per cent are imported. There is a striking difference between these figures and those for other kinds of machinery. Over three fourths of the looms are of domestic make, not of foreign make. It is an interesting feature of industrial development in the United States that weaving machinery has always been made chiefly here, and apparently has been worked to better advantage. In all the textile industries—cottons and silks even more strikingly than woolens—looms are chiefly of American make; and they are at least as good as foreign looms, often better. Practically all the carding machines used in the wool manufacture are domestic; so are the spinning machines used for carded wool. To repeat, it is in the characteristic branches of the worsted industry that the dependence upon foreign machinery is most striking; and here also most is said of the inferiority of the operatives.

Precisely the same question of principle presents itself here as with regard to the cost of production of wool. Are disadvantages of the American manufacturer a reason for supporting him with high duties, or are they a reason for regretting that he has been supported by duties at all? The answer cannot be given by the most labored investigation. It raises a fundamental question about which the legislator has to make up his mind by reasoning which the data of the Tariff Board may illustrate, but on which they can prove nothing. No doubt, that question cannot be

settled by any legislation now within the bounds of possibility. There are even good grounds for contending that it is a question not pertinent at the present juncture; for it is the fundamental question between protection and free trade. What now concerns the country is the much simpler controversy between more protection and less; between the present tariff with all its extremes and a pruned and moderated system. Even protectionists admit that duties should not be *more* than suffices to offset differences in cost; even free-traders admit (or many of them do) that regard must be had to the vested interests of those who have been encouraged to embark in industries that labor under disadvantages. Hence it is not inconsistent to admit the value of the Tariff Board's work, even though rejecting the principle of "scientific" revision which led to the Board's establishment. Possibly this report might have promoted revision with better effect if more time had been allowed for preparation; perhaps also if more courage had been shown in summarizing and emphasizing the results. But none the less it does promote a much needed readjustment.

For the economist, the pages of the report teem with facts and illustrations that bear upon other subjects than tariff legislation. Instructive figures are given showing how the final expense of a suit of clothes is made up—what part is assignable to the raw material, what part to the factory, what to the manufacture of the clothing, what to retail trading expenses. In the comparisons between different establishments in the United States illustrations will be found not only of differences in cost of production, but of other phenomena, such as of the influence of internal and external economies. In the descriptions of the labor force, and in the letters of manufacturers on the efficiency of weavers, there are striking illustrations of the principle of comparative cost and of the changes in industrial quality between immigrants of the first generation and their descendants of later generations. Economists will long find in these volumes a mine of information, and will be grateful for them when the political squabbles which now turn on them have been forgotten.

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THE BACKWARD ART OF SPENDING MONEY

In the scheme of modern life, making money and spending money are strictly correlative arts. Of the two, spending is rated as both pleasanter and easier to practice. Certainly for most of us it is not less important. A few, indeed, make so much money that they can slight the art of spending without suffering discomfort, but the vast majority would gain as much from wiser spending as from increased earning.

Important as the art of spending is, we have developed less skill in its practice than in the practice of making money. Common sense forbids us to waste dollars earned by irksome efforts; and yet we are notoriously extravagant. Ignorance of qualities, uncertainty of taste, lack of accounting, carelessness about prices—faults which would ruin a merchant—prevail in our housekeeping. Many of us scarcely know what becomes of our money; though well-schooled citizens of a Money Economy ought to plan for their outgoes no less carefully than for their incomes.

For this defect in our way of living we are often taken to task, not only by thrifty souls who feel that waste is sin, but also of late by men of large affairs who wish that we might ask less insistently for higher wages and save more money to invest in their securities. No doubt there is sufficient reason for faultfinding, and no doubt much of the free advice given on mending our ways is sound. Conscience admits the first, common sense the second. But in our haste to plead guilty we forget certain mitigating circumstances which might go far toward recommending us to the mercy of an impartial court. To spend money is easy, to spend it well is hard. Our faults as spenders are not wholly due to wantonness, but largely to broad conditions over which as individuals we have slight control.

Under the less complicated economic organization of barter and the nascent use of money, the family was the unit in large measure for purposes both of producing and consuming goods. By the time of American colonization, English society had grown out of such simple conditions. But the earlier colonists were forced by their isolation to revert to practices which the mother country had long since abandoned. The family became again a unit of producers, caring for each other's wants. Food-stuffs

and other raw materials were produced by the men, assisted by the women and children; these materials were prepared for family use by the women, assisted by the children and men. While this form of organization was transient in any one district, it kept re-appearing upon the frontier, so that for generations production was based in part upon the family as a unit.

Denser settlement would have sufficed by itself to enable Americans to develop division of labor and regular markets corresponding to those of seventeenth and eighteenth-century England. But in addition there came the industrial revolution and the railway. These factors in combination gradually deprived the family of its old importance as a unit for producing goods. For the factory made, the railway brought, the shop kept a great variety of articles which the family once provided for itself. Production was re-organized on the basis of a new unit—the business enterprise—in which the members of many families were employed. And the new unit proved vastly more efficient than the old. It made possible more elaborate specialization of labor and machinery, more perfect coördination of effort and greater reduction of waste than could be attained by the family. There resulted a gigantic increase in the volume of goods produced and in the aggregate incomes earned.

Meanwhile as a unit for consuming goods, for spending money, the family has remained substantially where it was in colonial days. Division of labor in spending has not progressed beyond a rudimentary division between the adult men and women of the family—the women bearing the heavier burden of responsibility. Housework has been lightened by the growth of industry; but housewives still face essentially the same problems of ways and means as did their colonial grandmothers. No trade has made less progress than this, the most important of all trades.

It is because we have not wanted to that we have not developed a larger and more efficient unit for spending money than the family. Our race-old instincts of love between the sexes and parental affection, long since standardized in the institution of monogamy, are a part of experience at once so precious and so respectable that we have looked askance at every relaxation of the family bond, whatever material advantages it has promised. While we have become increasingly dependent upon other men for the goods we buy and for the sale of our services, we have

jealously insisted upon maintaining the privacy of family life, its freedom from outside control, so far as our circumstances have permitted. Reluctantly we have let the factory whistle, the timetable, the office hours impose their rigid routine upon our money-making days; but our homes we have tried to guard from intrusion by the world of machinery and business. There are strains in our stock, to be sure, which can adapt themselves more readily to the lock-step of life organized by others; such people fill our family hotels. But most of us still prefer a larger measure of privacy, even though we pay in poor cooking. So long as we cling fondly to home life, so long will the family remain the most important unit for spending money. And so long as the family remains the most important unit for spending money, so long will the art of spending lag behind the art of making money.

The dominance of women in spending, which the family form of organization establishes, may explain the backwardness of the art in some measure. An effective contrast might be drawn between the slipshod shopping of many housewives and the skilful, systematic buying done for business enterprises by men. But the fair comparison is between the housewife's shopping for the family, and her husband's shopping for strictly personal wants. Current opinion certainly represents women as more painstaking than men in making selections, and more zealous in hunting for bargains. Doubtless if men had to do the work they would do it otherwise in some ways, and doubtless they would think their ways better. But if men had to spend money under the limitations now imposed upon women by family life, they would certainly find the task exceedingly difficult. It is the character of the work more than the character of the women which is responsible for poor results. Indeed, the defects of the workers are partly effects of the work. The lack of system, which reduces the efficiency of so many housewives, comes in a measure from the character of their daily tasks, like the pedantry which makes so many teachers uninspiring.

The housewife's tasks are much more varied than the tasks which business organization assigns to most men. She must buy milk and shoes, furniture and meat, magazines and fuel, hats and underwear, bedding and disinfectants, medical services and toys, rugs and candy. Surely no one can be expected to possess expert knowledge of the qualities and prices of such varied wares. The

ease with which defects of materials or workmanship can be concealed in finishing many of these articles forces the purchaser often to judge quality by price, or to depend upon the interested assurances of advertisers and shopkeepers. The small scale on which many purchases are made precludes the opportunity of testing before buying, and many articles must be bought hurriedly wherever they are found at whatever price is asked. If this work could be taken over for many families and conducted by a business enterprise it would be subdivided into several departments, and each department would have its own minute division of labor. Then there would be the commissariat with its trained corps of purchasing agents and chemists, each giving his whole working day to the buying or testing of meats, or vegetables, or groceries. Then there would be the departments of building and grounds, of furnishing, of fuel and lighting, of the laundry, of clothing, of the nursery and the like—all bringing specialized knowledge to the solution of their problems, all having time and opportunity to test qualities and find the lowest prices. The single family can no more secure the advantage of such division of labor in caring for its wants as consumers than the frontier family could develop division of labor in production.

Nor can the family utilize labor-saving machinery to reduce the cost of living more effectively than can the very small shop utilize it to reduce the cost of production. The economical use of machinery requires that the work to be done be minutely subdivided and that each successive operation be standardized. The family unit is so small, the tasks are so various, and the housework is so scattered from cellar to attic as to make machinery more troublesome than useful. Even if a housewife were supplied with an elaborate mechanical equipment, and if she knew how to operate each machine and keep it in order, she could make but brief use of each device as she turned from one of her endless tasks to the next. A machine which is to stand idle ninety-nine hours in a hundred must possess extraordinary advantages, or cost but a trifle to warrant its being installed even in a factory. Hence the equipment which can be employed economically in the household falls into the class of inexpensive utensils and hand tools; even in this age of steam and electricity, a family must be cared for by hand.

Again, the general managers of households, unlike the general

managers of business enterprises, are seldom selected upon the basis of efficiency. Indeed there are grounds for believing that in this country less attention is paid than formerly to housewifely capacity in choosing wives. The young farmer going west to take up land knew that his success would depend largely upon the efficiency of his helpmate. Perhaps his grandson exercises as much worldly wisdom in choosing a wife, but he thinks more of how much an available *parti* can add to his income than of the skill with which she can manage what he earns.

However chosen, the young wife seldom approaches her housework in a professional spirit. She holds her highest duty that of being a good wife and a good mother. Doubtless to be a good manager is part of this duty; but the human part of her relationship to husband and children ranks higher than the business part. In a sense the like holds true for the man; but in his case the role of husband and father is separated more sharply from the role of money-maker. The one role is played at home, the other role in the fields, the shop, or the office. This separation helps the man to practice in his own activities a certain division of labor conducive to efficiency in money-making. He can give undivided attention during his working hours to his work. But the woman must do most of her work at home, amidst the countless interruptions of the household, with its endless calls from children and friends. She cannot divide her duties as a human being so sharply from her duties as a worker. Consequently, her housekeeping does not assume objective independence in her thinking, as an occupation in which she must become proficient. Household management, under the conditions of family life, is not sufficiently differentiated from other parts of the housewife's life to be prosecuted with the keen technical interest which men develop in their trades.

Upon the household manager, capable or not as she may be, family life commonly throws an exhausting routine of manual labor. In large business enterprises matters are managed better. The man who makes decisions, who initiates policies, who must exercise sound judgment, does no work with his hands beyond signing his name. He is relieved of all trivial duties, protected from all unnecessary intrusions. One of the handicaps of the small enterprise is that its manager must also keep the books, write the letters, or work in the shop—must disperse his energy over many

tasks. In the great majority of homes the housewife labors under a like handicap. If she has no servant, then cooking and sweeping, mending and shopping, tending the children and amusing her husband leave her little leisure and less energy for the work of management proper. Tired people stick in ruts. A household drudge can hardly be a good household manager. Even with one or two servants to assist them, many wives work longer hours than their husbands, and work under conditions which are more nervously exhausting. The number of housewives who have leisure to develop the art of spending money wisely must be a very small percentage.

Though so many conditions of family life conspire to make hard the housewife's task, a surprising number of women achieve individual successes. If housekeeping were organized like business, these efficient managers would rapidly extend the scope of their authority, and presently be directing the work of many others. Then the less capable housewives, like the mass of their husbands, would be employed by these organizing geniuses at tasks which they could perform with credit to themselves and profit to the community. By this system we get the full use of our best brains in making money. But the limitations of family life effectually debar us from making full use of our best domestic brains. The trained intelligence and the conquering capacity of the highly efficient housewife cannot be applied to the congenial task of setting to rights the disordered households of her inefficient neighbors. These neighbors, and even the husbands of these neighbors, are prone to regard critical commentaries upon their slack methods, however pertinent and constructive in character, as meddling interferences. And the woman with a consuming passion for good management cannot compel her less progressive sisters to adopt her system against their wills, as an enterprising advertiser may whip his reluctant rivals into line. For the masterful housewife cannot win away the husbands of slack managers as the masterful merchant can win away the customers of the less able. What ability in spending money is developed among scattered individuals, we dam up within the walls of the single household.

There are, however, reasons for the backwardness of the art of spending money other than the organization of expenditure on

the basis of the family. Grave technical difficulties inhere in the work itself, difficulties not to be wholly removed by any change of organization.

The rapid progress made and making in the arts of production rests upon progress in scientific knowledge. All the many branches of mechanics and engineering, are branches of the tree of knowledge, nourished by the roots of research. Among the various sciences the most important for industry are physics and chemistry. It is by applying in practice the physical and chemical laws learned in the laboratory that recent generations have been able to develop not only their complicated machinery, but also their effective processes of modifying materials. Now physics and chemistry happen to be the sciences which deal with the subject matter which is simplest, most uniform, and most amenable to experimental control. They are therefore the sciences of which our knowledge is most full, most precise, and most reliable.

In similar fashion, progress in the arts of consumption rests upon progress in science—or rather waits upon progress in science. To secure the better development of our children's bodies we need a better knowledge of food values and digestive processes, just as we need better knowledge of electricity to reduce the waste of energy on long transmission lines. To secure the better development of children's minds we need better knowledge of the order in which their various interests awake, just as we need better knowledge of physical-chemistry to control the noxious fumes of smelting plants.

But, unfortunately for the art of spending money, the sciences of fundamental importance are not physics and chemistry, but physiology and functional psychology. While the latter may be ultimately capable of reduction to a physico-chemical basis, they certainly deal with subject-matters which are far less simple, less uniform, and less amenable to experimental control than physics or chemistry proper. Hence they are in a relatively rudimentary condition. As now written they are easier for the layman to read, they present fewer superficial difficulties; but that is precisely because their real difficulties have not been mastered and elucidated.

Accordingly, even the housewife who is abreast of her time labors under a serious disadvantage in comparison with the manufacturer. The latter can learn from an industrial chemist and a

mechanical engineer far more about the materials he uses, the processes at his disposal, the machinery best adapted to his purpose than the housewife could learn from all the living physiologists and psychologists about the scientific laws of bodily and mental development. No doubt the sciences which will one day afford a secure basis of knowledge for bringing up a family are progressing; but it seems probable that they will long lag behind the sciences which serve the same office for industry. Hence the housewife's work presents more unsolved problems, is more a matter of guesswork, and cannot in the nature of things be done as well as the work of making and carrying goods. Until such time as science shall illuminate the housewife's path, she must walk in the twilight of traditional opinion.

If the art of making money has advantages over the art of spending on the side of scientific technique, it has equal advantages on the side of business method. Money making is systematized by accounting in which all the diverse elements in a complicated series of bargains are adequately expressed in terms of one common denominator—the dollar. Thus a business man is enabled to compare the advantage of granting long credits with the advantage of selling on closer margins for cash; he can estimate whether it would be cheaper to buy a higher grade of coal or to let his fire boxes burn out rapidly; he can set off the cost of additional advertising against the cost of more traveling salesmen. And since profits are also expressed in dollars, the business man can control all items of expense on the basis of their estimated contributions toward his gains. In making money, nothing but the pecuniary values of things however dissimilar need be considered, and pecuniary values can always be balanced, compared, and adjusted in an orderly and systematic fashion.

Not so with the housewife's values. A woman can indeed compare costs so long as they consist solely in the money prices she is charged for goods. But she cannot make a precise comparison between the price of a ready-to-wear frock, and the price of the materials plus her own work in making. Still less can she compare costs and gains. For her gains are not reducible to dollars, as are the profits of a business enterprise, but consist in the bodily and mental well-being of her family. For lack of a satisfactory common denominator, she cannot even make objectively valid com-

parisons between the various gratifications which she may secure for ten dollars—attention to a child's teeth, a birthday present for her husband, two days at a sanatorium for herself. Only in the crudest way can subjective experiences of different orders occurring to different individuals be set against each other. Opinions regarding their relative importance change with the mood and flicker with the focus of attention. Decisions made one hour are often cause of regret the next. In fine, spending money cannot conceivably be reduced to such system as making money until someone invents a common denominator for money costs, and for all the different kinds and degrees of subjective gratifications which money can procure for people of unlike temperaments. Such household accounts as are kept doubtless have their value; but the most painstaking efforts to show the disposition of every cent spent still leave unanswered the vital question of what has been gained.

And what does the housewife seek to gain? The business man in quest of profits can answer such a question for himself in terms distinctly definite. To make money becomes an end in itself; to spend money involves some end beyond the spending. When the housewife pursues her problem to this final query she comes upon the most baffling of her difficulties. Doubtless she can tell herself that she seeks the happiness of her husband and herself, the fair development of their children. But before these vague statements can serve as guides in the intensely practical problem of spending money, she must decide what happiness and development mean in concrete terms for her particular husband and children. Of course our housewives are seldom philosophers, and if they were they could not let the dishes go unwashed while they wrestled with the question of what is best worth while in life. Most women, indeed, do their work in an empirical spirit, so busied with obvious difficulties of detail that they are saved from seeing the deepest perplexities of their position. It is commonly the very young wife whose conscience is worried about the ultimate aims of her spending; and she is more likely as the years go by to stop thinking about this problem than to think it out.

In accounting for the defects of the art of spending, as that art is currently practiced, there is little need to lay stress upon

difficulties which are neglected by the great mass of practitioners. But there is one end which women assuredly do seek in spending, albeit unconsciously for the most part, which deserves attention because it is subversive of economical management.

Nassau Senior long ago pointed out the important role played by the desire for distinction in guiding conduct; and more recently Thorstein Veblen has developed the theme with much subtlety in his satirical *Theory of the Leisure Class*. We are all prone to draw invidious comparisons between ourselves and our neighbors. Such comparisons give us much edifying satisfaction when they can be twisted to our advantage, and produce a corresponding sense of discomfort when we cannot disguise our own inferiority. The subject matter of these invidious comparisons is drawn from the whole range of our experience, from appreciating Browning to catching trout, from observing the Sabbath to the weight of our babies. In the Money Economy of today, where so much of our attention is devoted to business, these comparisons turn with corresponding frequency upon our pecuniary standing. Money income is a crude, tangible criterion of worth which all of us can understand and apply. It needs a certain originality of character or a certain degree of culture to free us even in a measure from the prevailing concern with commercial standards. Most of us who are rich like to feel that the fact is known to all men; most of us who are poor strive to conceal the petty economies we are compelled to practice. Of course we see this unamiable trait of human nature more clearly in others than in ourselves; but in most of us that fact is but a subtle exercise of our inveterate habit of drawing biased comparisons between ourselves and others.

Now the simplest and most effective way of providing material for a soul-satisfying comparison with others on the basis of pecuniary competence is to show that we are better off by living in larger houses, wearing more stylish clothing, taking more leisure, and the like. Thus the Money Economy forms in us the habit of extravagant expenditure for the unacknowledged purpose of impressing both ourselves and our neighbors with an adequate sense of our standing. Of course, indiscriminate vulgarity in wasting money offends our taste. The ideal toward which we learn to strive is an ideal of refined elegance, such as is reputed to be the legitimate offspring of generations of wealth and leisure. But for working purposes, all classes of society exhibit the same species

of impulse in a vast number of variants. The gaudy ribbons of the shopgirl are close kin to the paste jewels which the heiress wears to show that she keeps genuine jewels locked up in her safe-deposit box.

In their task of spending money the mass of housewives come under the sway of this paradoxical impulse. Not for themselves alone, but also for the sake of their husbands and their children, must they make it appear that the family stands well in a world where worth is commonly interpreted as dollars' worth. An appearance of poverty in comparison with their associates may disturb the husband's complacency and may handicap the children's chances of forming pleasant and profitable associations. Worldly wisdom, therefore, counsels the housewife to make as brave a show as may be with the income at her disposal. She must buy not only gratifications for the appetites and the aesthetic senses, but also social consideration and the pleasant consciousness of possessing it. The cost of the latter is an air of disregarding cost.

If this analysis of the reasons why the art of spending money is in so backward a state be sound, it follows that homilies upon the ignorance, foolish extravagance, and lack of system among our housewives are a vain exercise, productive of slight effect beyond the temporary indignation they arouse. However edifying such preachments may be made, they cannot remove the limits which family life sets to a more effective organization of expenditure, they cannot increase our knowledge of physiology and psychology, they cannot give us a common denominator for costs and gains in living, they cannot define our aims with definiteness, and they cannot cure us of seeking social consideration by living beyond our means.

What prospect of improvement can be seen lies in the slow modification of the broad social conditions which make woman's work so difficult at present. Despite certain relaxations of the family bond, we are seemingly inclined to maintain the essential features of the family group, with its large measure of privacy. Nevertheless, we are re-organizing certain forms of family expenditure on the basis of larger groups. Some among these tentative efforts may survive initial blunders and increase mightily in the years to come. The apartment building with its steam

heat, janitor service, and common washtubs seems likely to increase in favor and perhaps will increase in the facilities it offers. The family hotel, which still seems to many of us the worst place for a family, may please a larger number of our children. Co-operative kitchens look promising on paper and may prove endurable in practice—particularly if wages of competent cooks continue to rise. Pure food laws, municipal certification of milk, and the like render easier the task of the housewife who is intelligent, though they doubtless disquiet her easy-going sisters by emphasizing dangers of which they had been but dimly conscious. Finally, our cities are providing with a larger liberality playgrounds, parks, library stations, day nurseries—a socialized spending of money with a neighborhood instead of a family as the unit. In spite of the fact that all these forms of arranging expenditure for larger groups may be so managed as to increase the cost and diminish the benefit, they at least represent promising experiments which may result in solid gains. For one thing they give men a larger share in organizing expenditures, and men bring to the task a trained capacity for coöperation and the development of system—qualities to which the greater size of the unit allows free scope.

With greater confidence we may rely upon progress in physiology and psychology to make wider and more secure the scientific foundations of housekeeping. But such progress will have little practical effect unless the results of research are made available to far larger circles. This work of popularizing scientific knowledge, however, promises to become increasingly effective. Most of the magazines for women have departments devoted to matters of technical interest to housewives—channels through which trebly diluted applications of science may trickle to thousands of untrained readers. The ever increasing number of women's clubs, with their ever increasing membership, are other promising centers for the dissemination of knowledge concerning scientific cooking, domestic hygiene, sanitation and the like. Probably of more importance will be the growing attention to "domestic science" in the schools, and the efforts of colleges and universities to meet the popular demand for adequate instruction in the matters of gravest import to future wives and mothers. At best, however, a small percentage of women can secure this more elaborate training. And the more we learn about the sciences in-

volved, the more prolonged, more difficult, and more expensive will such training become. Perhaps we may solve the problem by developing a professional class of Doctors of Domestic Science, who will be employed in organizing households, giving expert counsel to the newly wed, holding free dispensaries of advice for the indigent, assisting in divers municipal ventures in welfare work, and the like. Then the training of the mass of women may be confined to such an exhibit of the complexities and responsibilities of their work as will induce them to employ these elect as freely as they now employ physicians.

But even after many of the housewife's present cares have been reduced by the extension of business enterprise and municipal housekeeping, and after the housewife has received better training herself and can command the expert advice of a professional class, her task in spending money will still remain perplexing to one who takes it seriously. For the ultimate problem of what is worth while to strive for is not to be solved by sounder organization, by better training, or by the advance of science. Doubtless most women, like most men, will ever continue to accept uncritically the scale of conventional values which their day and generation provides ready-made. To such souls the only non-technical problems will be problems of reconciling minor inconsistencies, or striving to attain the more decorous standards of a higher social class. But to women of conscience and insight the ends of living will always be a part of the problem of spending money—the part which is most inspiring and most baffling. In this aspect the art of spending money differs from the technical pursuits of business and science, and is allied to philosophy and ethics. There is a scheme of values embodied in every housewife's work, whether she knows it or not, and this scheme affects for good or ill the health, the tastes, the character of those for whom she cares and those with whom she associates.

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MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA

A question of very great economic importance to all persons interested in the institution of private property, and yet probably as little studied as any, is that of buying and selling land. Methods of transferring landed property in densely populated centers have been considered to some extent, including the significance of building and loan¹ associations and other institutions of like nature or having like purposes in view; but it would seem as if less attention had been given (at least in this country) to a consideration of methods of transferring agricultural lands than to any other phase of the land question. Land laws receive their share of attention to be sure, and the various forms of recording and registering titles have not been left unconsidered; the actual working of these laws, however, is little understood by the mass of people and receives only legal attention, except in cases where the individual is unwillingly called to a consideration of them. Notwithstanding the great mass of land laws, the growing quantity of statutes and court decisions, and the appearance of increasing technical difficulties, there exists in this country great freedom in the acquisition and transfer of landed property. Joseph Kay pointed out not less than seventeen distinct evil consequences of the laws existing in England,² which he traced to an infringement of the right of free trade in land. And John Bright in speaking of Kay's work says: "He would leave to their free action the natural forces which tend to the accumulation of landed property on the one hand, as well as those which tend to its dispersion on the other. . . ."³ The thing for which Kay contended is largely a recognized fact in this country and no legal obstacles to free dealing in land will be considered in this paper. Where few, if any, obstacles exist to free trade in land, that is, where law in no way hinders the development of new methods of dealing in landed property, those forms will develop, which best serve the wants of the people. This being so we may expect to find a great variety of methods in different districts; and even in any one locality a variety of forms may be in use to serve the varying demands of the people.

¹ See Hamilton, *Saving Institutions*.

² Joseph Kay, *Free Trade in Land*.

³ *Ibid.*, Preface (written after Kay's death).

It is the purpose of this paper to review, as briefly as possible and yet considering the more important forms, the methods of transferring land in the Red River Valley of the North, which lies in Minnesota and North Dakota. In this connection we might quickly review the fact that this area is a very level district, chiefly devoted to cereal farming, and recognized the world over as a great wheat country. After some years of negotiations, the land was secured from the Indians⁴ and opened to settlement; surveyors were put in the field just before the decade beginning with 1870. This area had long been a favorite field for fur-traders, explorers, missionaries, and adventurers. Incoming farmers now rapidly displaced the half-breed Indians who had been the chief occupants, and at this point came the first step in the transition of the land from free to economic goods. Within a few years the title to almost every available acre had passed over to the national government.⁵

This preliminary occupation of land has been the theme of many writers and will not be dwelt upon here. Suffice it to say that the state got its share as state lands, the schools their share as school lands, and the railroads their extensive grants as a bonus for pushing forward into this country which otherwise might still have been a wilderness. After lands for these purposes had been withdrawn, the remaining area was declared open to individual settlers. Some was sold to individuals, but the greater bulk was gotten in the more usual way,⁶ under the homestead and pre-emption laws. It was during this decade (1870-80) that the "timber" or "tree" claim act was passed⁷ and developed into workable form, and great numbers of settlers took advantage of its provisions in order to become owners of land.

At the outset we may well give some attention to the methods of transfer where the state or the schools—that is, society—is the vendor and some private individual is the vendee. We must note at this point that the Red River is the boundary line of two states; and therefore it will be necessary to examine the procedure of each state and compare the two systems.

Policy of North Dakota. The problem of North Dakota upon

⁴ See *Indian Treaties and Conventions*.

⁵ *Land Office Reports*.

⁶ Thomas Donaldson, *Public Domain*.

⁷ *Ibid.* (ed. of 1894), pp. 360-362.

attaining statehood was to care for or dispose of over 3,000,000 acres of land entrusted to her for the use of various institutions. That she has done well will be clear from a brief examination of her land policy. Article IX, of the state constitution pertains to School and Public Lands. It is provided in section 155 as follows:

Sec. 155.⁸ After one year from the assembling of the first legislative assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions, and no other: No more than one fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first five years after the same become saleable by virtue of this section. No more than one half of the remainder within two years after the same become saleable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said ten years. The legislative assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the legislative assembly may by general laws provide for leasing of the same.

None of the coal lands referred to are in the Red River Valley and, therefore, any or all of the lands in that section might be sold. The business of selling and otherwise handling these immense tracts of land devolves upon the state land department created by law for that purpose and acting under specific laws.⁹

Before sale the state board orders an appraisal by county officials. It is made by personal inspection and the return must be approved by the board. A commissioner selects such lands as are deemed saleable and advertises the list for sixty days in a newspaper in the county where the lands are located, giving notice of sale, etc. No land is advertised until it has been appraised at \$10 per acre, at least, and no land can be sold for less than its appraised value. On the day of sale each tract is sold at public auction to the highest bidder. A payment of one fifth in cash must be made at the time of sale, the balance being payable in instalments in 5, 10, 15, and 20 years. The deferred payments bear 6 per cent interest, payable in advance. A fee of \$5 is charged for each contract issued. Not more than 160 acres are included in a single sale.

Public sales are held only in such counties and at such times as it is thought that a sufficient quantity of land will be sold to warrant the expense of holding a sale, and such sales are authorized

⁸ W. L. Stockwell, *General School Laws of North Dakota* (1905).

⁹ O. I. Hegge, *Capitol Lands* (pamphlet, 1905).

by the Board of University and School Lands. All sales, as a rule, are held in the fall and winter after the crops have been harvested and when the farmers are best prepared to purchase.¹⁰ The objection that they cannot see the land or know what they are buying cannot be raised here because practically all of the land is sold to farmers who live close to the land and are well acquainted with the conditions.

Persons desiring to have any particular tract of state land offered for sale may make application to the land commissioner.¹¹ If it is not too late in the year, provided the land has been appraised at not less than the minimum of \$10 per acre, and if the land is not held under lease, the application will be considered. Lessees who desire to have the land which they hold under lease, offered for sale, may surrender their duplicate lease for cancellation and then their application will be considered.¹²

No sale is conducted unless it seems that the demand is sufficient to warrant the belief that there will be considerable competition and not unless there are several pieces of land for sale in a district. No land is sold privately, and the only way to buy state land is to attend the regular public sales and bid in the required tracts.

Under these general provisions almost all of the land in the Red River Valley on the North Dakota side of the river, has been sold.¹³ The state and the person who purchases the land are equally and fairly protected by the contract.¹⁴

¹⁰ This is true in the Red River Valley, but not always the case in the other parts of the state.

¹¹ O. I. Hegge, *Capitol Lands*, p. 6.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Biennial Reports of Land Commissioners.*

¹⁴ After describing the land and stating the consideration in terms of money, the contract reads: Now therefore, if the said purchaser, h. . heirs, assigns or other legal representatives, shall pay or cause to be paid to the County Treasurer of said county, or other officer legally authorized to receive such payments, the amount of the purchase money as herein provided, and at the time and in the manner herein provided, and in accordance with law, and interest annually in advance, on the 1st day of January in each and every year, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all deferred payments, and shall pay to the proper officer all taxes upon said land and appurtenances thereto belonging, as the same may become due, and in the manner provided by law, then, and in that event only, will the said purchases, h. . heirs and assigns, or other legal representatives be entitled to a PATENT for the land herein described. But in case of the non-payment into the County Treasury of the pur-

Policy of Minnesota. With slight changes, the policy of Minnesota is much the same as the system already described, of appraising, offering for sale and granting title. Aside from some minor differences,¹⁵ the contract contains the following sections

chase price aforesaid as it shall become due, or of the interest thereon, by the first day of January, or within thirty days thereafter, in each and every year, then this contract shall become voidable at the option of the State of North Dakota, through the Board of University and School Lands, and in case of non-payment of any taxes aforesaid by the said purchaser, or by the person claiming under him, then this contract from the time of said failure shall be utterly void and of no effect, and the State of North Dakota, through the Board of University and School Lands, may take possession of said land and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and resell the same. Provided however, that right of way over the above described premises is hereby reserved for ditches, or canals and for tunnels, tramways, and telephone and electrical transmission lines, constructed by authority of the United States Government, as provided in Section 60 of the Irrigation Code of the State of North Dakota. This contract may be assigned by the said purchaser, to any other person, by and with the consent of the Board of University and School Lands. It is especially stipulated and covenanted on the part of the purchaser mentioned in this contract, and his heirs and assigns, that if the hereinbefore land shall, during the life of this contract, and before the issuance of patent therefor, be found to be "Coal Lands," or that the same have been sold in violation of any of the provisions of Section 155 of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, then, and in that case the said lands shall immediately, upon the happening of either such events revert to the State, and this contract shall at once become null and void. Provided, however, that the purchaser shall have the right to have refunded to him all the money he has paid on this contract, less a reasonable rental for said land during the time he has occupied the same, and he shall be permitted, at his own expense, to remove any buildings he has placed thereon.

¹⁵ After a description of the lands included, and a statement of the consideration, a clause embodying the provision of Section 2483 of the Revised Laws for 1905 is included "reserving to the State of Minnesota all minerals, and mineral rights in said land." Then comes the following provision: "Now if the said purchaser, his heirs, assigns, or other legal representatives shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 299 of the Laws of 1905, and shall pay to the County Treasurer the further sum of Dollars, being the amount unpaid of the purchase money, in one or more installments, at any time within forty years from date of said sale, and also the interest annually, in advance, on the first day of June in each and every year, at the rate of four per cent per annum, on said unpaid amount, provided, however, that if the principal or any or any part thereof shall be paid before ten years from date of said sale, the interest on the amount so paid shall be five per cent per annum from the date of said sale to the first day of June next after such payment; and said purchaser shall also pay to the proper officer all Taxes which may be levied upon

which are the special features of Chapter 299 of the laws of 1905, designed to prevent speculation and to encourage settlement. These read as follows:

Section 1. Hereafter whenever any lands granted to the state by the congress of the United States shall be sold by this state, the purchaser shall in the first instance, be given a contract or certificate of sale, which instrument shall contain, among other things, the provisions herein set forth.

Sec. 2. The state auditor shall insert in every such contract or certificate of sale, a clause providing that the vendee, his heirs, administrators or assigns, shall within five years from the date of such instrument, perform at least one of the following requirements:

1. Fence at least twenty five (25) per cent of said tract for pasture and convert such portion into pasture land.

2. Cultivate at least five (5) per cent of said tract, or,

3. Build a house and actually reside upon said tract for a period of twelve (12) months.

Sec. 3. Within five (5) years after the date of such contract or certificate of sale, the vendee, his heirs, administrators or assigns, shall furnish to the state auditor, satisfactory proof that at least one of the said provisions has been complied with, said proof shall be attested by two members of the school board in the district wherein the land is located. And upon such proof, and the fulfillment of all the conditions of such contract or certificate of sale, a deed shall issue to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, to the land in such contract or certificate described.

Sec. 4. Upon failure to make and furnish the proof mentioned, in the foregoing section, within five (5) years after the date of such contract or certificate, the state auditor shall cancel said contract or certificate and the land covered thereby shall revert to and become the property of the state, free and clear of any incumbrances or cloud arising out of said transaction or contract or attempted to be contracted by said vendee, and all moneys paid on account of the purchase price, shall be forfeited to the state.

said lot as the same shall become due; then, and in that event only, will the said purchaser, his heirs, assigns, or other legal representatives, be entitled to a PATENT for the land herein described. But in the case of the failure of the purchaser, his heirs, or assigns, to comply with at least one of the provisions of Chapter 299 of the Laws of 1905, or the non-payment into the County Treasury of the purchase money aforesaid, as it shall become due, or of the interest thereon, by the first day of June or within six days thereafter, in each and every year, and in case of the non-payment of any taxes aforesaid by the said purchaser or any person claiming under him, then this Certificate, from the time of such failure, SHALL BE UTTERLY VOID AND OF NO EFFECT, and the Auditor may take possession of said land and re-sell the same, as provided in Section 2421, of the Revised Laws for 1905."

Sec. 5. Not more than three hundred and twenty (320) acres of such land shall be sold or contracted to be sold to any one purchaser.¹⁶

Two particular points of difference between the procedure of these states are to be noted. The North Dakota law provides that one fifth of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the purchase, one fifth in five years, one fifth in ten years, one fifth in fifteen years, and one fifth in twenty years, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent.¹⁷ In Minnesota the rate of interest over a long period is four per cent, and the entire amount may be settled at any time before ten years in that state by tendering the amount due and paying interest from the date of sale at the rate of five per cent.¹⁸ Attempts have been made in North Dakota to provide for a like method of settlement, but without success.¹⁹

A second difference in the Minnesota requirements is that the land be immediately occupied or used as seen in Section 2 of the law quoted above. The purpose of this law is to encourage actual settlement and discourage speculation.

Dealing in farm land by railroad companies. Roughly speaking the Northern Pacific and the St. Vincent Branch of the St. Paul and Pacific (now Great Northern) railroads were granted a million and a half acres of land in the Red River Valley.²⁰ To illustrate we may quote as follows:

The charter grants the Company (Northern Pacific Railway Co.) 20 alternate sections of public land (640 acres to the section) on each side of the line of the road in the territories, and 10 alternate sections on each side of the line in the states, through which it runs. This is equivalent to 25,600 acres per mile through the territories, and 12,800 acres per mile through the states.²¹

These roads receiving grants used the land as security, and thus were able to begin operations and carry them on with greater rapidity than would otherwise have been possible. The great bulk of the lands owned in the Red River Valley has since been sold, but even at present we find several thousand acres offered for

¹⁶ This law is a new one and has only been in force since 1905.

¹⁷ Provided by state law.

¹⁸ See contract cited above.

¹⁹ The question receives attention at practically every legislative session.

²⁰ See Donaldson, *Public Domain*.

²¹ From *Prospectus* issued by Jay Cooke & Co., financial agents, 1879.

sale. When all of the property of the Northern Pacific road was mortgaged to secure funds for the construction of the road, 7-30 bonds were issued and provision was made that any lands of the road could be sold and paid for in the bonds issued. No lands were to be sold for a lower price than \$2.50 per acre, the double minimum charged by the national government for all land of certain descriptions.

"The bonds of the company, based upon this grant of lands of forty seven million acres, were placed upon the market under more favorable circumstances than ever before attended the sale of railroad securities. The prospect of an early completion of so important a road gave great currency to the bonds, and \$29,119,400 of them, bearing interest at the rate of 7.3 per cent, were negotiated. These securities were sought after by trust companies, guardians, and trustees throughout the whole country. People residing in nearly all the states of the Union, north and south, east and west, invested their money in these bonds.

"Owing to the fact that the holders of the bonds could at any time exchange and use them as money for lands within the grant, large numbers invested their savings of a few hundred dollars in these bonds with the intention of locating lands as soon as the road was built to accessible points, and in this way large numbers of poor men became interested in this road."²²

We need not here review the financial conditions in the United States during this period, but it will be necessary to refer to the crisis of 1873, a time when the Red River Valley was being poured full of settlers, the railroads were being rapidly built and "a great boom was on." It was at this time that the crash came. Jay Cooke's failure precipitated the failure of the Northern Pacific railroad. Its preferred stock, which had been worth 80 cents, went down to 8 cents, and many holders of this stock, rather than sacrifice it in that way concluded to investigate the Red River Valley, since the preferred stock, like the bonds, could be used in the purchase of these lands along the road. At first there were statements circulated which discouraged many from accepting this land, but by 1874-75 there had been many thousands of acres taken up. If a \$100 bond was bought for \$8, and 40 acres of land could be obtained for the bond, purchasers could get 40 acres at \$8, or could purchase land at 20 cents an acre.

Thus Mr. Dalrymple whose descendants still own and operate 15,000 acres said: "My land was purchased at from forty to sixty cents an acre. It immediately took on a value of \$5 an acre in

²² Remarks of Hon. Lucien B. Caswell, on the bill to renew a grant of lands to the Northern Pacific Railway Co., June 8, 1878.

1875."²³ The above statement applies in a general way to thousands of acres of land. "The Hillsboro farm of 40,000 acres was purchased by N. P. stock purchased in the open market and cost about 40 cents per acre."²⁴ The exact amount transferred under this system makes very little difference in this connection; suffice it to say that hundreds of thousands of acres were involved. This was the foundation of bonanza wheat-farming.

Much more common than the above, especially after the crisis was passed, was the policy of offering the land for sale at very reasonable rates, to actual settlers with long-time payment privileges. The policy was to require a small payment, probably one fifth of the selling price, at time of sale, and give several years in which to make final payments.²⁵

There were certain districts²⁶ in which a very large share of the land (nearly one half) belonged to the railroad (St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, now Great Northern). The settlers on government land had their farms pretty well cultivated and were ready to buy new lands when the railroads offered their large areas for sale. These farmers were not in a position to begin cultivation immediately, however, and that was the very thing which the railroads wished done. The great desire was to induce the farmers to produce more grain and thereby open up this new land. They would sell the land to the farmer for a consideration of \$6 per acre on certain conditions.²⁷ First, the purchaser should "break" at least three forties (120 acres) the first year, before mid-summer, and should "back-set" the same amount before winter (during the proper season). If this were done the railroad company would allow a "rebate" of \$2.50 per acre for every acre (not to exceed 120 out of each 160 in a quarter section) thus prepared. It was further provided that for the coming year the purchaser was to sow this new land to crop, and in turn he was to have a second "rebate" of 50 cents per acre.

In this way the farmer was able to buy land for \$6 an acre

²³ *North Dakota Magazine*, vol. i, p. 30.

²⁴ Pamphlet by J. B. Streeter, p. 14.

²⁵ Conversations with settlers and railroad agents.

²⁶ Special reference might well be made to the district in Polk County, Minn., from Crookston to East Grand Forks.

²⁷ The details of the above system were obtained from conversation with farmers who purchased land under it, and from examination of old receipts retained in some cases by the older settlers among old accounts, etc.

(while that was the local price) and the vendor would pay the cost of "breaking," "back-setting" and "sowing" the crop the first year in the form of discounts or rebates. Many farmers testify to the fact that this was very popular while it lasted and there was considerable competition among farmers to see who would be able to accomplish most.

Resulting from the practices outlined above we find the Red River Valley a district of large farms. After the experience of 1873, the first few large farms were started and many others, not so large, have since developed. A farmer well settled could buy a half section or section of school or railroad land at very reasonable rates and with many years in which to pay. Many took advantage of the opportunity.

Buying and selling land by individuals. During the first few years, before an individual holding land had obtained title, he had a recognized right to the land guaranteed by the national preemption laws.²⁸ This "right" had a market value, and it is common to hear of a man "holding down a claim" and selling his "right" to it. It was a common thing for a prospective settler to purchase the "relinquishment" as it was called, and in time to get title to the land.

From the earliest days of our national existence the United States has issued warrants for military bounty lands,²⁹ to those whose services were such as conformed to certain requirements. Probably a hundred million acres of the public domain have been transferred to private parties as bounties of some kind. These warrants were made negotiable.³⁰

The regulations and rules of procedure were prescribed by the department in charge, and the warrants were at once marketable instruments of considerable value. Warrants were issued in different denominations, *e. g.*, quarter sections, eighties, forties, etc.³¹ These were of the same nature as Indian scrip, which also was negotiable. Thus it was that, besides "relinquishments," a land seeker might purchase a few "soldiers additional" (as the warrants were popularly called) or he could get Indian scrip, and

²⁸ Donaldson, *Public Domain*.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Revised Statutes of the United States*, 1874, Sec. 2414.

³¹ Donaldson, *Public Domain*.

settle for his land by turning these in at the land offices in place of money, or he could secure a farm by living on the land.

These opportunities were quickly taken advantage of by prospective settlers, and also by speculators who were able to purchase quite large tracts of land and later open large farms or divide the land into smaller areas and offer them for sale at reasonable rates to actual settlers.³² But relinquishments, soldiers' additional and Indian scrip are things of the past, and railroad and school land plays a less important role than in earlier days.

Aside from the forms above noted a land title is secured by sale and purchase, and where the entire purchase price is not paid in full, the former owner may retain an interest in the land and hold as evidence a mortgage. This mortgage is recorded and a future purchaser must see to it that he does not have to pay twice, for he must purchase subject to other interests.³³

Passing on we come to a more complex form of transfer. The purchaser may pay a certain per cent of the price determined upon and yet not receive the deed. The original owner delivers to the purchaser a contract or bond for a deed. This form of sale is very common in this district. It is common for the purchaser to pay in cash one-third, one-fourth, or one-fifth of the purchase price upon the receipt of the contract, and to make further payments in such amounts and at such times and places as are agreed upon and inserted in the contract. The warranty deed is delivered to the purchaser when the last payment is made, and the contract is then destroyed. These contracts are very much alike throughout the district, but one point of difference may be noted. In some cases the warranty deed is delivered to the purchaser when he has paid two-thirds or three-fourths of the purchase price, and the original owner takes a first mortgage to secure the interest which he retains in the land. These contracts for deeds are so common that printed forms are often used, although in many cases special provisions are written in by the parties interested.³⁴

³² Many early settlers still living in the district took advantage of these opportunities. They would arrive with ox-team and covered wagon and a few necessary implements and food and in a few years be owners of well-equipped farms.

³³ These are the common practices in most districts, are found provided for in our state laws and are very generally understood.

³⁴ A copy of one of the most commonly used contracts reads as follows:

And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to pay the said party of the first part the sum of in the following manner

These contracts have been in use for many years. Thus we find that as early as 1875, Col. C. A. Morton of Fargo would locate settlers, pay for the land with Northern Pacific preferred stock or soldiers' additionals, and, if the settler had no money, would receive back the title to the land and give the settler a bond for a deed.³⁵ From that time to the present this method of transfer has been very popular.

It has been pointed out that the early seventies saw the valley overrun with settlers, and that by 1875 land had taken on an exchange value. The next ten years saw a very rapid growth, and all of the best free land had been taken. Then it was that those who wished land in the valley had to buy it and real estate dealers became more and more necessary as intermediary agents.

..... with interest at the rate of per cent per annum payable annually, on the whole sum remaining from time to time unpaid, and to pay all taxes, assessments or impositions that may be legally levied or imposed upon said land, subsequent to the year And in case of failure of said party of the second part to make either of the payments or interest thereon or any part thereof, or perform any of the covenants on part hereby made and entered into, then the whole of said payments and interest shall at the election of said first party become immediately due and payable, and this contract shall at the option of the party of the first part be forfeited and determined, by giving to said second party thirty days' notice in writing of the intention of said first party to cancel and determine this contract, setting forth in said notice the amount due upon said contract, and the time and place, when and where, payment can be made by said second party.

It is mutually understood and agreed by and between the parties to this contract that thirty days is a reasonable and sufficient notice to be so given to said second party, in case of failure to perform any of the covenants on part hereby made and entered into, and shall be sufficient to cancel all obligations hereunto on the part of the said first party, and fully reinvest with all right, title and interest hereby agreed to be conveyed, and the party of the second part shall forfeit all payments made by on this contract, and right, title and interest in all buildings, fences or other improvements whatsoever, and such payments and improvements shall be retained by the said party of the first part, in full satisfaction and in liquidation of all damages by sustained, and shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of the premises aforesaid.

In many cases the last provision of the contract varies and a common form is: "and if this agreement shall have been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, then the filing of a declaration of forfeiture (setting forth the fact of such failure), in said office by said first party shall be sufficient to cancel all obligations hereunto on the part of the first party and fully reinvest....." etc.

³⁵ From address before Old Settlers Association, 1906.

The Morton Land Company was one of the most prominent in the district, and Col. Morton, the head of the company, was well acquainted with the valley, having been interested in it from the time it was thrown open to settlement. From the earliest times he had sold large tracts of land on time to settlers who came without money but willing to work. He knew, as did the people in the district generally, that the land would pay for itself in a few years if carefully farmed, and, therefore, he ran no risk in advancing the use of the land. If the prospective purchaser should leave after the first crop the original owner was not a loser. He could afford to give the first crop for the breaking of the wild land.³⁶

Having the above in mind and well aware that his clients were mostly men with little capital, Col. Morton developed what has come to be known as the crop-payment system of buying lands. Beginning about 1883 he sold many farms under this plan and has continued using it up to the present time, having sold thousands of acres of land. Other agents throughout the district have availed themselves of the form and hundreds of thousands of acres have been sold under it. As the plan has spread from place to place, it has taken on a variety of forms but all are based upon the original—"pay for the land out of the soil itself."

It has been common throughout the country to lease the land on shares, and the tenant pays in most cases one half of the crop as rent. The system of which we speak requires the purchaser to contribute one half of the crop, but this is credited to his account and goes to pay for the land, and is not paid as rent.

The best explanation of the system is given in the originator's words, and the following quotation comes from a letter to a prospective purchaser under the system.³⁷

CROP PAYMENT SYSTEM.

"You can buy either wild land—or land in cultivation upon crop payments, provided you can satisfy us of your ability to properly farm the land you purchase. It may be that you are not acquainted with the crop-payment plan—therefore, we will enlighten you upon the subject—to illustrate: We sell you 320 acres of land for \$12.50

³⁶ The value of the time lost, and the cost of "breaking" and "back-setting," the first year were estimated to be the equivalent of one-half of the crop.

³⁷ Copied from *Morton's Daily Bulletin*, March 8, 1897, p. 2, about fifteen years after its first introduction.

per acre, or \$4,000. We give you a contract of sale—the \$4,000 aforementioned bears interest from date of sale, at the rate of 7 or 8% per annum, as may be agreed upon. Now, the contract provides that you are to pay for the farm from the farm—and that you are not to be called upon to pay otherwise, except at your own pleasure. We require that you turn in one half of the crop annually—and in addition your interest—until the principal sum of \$4,000 and accrued interest is fully paid.

By such an arrangement you can not possibly, except by some act of your own, lose the land. We cannot foreclose the contract, because the provisions of the contract specifically stipulate that you are to make your payments from the product of the land. If you should have a failure of crop, or a partial failure of crop, an experience heretofore unknown in this country, you could not be called upon to pay anything, beyond your interest account. We have sold hundreds of farms upon this plan..... and we have only two deals to regret—and that is where we were imposed upon by worthless parties. As by this plan of sale, we practically furnish the capital, or the bulk of it, for the farmer to do business upon, we are very careful to ascertain the kind of a man that we are dealing with.

In the first place we sell to no one not of unquestioned character and habits. We sell to no one that is not an experienced and competent farmer. We sell to no one that has not an ample equipment to cultivate properly the land he buys, and if he buys new land, he must be in a position to take care of himself until he has time to get returns from the purchase he has made. You understand that in this country the sod is turned over between the first of May and the first of July, then, thirty or sixty days later, it is turned back again, and the following spring the ground is in prime condition for the seed. You cannot break the land and get a crop off of it the same year, except in cases where flax is sown upon the sod, which, we have been told, has worked admirably, although we have had no experience of this kind ourselves. If you have the money to make the usual cash payment of one third of the purchase money, we give you a deed at once, taking back a mortgage for the deferred payments.

P. S. The best possible evidence of the fertility of the land is evidenced by the fact that the owner of the realty is entirely willing to accept as security—that realty alone—for the purchase price.

The general form of this contract has not been greatly changed. Very generally the vendor requires that the 20 or 25 per cent of the purchase price be paid at the beginning as a guarantee of good faith. Mr. J. B. Streeter, Jr., of Larimore, who used the system very largely says, "in selling lands on the crop payment plan, we require 25 per cent of the purchase price down and balance of the land can pay for itself by the purchaser turning in half the crop each year until the land is paid for." This method is so

common in the district that a regular printed form is in general use and poorly educated men often ask for this form to be sure that the vendor or lawyer does not insert something he does not understand.³⁸

Slight changes are made in these contracts by the parties using them, to fit special desires. Thus we often find that after a small cash payment is made "one half or more of the *proceeds*"³⁹ is required to be paid over to the vendor each year and this sum is to be applied first in the payment of interest and second in the reduction of principal sum. A second common change provides that "said second party is to use his own judgment as to the kind and amount of each grain grown." Another clause often found is as follows:

"It is further agreed and understood that when the party of the second part has paid the sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{3}{4}$ etc.) of the principal sum, the party of the first part will give him a warranty deed and take a first (or second) mortgage on the premises to secure the balance unpaid, at the rate of per cent interest until paid, and the payments of said balance are to be made in the same manner as under this contract."

We have seen under this system that sometimes a specified amount of money was to be paid each year, or half of the proceeds from the crop, or half of the crop itself, but in each of these the value of the land was expressed in terms of money and a set rate of interest was charged.

Much is said in early histories and treatments of industrial development concerning the different commodities which have served as a medium of exchange or a measure of value. It may not be out of place to add "wheat" to the already lengthy list, or at least point out one of the ways in which it served in the capacity named. We have noted that the crop-contracts took on a great variety of forms, and not the least important, although never extensively used, was the one in which the value of the farm was estimated in terms of wheat. All of the important points will best be noted by giving an extract from one of the more common contracts:⁴⁰

³⁸ For copy of the form of contract, see Appendix.

³⁹ The question in most of these cases is, How well does the vendor know the vendee, and how much does he trust him?

⁴⁰ It might be noted that John Birkholz, one of the largest dealers in real estate, loans, mortgages, etc., in the district was the vendor in this particular case.

And the second party agrees to pay to the party of the first part as and for the purchase price of said premises the sum of eighty-five hundred bushels of the best wheat that shall be grown on said premises.

One half of all the grain to be sown and grown on said premises in each and every year hereafter during the continuance of this contract, beginning with the crop for the year; said one half of grain to be delivered in the elevator or on the cars at or at some other convenient point not more remote, as said first party shall direct, within a reasonable time after threshing the same, and free from all expense or charge to the said first party; said grain to be delivered in the name of the first party, and to be by first party applied in reduction of said principal sum.

The second party further agrees that he will pay all taxes levied or assessed upon said premises, before the same become delinquent, beginning with the taxes for the year that he will properly sow and plant during each and every year of the continuance of this contract, as much of said land as can be profitably sown and planted, and will have in crop during the year, not less than 160 acres of wheat, and during each and every year thereafter while this contract continues in force, not less than 160 acres of wheat, also that during the continuance of this contract he will carefully watch over and protect all buildings, now or hereafter on said premises, and will in all respects farm and cultivate said premises in a careful and husbandlike manner. That should default be made in the delivery of said several payments of grain, or any of them, or any part thereof, as herein agreed, or in any of the covenants herein to be by the party of the second part kept and performed, then this agreement to be void at the election of the party of the first part, time being the essence of this agreement. That in case of default by said second party, in whole or in part of any or either of the covenants of this agreement by him to be kept and performed, he hereby agrees on demand of said first party, to quietly and peaceably surrender possession of the said premises and every part thereof, it being understood and agreed that until such default said party of the second part is to have possession of the premises. That all payments made hereunder whether in cash or grain, in case of the failure of the second party to fulfill the covenants contained herein, shall be forfeited, and are hereby declared to be liquidated damages for such failure, and time shall be and hereby is declared to be the essence of this contract.

It being further understood and agreed, That until the delivery of one half of the grain as aforesaid, during each and every year of this contract, and until the plowing is done for the succeeding years crops the legal title to and ownership and possession of all of said grain raised during each and every year shall be and remain in the first party. That nothing herein contained shall prevent said second party from paying in any year or years more than one half the grain as above stated, and having said extra payments applied upon said debt.

Here, then, we have an entirely new development or form of crop payment, but based upon the old idea that "the lands must pay for themselves." In the contract herein submitted the vendor retains much the same relation to the land as a landlord. He prescribes how the land shall be cultivated, the improvements cared for and how much grain shall be sown. He claims title to the grain until it is sold and he has gotten his one half and applied it to the reduction of the principal sum. Thus, if on the 160 acres the yield were 10 bushels per acre or the total yield 1,600 bushels, the vendor received 800 bushels and subtracted it from the 8,000 bushels (or estimated price of the farm), from year to year until the total amount had been paid.

From the standpoint of the vendee the system is a good one. Each year, all of the grain "turned in" is used to liquidate the debt, none of it being first applied to cancel the interest due, as in all other forms. In the contract cited above, one half or more of the grain raised each year could be applied to reduce the purchase price. In a poor year, if the crop was a total failure, no grain need be paid, no interest fell due, and the total debt did not increase. This, too, is a valuable consideration. In other contracts referred to, the one half applied first to pay the interest and any remaining amount to reduce the debt; and in case the half crop did not suffice to pay the interest, the debt was increased instead of decreased, and thus might, in case of several poor crops, grow into a sum larger than the exchange value of the land.

Another point for the vendee is the fact that he could apply one half or *more* of the crop any year. If, now, he secured means for a living from some other source, he could in two years of good crops pay for a quarter section from the land, at the rates cited in the above contract. Thus one farmer related that he had a crop of nearly 4,000 bushels on a farm which he bought for 8,000 bushels of wheat. He borrowed money to pay running expenses and cost of production, and contributed half of the purchase price.

It would have been a paying proposition to have purchased the remaining wheat necessary and thus paid for the entire farm because the exchange value of wheat was very low that year, while the land, on account of its demonstrated productive capacity, took on an advanced price. Indeed some intelligent farmers attempted to make final settlement in the way described, which strained the relations between the two parties to the action. The

vendor objected, since he had not contracted to accept 8,000 bushels of 40 cent wheat. He was right in his contention that he *could not* demand the full amount when wheat was selling for \$1.00 per bushel and that he *would not* accept any more than he absolutely had to when wheat was a "drug on the market."

The vendor had, in setting his price, compounded the present exchange value of the land, and expressed its value in terms of money or grain, due in the future. He saw that if the land produced an average of 15 bushels per acre it would thus pay for itself in seven years, and estimated ten years as a maximum, or an average payment of 800 bushels per year, which at an average of 75 cents per bushel would amount to \$6,000. At that time the land was selling for approximately \$3,000 for such a quarter section, which compounded at 6 per cent interest would amount to less than the real selling price even in ten years time, and considerably less in seven years time. From the viewpoint of the vendor, therefore, the bargain was a good one, but he would not be making any great profit if the amount were paid at a time when the wheat was at its very lowest price.

The uncertainty of the operation, combined with disagreements between the parties, tended to make this system unpopular as land values went up and it has been used but little for several years in that district, although the writer examined such contracts drawn as late as 1905.

With reference to the whole system of crop payments, whether the value of the land be estimated in terms of dollars or bushels of wheat, and whether it be paid "in proceeds" or "in kind," the basis is the same "pay for the farm out of the land itself." It is a substitute for tenancy. A share of the crop is submitted, not as rent but as a part of the purchase price, after interest has been paid.

In reference to this plan many interviews bring out the same thought. They may all be summed up in the words of James Holes: "The crop-payment plan offers an excellent opportunity for the careful farmer to obtain a home of his own, that should be appreciated by those who have hitherto been giving up half the crop for the use of the land. The half lost to them under the old arrangement will very quickly pay for the land."⁴¹

⁴¹ The best testimony the writer could find was the extensive use made of this method of buying land. Thus, the vendors and vendees agreed in their approval of it.

This system of paying for the farm out of the land itself has been extended far into the northwest and its operation is explained in the following language by one of its strongest exponents in northwestern Canada:

"The tenant may become the owner, letting the land pay for itself on the half crop payment system. Under this plan the tenant pays \$2 an acre down and takes the whole of the first, or sod, crop. One half of succeeding crops is delivered to (the original owner) until their value, together with the original cash payment of \$2 an acre, equals \$25 an acre for the land purchased, with 5 per cent interest upon the deferred payments. If there is no crop in any one year, there is no payment to be made,"

It is to be noticed about this plan that a cash payment of \$2 an acre is charged to start with, and that no part of the first crop is paid in. If the tenant-owner, as he is called, wishes to "move on," he has paid \$2 an acre rent for this year; if he decides to "stay," this \$2 an acre is credited to him as part payment. All necessary equipments with which to begin operations are practically supplied to him, and their cost must be paid for out of the tenant-owner's share of the crops, or out of his first crop. The plan is the Morton system very slightly modified.

JOHN LEE COULTER

Bureau of the Census, Washington.

APPENDIX: CROP CONTRACT FOR SALE OF LAND.

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into this day of A. D. 190.. by and between party of the first part, and party of the second part;

WITNESSETH, That the party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants and agreements of the said party of the second part hereinafter contained, hereby sells and agrees to convey unto the said party of the second part, or his assigns, by good and sufficient Deed or Warranty, on the prompt and full performance by said second party of his part of his agreement, the following described premises, situated in the County of and State of North Dakota, to-wit:

And the second party agrees to pay to the party of the first part as and for the purchase price of said premises the sum of Dollars, with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of per cent per annum, interest payable annually on the day of, and to begin, said payments to be made in the manner and at the time following, to-wit:; also one-half of all the grain to be sown and grown on said premises in each and every year hereafter and during the continuance of this contract, beginning with the crop for the year 190..; said one-half of grain to be delivered in the elevator or in the cars at or at

some other convenient point not more remote, as said first party shall direct, within a reasonable time after threshing the same, and free from all expense or charge to the said first party; and said grain to be delivered in the name of the first party and to be by first party promptly sold and the proceeds thereof applied, first in the payment of interest on said sum at per cent per annum, and second, in reduction of said principal sum

The second party also agrees that he will pay all the taxes levied or assessed upon said premises before the same become delinquent, beginning with the taxes for the year 190..; that he will during the proper season of the year 190.., break and backset in a suitable manner, not less than acres, and during the year 190.. not less than acres, and during the year 190.. not less than acres, of the land herein described, now uncultivated; that he will properly sow and plant during each and every year of the continuance of this contract, as much of said land as can be profitably sown and planted, and will have in crop during the year 190.. not less than acres of wheat, and during the year 190.. not less than acres of wheat;; also that during the continuance of this contract he will carefully watch over and protect all buildings, fences and shade trees, now or hereafter on said premises, and will in all respects farm and cultivate said premises in a careful and husbandlike manner. That should default be made in the delivery of said several payments of grain, or any of them, or any part thereof, as herein agreed, or in any of the covenants to be by the party of the second part kept and performed, then this agreement to be void at the election of the party of the first part, time being the essence of this agreement. That in the case of default by said second party, in whole or in part of any or either of the covenants of this agreement by him to be kept and performed, he hereby agrees on demand of said first party, to quietly and peaceably surrender possession of the said premises and every part thereof, it being understood and agreed that until such default said party of the second part is to have possession of the premises. That all payments made hereunder whether in cash or grain, in case of the failure of the second part to fulfil the covenant contained herein shall be forfeited, and are hereby declared to be liquidated damages for such failure, and time shall be and is hereby declared to be the essence of this contract.

IT BEING FURTHER UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED, That until the delivery of one-half of the grain as aforesaid, during each and every year of this contract, the legal title to and ownership and possession of all of said grain raised during each and every year shall be and remain in the first party. That nothing herein contained shall prevent said second party from paying in any year or years more than one-half of the grain as above stated, and having said extra payments applied upon said debt. That this contract shall not be assignable by said second party without the written consent of the first party.

It is further agreed that any balance remaining unpaid on this contract shall become due and payable on 190.., and such balance shall then be paid full in money.

"THE EQUATION OF EXCHANGE" FOR 1911, AND FORECAST

The purpose of the present article is to supplement the statistics of "the equation of exchange" for the United States published a year ago in this REVIEW by including the figures for 1911, and discussing the indications for the future. The equation of exchange, expressed in algebraic symbols,¹ is

$$MV + M'V' = PT.$$

The estimates as calculated independently for these six magnitudes, M , M' , V , V' , P , T , show a remarkable self-consistency, and thus check each other's accuracy. The left side ($MV + M'V'$) is found to be 423 and the right side, PT , to be 420. These agree within $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. In order to eliminate this slight discrepancy, that is, to make all six magnitudes self-consistent, I have, as in previous years, arbitrarily corrected the original estimates. By this mutual adjustment or correction the six magnitudes are made to fulfill the equation of exchange exactly, and each magnitude is assigned its most probable value. The largest adjustment or correction was made, of course, in those magnitudes the first estimates of which were regarded as least trustworthy. The estimated values

¹ M signifies the money in circulation in the United States, exclusive of the amount in the United States Treasury and in banks.

V signifies the velocity of circulation of the money M .

M' signifies the bank deposits of the United States which are subject to check. V' signifies the velocity, or the rate of turn-over, or what is more familiarly known as the "activity" of the deposits M' .

P signifies the level of prices in the United States in 1911 as compared with the level of 1909 taken as the base year.

T signifies the volume of trade or the number of "units" of goods of all kinds which were exchanged for money or checks in 1911. The "units" here referred to are not bushels, quarts, pounds, tons, etc. ordinarily employed in commerce; but each "unit" is that amount which was worth one dollar in 1909, taken as the "base" year.

From the above definitions, it follows that:

MV signifies the total amount of money expended for goods in 1911, and that $M'V'$ signifies the total value of the checks expended for goods in 1911, and that

$MV + M'V'$ signifies the grand total of expenditure in 1911 by both money and checks. This grand total is equal to

PT which is the product of the volume of trade of 1911 (in units each worth \$1 in 1909) multiplied by the price level of 1911 (relatively to 1909).

of these six magnitudes, as first calculated ("unadjusted") and also as afterward mutually corrected ("adjusted") are as follows:

	<i>M</i>	<i>M'</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>V'</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>MV+M'V'</i>	<i>PT</i>
Unad-justed	1.64	7.78	21.0	50.0	102.1	411	423	420
Ad-justed	1.64	7.78	20.9	49.9	102.2	413	422	422

It will be seen that no one of the six figures as originally calculated needed to be "doctored" by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent in order to make them all fit together in the equation. The adjustments required in last year's calculations were about the same. Those in previous years were usually greater, although it seldom happened that any magnitude required an adjustment of over one or two per cent. This continued closeness of agreement is itself evidence of the substantial accuracy of the figures, although such surprising closeness of agreement as has been found in the last two years cannot be expected for every year. The "probable error" of several of the six magnitudes must surely exceed 1 per cent. In *The Purchasing Power of Money* (p. 303) the probable error of every magnitude is estimated at more than 1 per cent and as possibly reaching, in some cases, 10 per cent. The probable errors of *V* and *T* are the greatest.

It may interest the reader to compare the results of three successive calculations which were made for the year 1911. A first and very rough calculation was made in December, 1911, and used in a paper read before the Round Table Club of St. Louis, on December 12, 1911. At this time, of course, none of the data for 1911 were complete. A second calculation was made in February, 1912, and sent to Mr. Roger W. Babson, forecaster of market conditions. All the data for 1911 were then available except the index number for prices. The third and final calculation, which is here given, was made in March, 1912, after the missing figure for prices was obtained.² Of these three calculations, each succeeding one showed

²In the first calculation, *T* was estimated by employing as a very rough "barometer of trade" the gross earnings of railroads (in hundreds of millions of dollars) plus the production of pig iron (in millions of tons). I used this method for lack of any other method readily available at the time and after finding that its results agreed roughly (for the years 1903-10) with those of

a closer agreement (between the two sides of the equation) than its predecessor. In the first calculation the left side of the equation was 410 and the right 368, showing a discrepancy of about 10 per cent. In the second calculation the two sides were 423 and 415 respectively, showing a discrepancy of about 2 per cent, while in the third calculation, as above, the two sides are 423 and 420, showing a discrepancy of less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

It is further interesting to observe how the independent calculations of the six magnitudes serve to check and correct each other even when individually the estimates are very rough. The mutual adjustment or correction of the six magnitudes may apparently be relied upon to produce, of itself, a certain degree of accuracy, even when many of the original data are themselves inaccurate. Thus the "adjusted" figures of the second calculation agreed almost exactly with those of the third or final calculation. The biggest disagreement was only about 1 per cent, being that for P which in the second calculation was dependent on Bradstreet's index number instead of that of the Bureau of Labor. Even the first of the three calculations (after mutual adjustment of the six magnitudes) showed a remarkable agreement with the third or final calculation, the maximum difference being in M' and T , both of which were about 7 per cent lower in the first calculation than in the third.

The results of the three calculations (*after* mutual adjustment of the six estimates in each case) are as follows:³

	M	M'	V	V'	P	T
First Calculation	1.6	7.3	21	50	104	384
Second Calculation	1.64	7.76	20.9	49.7	101	416
Third Calculation	1.64	7.78	20.9	49.9	102.2	413

the much more exact as well as much more laborious method which had been used in the *Purchasing Power of Money*. This latter method was employed in the second and third calculations as shown more fully in the Appendix below.

³The money (M) was calculated from substantially the same data in all three calculations, the low result in the first calculation being due to the process of "adjustment," the unadjusted estimate being 1.63. The value of M' in the first calculation (which, unadjusted, was 7.4) was obtained simply by taking 46.8 per cent of the total "individual deposits" (15.9), this percentage being a surmise based on the known percentage for 1909 (*viz.* 48.2) and 1910 (*viz.* 47.5)

Taking into account all available considerations, I venture to feel confident that the figures for 1911 obtained by the third calculation are very nearly correct—those for M and M' being, in my opinion, correct within 1 per cent; those for V' and P within 2 per cent and those for V and T , within 5 per cent.⁴

Adding the figures thus found for 1911 to those found for 1896-1910 we obtain the following table showing the best available estimates of the six magnitudes in the years 1896 to 1911 inclusive:

Year	M	M'	V^5	$V'/5$	P	T
1896	.88	2.71	19	37	60.3	191
1897	.90	2.86	20	39	60.4	215
1898	.97	3.22	20	41	63.2	237
1899	1.03	3.88	22	42	71.6	259
1900	1.18	4.44	20	38	76.5	253
1901	1.22	5.13	22	41	80.5	291
1902	1.25	5.40	22	41	85.7	287
1903	1.39	5.73	21	40	82.6	310
1904	1.36	5.77	20	40	82.6	310
1905	1.45	6.54	22	43	87.7	355
1906	1.58	6.81	22	46	93.2	375
1907	1.63	7.13	21	45	93.2	384
1908	1.62	6.57	20	45	90.3	361
1909	1.61	6.68	21	53	100.0	387
1910	1.64	7.23	21	53	104.0	399
1911	1.64	8	21	50	102.2	413

and assuming the same decrease in the following year. The second and third calculations of M' were the same and are given in full in the Appendix below. The calculations for V are all merely rough estimates obtained as explained in the Appendix. The method of estimating V' is the same in all three calculations (except that the first estimate required a guess for the clearings for the then unexpired part of 1911) and is explained in the Appendix. P , which in the first calculation was 101 (before adjustment), was simply taken as 3 per cent lower than the 104 of 1910, because Bradstreet's index numbers (for the eleven months of 1911 then elapsed) indicated that decline. The second calculation was based on Bradstreet's full figures for 1911 supplemented by the index numbers for prices of stocks as given in Babson's "desk sheet" (the index number of stock prices being "weighted" one tenth as heavily as Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices).

⁴ For the details of the calculation see the Appendix.

⁵ The figures for velocity of circulation are here given without decimals as it is believed that two significant figures exhaust, or nearly exhaust the degree of accuracy which can be claimed for these results. But in the Appendix the calculation is carried one place further and these closer calculations are of course the ones used in the multiplications by which the total values of the two sides of the equation are calculated.

The folding diagram shows graphically the change in all of the six magnitudes in the "equation of exchange" from 1896 to 1911 inclusive. By folding the diagram in various ways it is easy to place the balance of 1911 immediately under that of 1896 or of any other particular year and thus make a direct ocular comparison for each of the six magnitudes. Any two years can be directly compared in this manner.


The preceding table gives the figures for each of the six magnitudes separately. The following table shows the values of certain derivative magnitudes:

	Money Expendi- ture	Check Expendi- ture	Total Expendi- ture	Money Expendi- ture as per- centage of total	Check Ex- penditure as percentage of total	Deposits relative to Money	Virtual Velocity of Money including money in banks
	MV	$M'V'$	$MV+M'V'$ & PT	MV $MV+M'V'$	$M'V'$ $MV+M'V'$	M' M	$MV+M'V'$ $M+R^*$
1896	16	99	115	14	86	3.1	80
1897	18	112	130	14	86	3.2	84
1898	20-	131-	150	13	87	3.3	89
1899	22	163	185	12	88	3.8	103
1900	24	170	194	12	88	3.6	99
1901	27	208	235	11	89	4.2	114
1902	27	219	246	11	89	4.3	115
1903	29	227	256	11	89	4.1	113
1904	28	228	256	11	89	4.2	107
1905	31+	279+	311	10	90	4.5	125
1906	34	315	349	10	90	4.3	132
1907	35	323	358	10	90	4.4	129
1908	32	294	326	10	90	4.0	107
1909	34	353	387	9	91	4.1	124
1910	34	381	415	8	92	4.4	134
1911	34	388	422	8	92	4.7	131

* R = money in banks. Thus the "virtual velocity" of circulation of money is the quotient of the total expenditure (by money and checks) divided by the total money in use (in circulation and in banks).

Comparisons and Outlook

Comparing now the figures for 1911 with those for 1910 we see that conditions have changed very little. The total expenditure increased from an estimated 415 billions of dollars in 1910 to an estimated 422 billions in 1911, that is, less than 2 per cent and about equal to the growth of population. The amount of *money* expended has remained the same, 34 billions. The amount of *checks*

The weight  symbolizing a purse, represents M , the money in circulation in the United States (i. e. all money outside of the U. S. Treasury and the banks). It is usually between one and two billions.

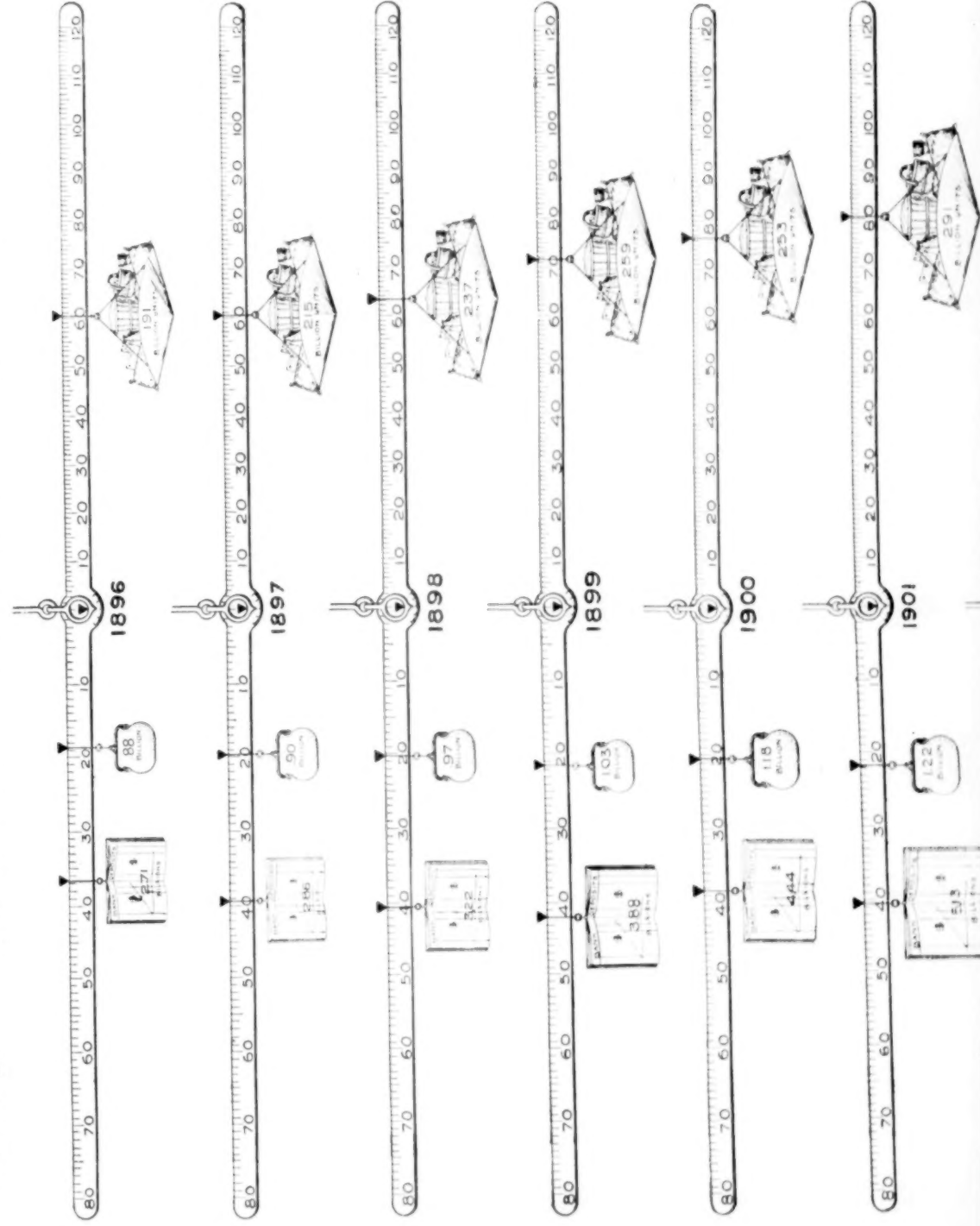
The leverage of this purse, or its distance from the fulcrum, represents V , the velocity of circulation of money. Money usually turns over about twenty times a year.

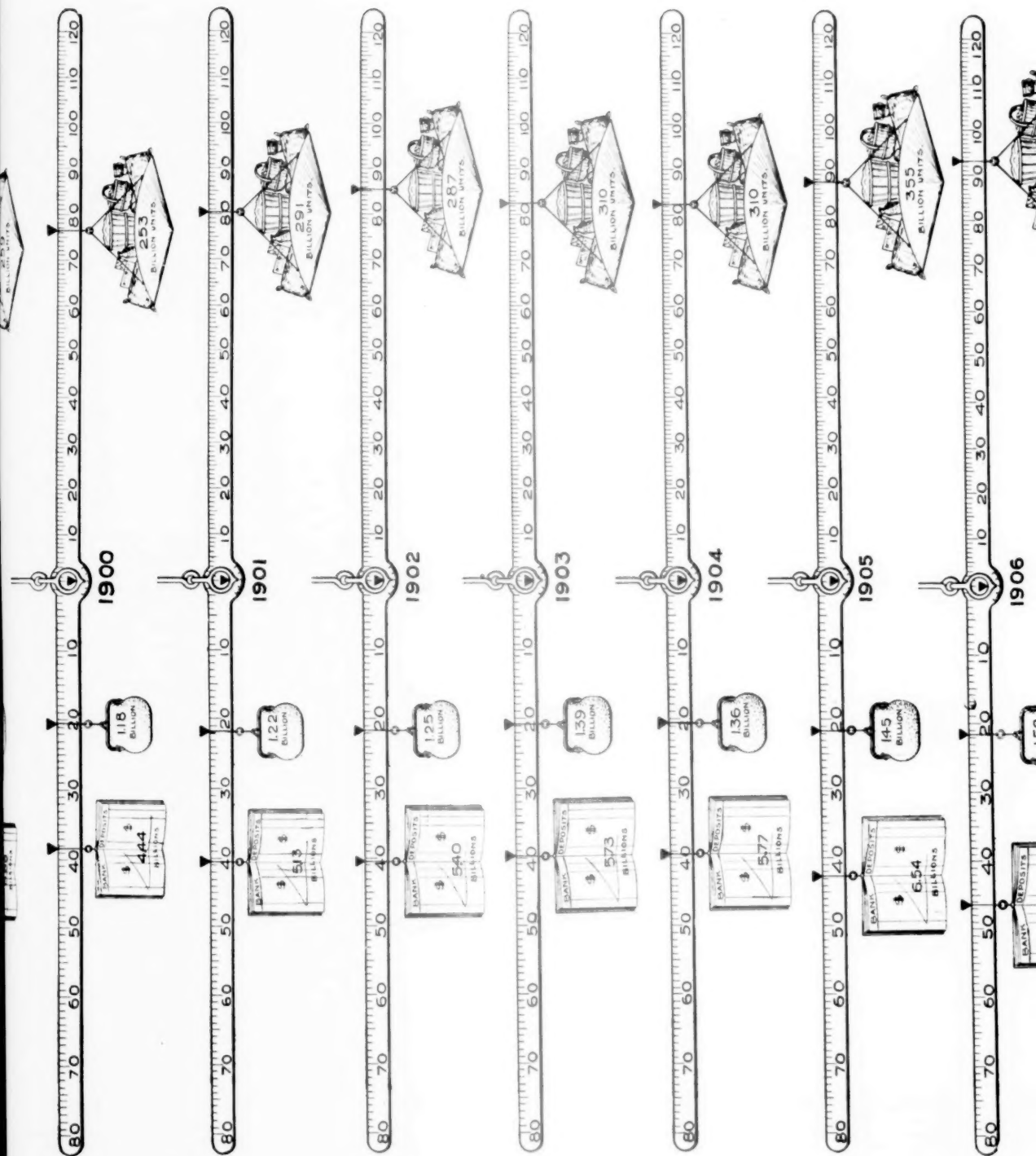
The weight  symbolizing a bank book, represents M' , the bank deposits against which checks are drawn (usually from three to eight billions).

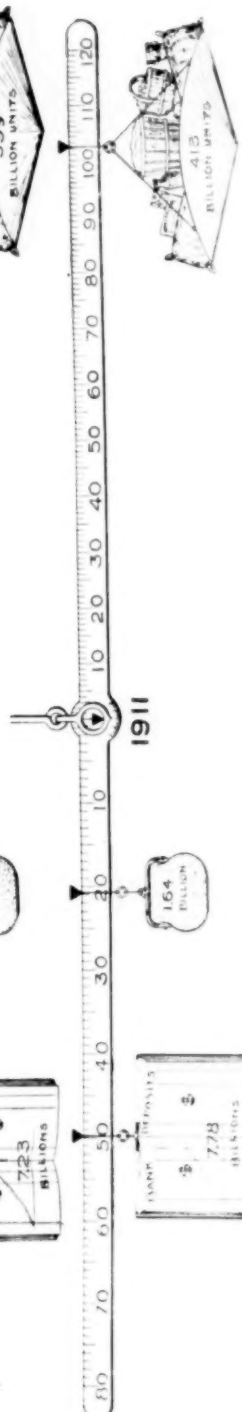
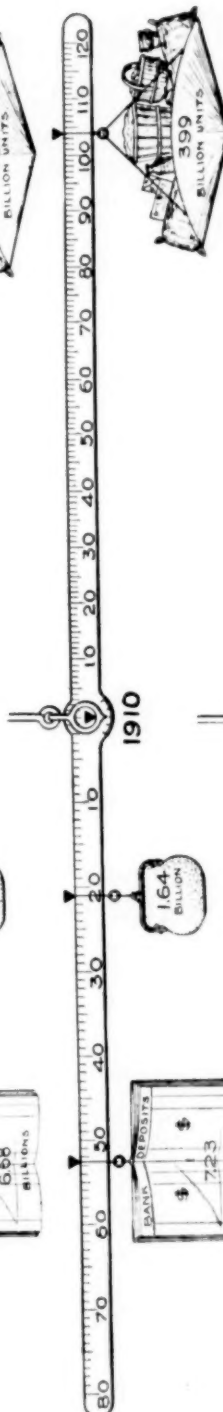
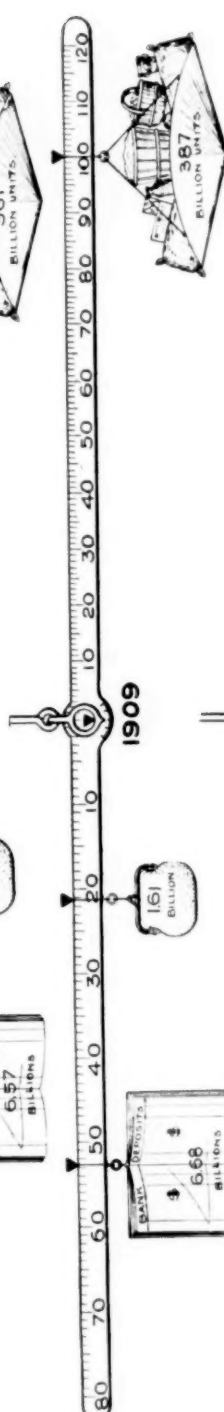
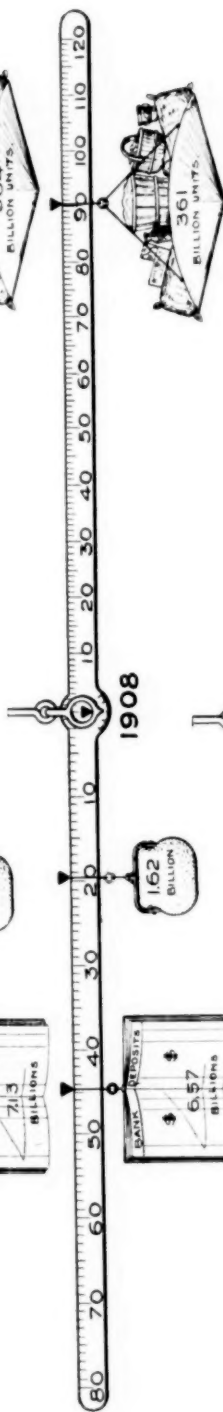
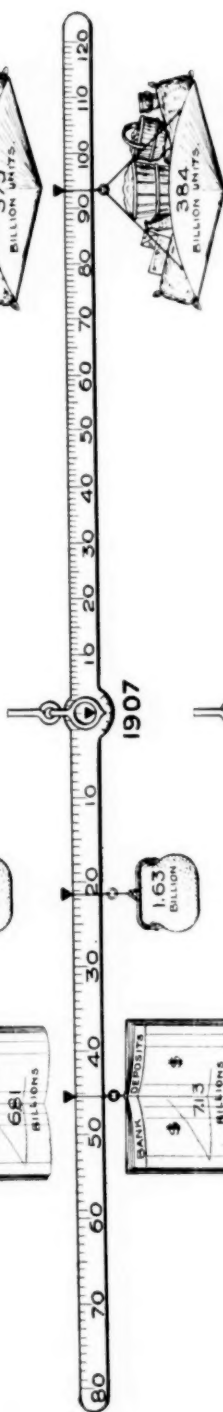
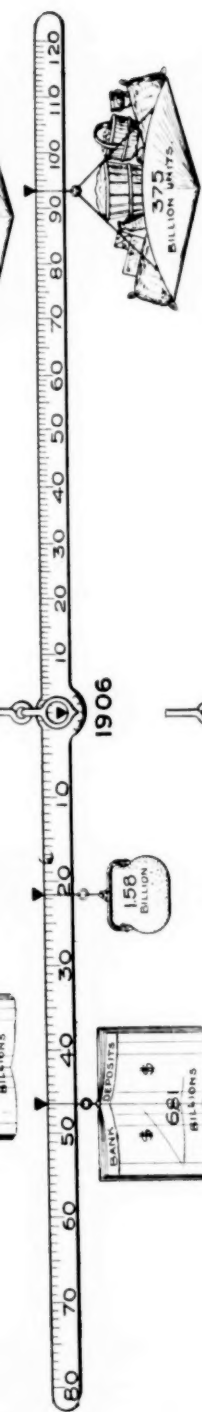
The leverage of this bank book represents V' , the velocity of circulation ("activity") of these deposits. The deposits are usually turned over from forty to fifty times a year.

The weight  symbolizing a grocer's tray, represents T , the volume of trade expressed in "units," each "unit" being the quantity which could be purchased for \$1 in 1909.

The leverage of this tray represents P , the index number of prices measured as a percentage of the prices of 1909.









expended increased from an estimated 381 billions to an estimated 388 billions or less than 2 per cent. One of the two factors of which this check expenditure consists (the volume of deposits subject to check) increased about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but the other factor (the activity of these deposits) decreased almost as much, viz., about 6 per cent. In like manner, on the other side of the equation, the volume of trade increased slightly, nearly 4 per cent. As the net result of these changes in MV , $M'V'$ and T , prices fell about 2 per cent.

Thus only two of the six magnitudes increased during the year, viz., deposits, M' , and trade, T , and only one of these two, M' , increased at a rate equal to its average rate of increase in previous years. Money in actual circulation, M , has remained unchanged while the activity of deposits, V' , and presumably that of money, V , has declined, as has the price level, P . These changes fairly fulfill, except in one respect,⁶ the forecast for 1911 made in my article a year ago.⁷

We see that money expenditure constitutes 8 per cent of the total expenditure, the other 92 per cent being by check. These are the same figures as for 1910, the lowest for cash and highest for checks in the table. We note that deposit currency is now nearly five times money in circulation, this ratio (4.7) being the high-

⁶ M' instead of being the most affected by the general contraction proved to be the least.

⁷ Referring to the diagram, it was then said:

"At the present writing the best indications seem to point to the conclusion that the year 1911 will show a general contraction, that is, a shrinkage of the weights in our mechanical balance, (especially M') and their movement toward the fulcrum—and this without a disturbance sufficiently acute to be called a crisis. However, it seems also probable, in view of all the circumstances of the case, and especially of the progressive increase in the gold supply, that the upward trend of prices and the tendency toward expansion of trade, and of money and deposits with their velocities, will be resumed within a year or two, continuing until the process does culminate in a crisis. In other words, in spite of the apparently impending recession, we are still in a period of incubation for a future crisis. The exact date of such a crisis, of course, it would be foolish to predict, but if it occurs at all, it would seem likely to occur between, say 1913 and 1916. This prognostication is, of course, purely tentative and based chiefly on the existence of the expansive tendency shown in the diagram and the fact that such a tendency led to the crisis of 1907 and, so far as our fragmentary knowledge allows us to judge, to the crises of 1857, 1866 and 1873."

est yet reached and the only indication in our figures of overdistension in 1911 as compared with 1910. This ratio, therefore, will not probably increase next year and is likely to decrease. The last column of the last table shows the total expenditure to be 131 times the total money in use in the United States (*i. e.*, including that in banks, but excluding that in the United States Treasury). This is the number of times a year which this money would need to be turned over in order to perform the total exchange work, and may therefore be called the virtual velocity of circulation of money. The figure (131) for 1911 is, next to that (134) for 1910 and that (132) for 1906, the highest in the table.

It would appear that the increase in deposits has been due to the great importation of gold during 1911. This has found its way first into the vaults of banks and has been used by them as a means of inducing their customers by low rates of interest to extend their loans, although the amounts loaned have been left on deposit and not used quite as actively as in 1910. At any rate the facts of 1911—(1) great imports of gold, (2) low rates of discount on bank loans, (3) increase in bank reserves, and (4) increase in loans and deposits—are facts which, on the above theory, fit well together.

Since in general all the factors, M , M' , V , V' , and T , which determine the price level tend to increase from year to year and since the increase in the volume of trade, T , tends to *decrease* the price level, P , we may classify the five price determining factors into price-raising factors (M , M' , V , V') and a price-depressing factor (T). Among the price-raising factors, one (M') is not independent of the others but tends to rise or fall directly with M .⁸ Only the ratio M'/M *i. e.*, deposits considered *relatively* to money, is an independent price-raising factor. Thus these four independent price-raising factors are: money in circulation (M), deposits subject to check, considered as a multiple of money in circulation (M'/M), and their velocities of circulation (V and V').

In last year's article the relative importance of the four independent price-raising factors (money M , its velocity V , deposits *relatively* to money M'/M and their velocity V') was gauged by calculating what the price level *would have been* had it not been for the increase in any particular factor. It was found, in this way,

⁸ See *Purchasing Power of Money*, ch. 3.

that M was far more important as a price-raising factor than any one of the other three.⁹

In these comparisons the increase of deposit currency (relative to money) and the increase of its velocity or activity are treated as separate causes. Let us now consider the combined effect of these *two* causes, which together constitute the *use of checks*. Had it not been for the increased use of checks, ($M'V'$) relatively to money (M), the price level of 1911, instead of being what it actually was, would have been 48 per cent lower; while, on the other hand, had it not been for the increase in money in circulation, the price level would have been 39 per cent lower. Consequently the increasing use of checks (relative to the money in circulation) was, in the United States, a more important price-raising factor than the increase of money.

Considering the problem internationally, however, we must remember that the extraordinary expansion or inflation of credit currency in the United States tended toward producing an export of gold or at any rate to restrain the import of gold, just as, in the Civil War, the greenback inflation tended more effectively in the same direction. For the world as a whole, the increased use of checks (relative to money) was doubtless a less potent price-raising influence than the increase of money. But the increased use of checks as will be shown in another article (to be published in September) must be reckoned with in the future by all nations—a fact usually overlooked by those who foresee a cessation of the rise in prices with a cessation in the increase of gold production.

It is interesting to observe that, although in 1911 the price level in the United States fell slightly, the price level of the world as a whole evidently rose. This is shown at least by the statistics of Canada, England, France and Germany. That American prices should have moved in the opposite direction from foreign prices is not surprising when we consider that, for a number of years, American prices had been rising more rapidly than foreign prices. The fact that the movements of prices at home and abroad in 1911 were in opposite directions tends simply to reestablish the former relative levels at home and abroad. It is true that this tendency to reestablish the international balance of price levels might have

⁹ Because in particular, M not only affects the term MV , but also affects the term $M'V'$. Thus if M doubles while deposits (M') remain the same *relatively* to M , evidently deposits (M') will double also.

been expected to cause gold to be exported from America, where prices have been unduly high, to foreign countries, where they have been, relatively speaking, low; while, as a matter of fact, gold was largely imported in 1911. But it is reasonable to suppose that gold would have been imported in even greater abundance had the relative price levels not been as they were. The export or import of gold, as is well known, is sensitive to a number of causes. Among the causes which would tend in the direction of causing imports were the heavy exports of commodities, and we find, in fact, that the export of commodities in 1911 was large—larger than in any previous year. The explanation of these large exports seems to lie in the scarcity of food products abroad, where the drought of last summer was more felt even than here, and in the great American production of cotton and petroleum, which make up between a quarter and a third of all our exports. These increased in supply and decreased in price.¹⁰

The general fall, therefore, in American prices, when taken in connection with the general rise in prices abroad does not seem to indicate any widespread or permanent arrest in the general upward trend, although many writers are using this recession as an argument to prove such an arrest. These writers point out that the production of gold promises to cease increasing. In view of all the evidence, however, I am strongly inclined to the belief that the upward trend of prices will continue for many years although it would not be surprising if the present lull should last through 1912. Taking all things into consideration, the outlook for the next year or two in the United States would appear to be for a reduction of gold imports, a slackening in the growth of bank reserves and deposits (M'); and an increase of money in circulation (M), both absolutely and relatively to deposits. The activity of deposits seems likely to remain excessive and the volume of trade to increase slightly. The net result will probably be a slight rise in prices. In short, the outlook is for a slight general expansion.

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¹⁰ That the prices of exports have greatly fallen from 1910 to 1911 is clear. The quantities of exports rose, as the Appendix to this article shows, about 25 per cent, while the value of exports only rose about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This would indicate a fall in prices of goods exported of 14 per cent. The corresponding figures for imports indicate a rise of prices of about 1 per cent.

APPENDIX

The details of the calculations for the six magnitudes in the equation of exchange for the United States in 1911 and their mutual adjustment are as follows:¹¹

M (Money in circulation in the United States outside of banks and the United States Treasury): Data are from the *Report of the Comptroller of the Currency* for 1911:

Total Money in U. S. (p. 61).....	3.56 billions
Deduct Money in U. S. Treasury (p. 61) .34 bill.	
Money in banks reported (p. 35) 1.55 "	
Estimated money in non-reporting banks ¹²	.03 "
	<hr/>
	1.92 " 1.92 "
Money in actual circulation	<hr/> 1.64 "

M' (Deposits subject to check): Data are also from the Comptroller's *Report*:

Deposits subject to check June 7, 1911 (p. 57) 8.20 billions

Applying the following four items of correction:

(a) For "Savings Deposits" improperly included ¹³	— .32 bill.
(b) "Exchanges for Clearing House" (p. 35)	— .36 "
(c) Island Possessions (p. 788)....	— .03 "
(d) Nonreporting Banks ¹⁴	+ .29 "
	<hr/>
	— .42 " .42

Revised estimate of deposits subject to check 7.78 "

¹¹ My thanks are due to many persons for providing me with data. I wish to express my obligations in particular to Mr. Lawrence O. Murray, the Comptroller of the Currency, Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and Professor Wesley Clair Mitchell, for their kindness in supplying me with statistics, most of them being in advance of publication.

¹² Estimated on the assumption that the money in non-reporting banks (*x*) bears the same ratio to their estimated individual deposits (.56, p. 37) as the total reported money in other than national banks (.56, p. 61) bears to the total reported individual deposits in these banks (10.4, p. 56); so that $x = \frac{.56}{10.4} \times .56 = .03$.

¹³ Estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ "savings deposits in national banks, \$637,000,000, included with the individual deposits and certificates of deposits" (p. 57, footnote 2).

¹⁴ Estimated on the assumption that the deposits subject to check of non-reporting banks (*x*) bear the same ratio to the total reported deposits subject to check (8.20, p. 57) as the estimated individual deposits of non-reporting

V (Velocity of circulation of money): The calculations are based on those in *The Purchasing Power of Money*, p. 478. They all rest on original data for two dates, in 1896 and 1909.

V for 1910 would be 21.7¹⁵ or 21.2¹⁶ of which the average is 21.4.

V for 1911 would be 21.9¹⁵ or 20.2¹⁶ of which the average is 21.0.

$M'V'$ (Check circulation in the United States): Data are from the *Financial Review*.

(1)	New York Clearings (2)	Outside Clearings (3)	Crude Barom- eter (2)+5x(3) (4)	Cor- rective Ratio (5)	Refined Barom- eter of check transac- tions (4)×(5) (6)	Reduced by proportion to agree with the final esti- mate for 1910 =381 billions (7)
1910	97.3	66.4	429	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹⁷	384	381
1911	92.3	67.7	431	.91 ¹⁷	392	389

V' (Activity of deposits subject to check): Check circulation for 1911 (Estimated above) 389 billions

Deposits subject to check, 1911 (estimated above).. 7.78 "

$$\frac{389}{7.78} = 50 \text{ times a year.}$$

Estimated V'

P (The price level of 1911 relatively to 1909): The calculations for P are based chiefly on the index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor for 257 commodities (wholesale prices). These are supplemented by the index number for the prices of 40 stocks worked out by Professor Wesley Clair Mitchell and the two are averaged by the process employed last year and in the *Purchasing Power of Money*. The results are as follows:

	Wholesale prices 257 commod.	(1) Per cent.	40 stocks	(2) Per cent.	Average: 10 (1)+(2) 11	Reduced to 1909 as base year
1910	131.6	100	254	100	100	104.0
1911	129.3	98.2	248	97.6	98.1	102.1

Note 14 continued: banks (.56, p. 37) bear to the total reported individual deposits (15.9, p. 35), so that $x = \frac{.56}{15.9} \times 8.20 = .29$.

¹⁵ If V increased at the same rate that it did between 1896 and 1909 (from 18.6 to 21.5).

¹⁶ If $MV+M'V'$ decreased at the same rate that it did between 1896 and 1909 (from 16.7 per cent to 9.6 per cent).

T (Volume of Trade): This is estimated by applying to the final estimate for 1910 the percentage of growth from 1910 to 1911. This percentage of growth is a weighted average percentage growth of the *quantities* of goods exchanged in the two years. An average growth ratio is obtained for five groups, viz., (1) goods in internal commerce, (2) goods imported, (3) goods exported, (4) cars handled, and (5) par values of shares of stocks sold. The last two contain no price element. The price element in the first three is eliminated by taking the *quantities* in both years and multiplying by weights, which are the same for both years. These weights are taken as roughly equal to the prices of either year. The data are from the *Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance* of the United States and those for stocks from Babson's desk sheet.

The detailed data upon which the foregoing calculations are based will be found on the following pages:

¹⁷ Based on the rate of change indicated by the figures for 1896-1909. (See *Purchasing Power of Money*, p. 448.)

The articles used for internal commerce were:

							1910		1911	
							Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)
Cattle	(received at 7 cities)	at \$55.00 per	head							
Cattle	" 8 "	" 55.00 "	"				9.3	511.5	8.8	484.0
Cattle	" 4 "	" 55.00 "	"				2.3	126.5	2.0	110.0
Calves	" 5 "	" 8.00 "	"				1.1	60.5	1.1	60.5
Calves	" 5 "	" 8.00 "	"				1.0	8.0	1.0	8.0
Calves	" 4 "	" 8.00 "	"				.5	4.0	.4	3.2
Hogs	" 7 "	" 23.00 "	"				.6	4.8	.7	5.6
Hogs	" 8 "	" 23.00 "	"				15.7	361.1	20.8	478.4
Hogs	" 4 "	" 23.00 "	"				4.8	110.4	6.2	142.6
Sheep	" 7 "	" 5.50 "	"				3.3	75.9	4.0	92.0
Sheep	" 8 "	" 5.50 "	"				12.4	68.2	13.6	74.8
Sheep	" 4 "	" 5.50 "	"				2.3	12.7	2.5	13.8
Horses and mules	" 7 "	" 75.00 "	"				3.2	17.6	3.9	20.9
Horses and mules	" 6 "	" 75.00 "	"				.4	30.0	.5	37.5
Wheat	" 16 "	" 1.10 "	bu.				.1	7.5	.1	7.5
Wheat	" lakeports	" 1.10 "	"				272.0	299.2	262.6	288.9
Wheat	" 6 seaports	" 1.10 "	"				36.7	40.4	41.9	46.1
Corn	" 16 cities	" .70 "	"				42.5	46.8	68.6	75.5
Corn	" lakeports	" .70 "	"				244.3	171.0	254.5	178.2
Corn	" 6 seaports	" .70 "	"				32.3	22.6	38.0	26.6
Oats	" 16 cities	" .35 "	"				38.8	27.2	51.6	96.1
Oats	" lakeports	" .35 "	"				218.3	76.4	197.3	69.1
Oats	" 6 seaports	" .35 "	"				20.7	7.2	22.6	7.9
Barley	" 14 cities	" .65 "	"				40.0	14.0	43.6	15.3
Barley	" lakeports	" .65 "	"				80.9	52.6	76.4	49.7
Barley	" 6 seaports	" .65 "	"				13.8	9.0	10.1	6.6
Rye	" 15 cities	" .75 "	"				15.2	9.9	16.1	10.5
Rye	" lakeports	" .75 "	"				7.4	5.6	9.6	7.2
Rye	" 6 seaports	" .75 "	"				1.0	.8	2.3	1.7
	" "	" .75 "	"				.9	.7	1.1	.8

				Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)
Grain	(shipped via trunk line)	at	bu.	126.3	75.8	122.1	73.3
Flaxseed	(received at 7 cities)	"	"	14.0	35.0	13.7	34.3
Flaxseed	" " lakeports	"	"	3.1	7.8	4.5	11.3
Flour	" " 13 cities	"	bbl.	24.6	135.3	21.8	119.9
Flour	" " 6 seaports	"	"	16.6	91.3	17.7	97.4
Flour	(shipped via trunk lines)	"	"	4.2	23.1	2.9	16.0
Flour	(received at lakeports)	"	"	12.0	66.0	12.0	66.0
Cotton	" " 3 cities	"	bale	.7	52.5	.7	52.5
Cotton	(total in sight)	"	"	8.4	630.0	9.5	712.5
Cotton	(received at 29 towns)	"	"	4.3	322.5	5.0	375.0
Cotton	" " seaports	"	"	6.1	457.5	7.1	532.5
Coal	(anthracite shipments)	"	ton	64.9	389.4	70.0	420.0
Coal	(received at 2 cities)	"	"	.2	1.2	.2	1.2
Coal	" " lakeports)	"	"	4.2	25.2	4.4	26.4
Coal	(bituminous, received at 7 cities)	"	"	13.9	41.7	12.0	36.0
Coal	" " " lakeports	"	"	18.4	55.2	17.1	51.3
Coal	" " (hailed by 12 R. R.'s)	"	"	141.9	425.7	144.6	433.8
Coke	" " " "	"	"	27.5	55.0	22.3	44.6
Coke	(from Connellsville)	"	"	18.7	37.4	16.3	32.6
Coke	(received from 2 cities)	"	"	.9	1.8	.9	1.8
Pig iron	(output)	"	"	26.9	484.2	23.3	419.4
Pig iron	(received at 2 cities)	"	"	.5	9.0	.5	9.0
Iron ore	" " lakeports	"	"	41.4	124.2	31.1	93.3
Fruit	" " 2 cities	"	lb.	197.3	2.0	205.0	2.1
Lumber	" " lakeports	"	ft.	1208.0	25.4	1164.0	24.4
Lumber	(shipped from Mississippi and Wisconsin valleys)	"	"	1186.0	2.5	1258.0	2.6
Lumber	" " 7 seaports	"	"	661.8	14.0	639.0	13.5
Lumber	(shipments Pacific N. W.)	"	"	849.0	17.8	656.9	13.8
				Total	5635.6		5908.3
				Per cent	100%		105%

The articles used for exports were:

		1910		1911	
		Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)
Cattle	at \$85.00 per head	.1	9.4	.2	13.9
Hams and shoulders	lb.	131.0	15.7	190.0	22.8
Salt pork	"	41.5	4.2	50.9	5.1
Fresh beef	"	55.5	5.6	28.8	2.9
Canned beef	"	11.5	1.3	11.2	1.2
Bacon	"	128.0	16.6	198.0	25.7
Lard	"	369.0	44.3	552.0	66.2
Butter	"	3.1	.7	6.4	1.5
Sole leather	"	38.6	8.1	42.7	9.0
Boots and shoes	pair	7.8	13.3	8.5	14.5
Raw cotton	bale	7.1	497.0	8.6	603.0
Cotton cloth	yard	296.0	20.7	410.0	28.7
Corn	bu.	42.7	25.6	61.6	37.0
Wheat	"	24.3	24.3	32.7	32.7
Flour	"	8.4	41.9	11.3	56.5
Tobacco leaf	lbl.	324.0	35.6	366.0	40.3
Timber	M. ft.	.4	10.2	.5	11.0
Wood pulp	lb.	16.7	.3	19.0	.4
Linseed oil (cake)	"	656.0	9.8	526.0	7.9
Refined illuminating oil	gal.	940.0	56.4	1110.0	66.6
Cottonseed oil	lb.	177.0	12.4	323.0	22.6
Coal (anthracite)	ton	3.0	15.1	3.6	17.8
Coal (bituminous)	"	10.8	27.0	13.9	34.8
Copper	lb.	708.0	92.0	787.0	102.0
Steel rails	ton	.4	10.6	.4	12.6
Sheets and plates	lb.	615.0	12.3	834.0	16.7
Boards, planks, and deals	M. ft.	1.9	41.8	2.2	48.8
Structural iron and steel	ton	.1	6.6	.2	10.0

Wire
Pipes and fittings
Rosin
Spirits of turpentine
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil
Oleo oil
Cottonseed oil (cake)
Automobiles

	at	.025 per lb.	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)
	"	.025 "	385.0	9.6	515.0	12.9
	"	.025 "	349.0	8.7	442.0	11.1
	"	.60 "	2.3	13.6	2.4	14.5
	"	.60 "	14.3	8.6	18.2	10.9
	"	.13 "	164.0	21.3	183.0	23.8
	"	.10 "	105.0	10.5	163.0	16.3
	"	.015 "	739.0	11.1	1080.0	15.5
	"	1200.00 "	.008	10.1	.016	19.0
			Total	1152.3		1436.2
			Per cent	100%		125%

Articles used for imports were:

	at	\$.20 per lb.	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)
Cotton (unmanufactured)	"	.15 "	85.3	17.1	101.0	20.2
Cotton cloth	"	.02 "	55.2	8.3	52.0	7.8
Rice	"	.02 "	225.0	4.5	194.0	3.9
Boards (sawed lumber)	"	18.00 "	.9	17.0	.8	15.0
Bituminous coal	"	3.00 "	2.0	6.0	1.2	3.7
Coke	"	4.00 "	.2	.6	.7	.3
Pig iron	"	27.00 "	.2	6.4	.1	4.0
Wheat	"	.90 "	.1	.1	1.4	1.2
Wheat flour	"	4.00 "	.2	.8	.1	.5
Oats	"	.40 "	.8	.3	.1	.0
Flaxseed	"	2.00 "	9.0	18.0	7.0	14.0
Cocoa (crude)	"	.10 "	116.0	11.6	134.0	13.4
Cocoa or chocolate (unmanufactured)	"	.25 "	2.7	.7	2.8	.7
Tea	"	.20 "	98.0	19.0	104.0	20.8
Coffee	"	.10 "	804.0	80.4	800.0	80.0
Cane sugar	"	.03 "	4190.0	125.7	4100.0	123.0

	1910			1911		
	at	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	Quantity (in mill.)	Value (in mill.)	
Lemons	at	.02 per lb.	150.0	130.0	2.6	
Bananas	"	.30 " bunch	40.0	45.0	19.5	
Cheese	"	.15 " lb.	44.0	45.0	6.8	
Distilled spirits	"	1.50 " gal.	4.0	3.3	5.0	
Sparkling wines	"	16.00 " doz. qts.	258.0	252.0	4.0	
Leaf tobacco	"	.60 " lb.	42.0	53.0	32.0	
Woolen dress goods	"	.20 " sq. yd.	42.0	21.0	4.2	
Raw silk	"	3.00 " lb.	22.0	21.0	63.0	
Hides, skins	"	.20 " "	460.0	424.0	84.8	
India rubber	"	1.00 " "	90.0	82.0	82.0	
Raw wool	"	.20 " "	180.0	155.0	31.0	
Tin	"	.30 " "	105.0	107.0	32.0	
Copper (manufactures of)	"	.12 " "	259.0	266.0	32.0	
Nitrate soda	"	32.00 " ton	.5	.6	18.0	
Bristles	"	.90 " lb.	3.7	3.2	2.9	
Clays, earth	"	7.00 " ton	.3	.3	2.3	
Macaroni	"	.04 " lb.	113.0	117.0	4.7	
Cement	"	.40 " 100 lbs.	1.2	.7	.3	
Mineral oil	"	.05 " gal.	24.0	69.0	3.4	
Molasses	"	.04 " "	28.0	26.0	1.0	
Wood (pulp)	"	.01 " lb.	1000.0	1125.0	11.3	
Beans	"	1.70 " bu.	1.0	.9	1.4	
Cigars and cigarettes	"	3.00 " lb.	2.0	1.3	4.0	
Spices	"	.08 " "	52.0	58.0	4.6	
Paper	"	.02 " "	115.0	119.0	2.4	
Lead	"	.02 " "	217.0	180.0	3.6	
Iron ore	"	3.00 " ton	2.6	1.8	5.4	
		Total	794.0		766.0	
		Per cent	100%		96%	

The results showed an increase of 5 per cent in the quantities of goods in internal commerce as between 1910 and 1911, a decrease of 4 per cent in the quantities of goods imported, an increase of 25 per cent in the quantities of goods exported, an increase of 11 per cent in the combined quantities exported and imported, a decrease of 10 per cent in the cars handled and of 23 per cent in the shares sold. These percentages were then weighted according to the scale used last year and in the *Purchasing Power of Money*, the weights being 20 for internal commerce, 3 for exports and imports combined, 2 for cars handled and 1 for shares.¹⁸ The result of this averaging is an increase of 3 per cent.

¹⁸The reasons for this selection of weights are given in *The Purchasing Power of Money*, p. 485. See also p. xxii.

REVIEWS AND NEW BOOKS

General Works, Theory and Its History

Social Value. A Study in Economic Theory, Critical and Constructive. By B. M. ANDERSON. Hart Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays in Economics. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. xviii, 199. \$1.00.)

A positive concept of value, or of worth underlying exchange ratios, has long been regarded as a logical necessity of economic theory. For an analysis of the price-making forces in a pecuniary economy the purely relative conception of value was perhaps more fruitful than any other would have been. But we cannot arrive at a sum of value—something we must posit in our analysis of the distributive process—so long as we conceive of values as mere ratios. And indeed, value as a ratio implies as a substratum some quality common to all things compared in the valuation process. Strictly speaking there can be no ratio between wheat and gold; there can be a ratio between the quantities of a homogeneous quality shared in by both wheat and gold.

This quality, common to all commodities, Karl Marx finds to be "socially necessary labor"; Wieser attempts to identify it, in a "natural" state at least, with marginal utility; Professor Clark finds the all-pervading substance of values to be the effective utility of commodities to society, viewed as an organic whole. Related to this view, but not very closely related, is Dr. Anderson's concept of social value. Value, according to him, is the power an object exercises over human motives, and the origin of this power is essentially social. The common element in commodities is a socially created power over the actions of men.

That values in the non-economic field—ideal values—are of the nature imputed to economic values by Dr. Anderson, is something most of us would admit without argument. It is obvious that a social process has built up the values of honor and justice, chivalry and patriotism. No considerations of personal utility can explain the conduct of men under the influence of such values. It is a chief part of Dr. Anderson's service that he has brought to bear upon economic values the results of studies in value carried on by investigators in the fields of psychology, ethics and

sociology. Economic value, after all, is nothing unique in the world. It has its peculiar characteristics—a definiteness, derived from the constant comparisons made in the course of the exchange and production processes; a capacity for subjection to a marginal determination, not possessed by the values of ethics and jurisprudence. But in origin and in function, as Dr. Anderson shows, economic and non-economic values are alike. And furthermore, ethical, legal and economic values mutually condition one another. No one of them can be adequately explained without reference to the others. The social forces that make for a change in the one also produce changes in the others.

To the Austrians and their disciples, value is based upon feeling (pleasure or pain) or upon desire—strictly individualistic elements. That this view is out of harmony with the facts is evident. What man derives feelings of pleasure from all the things he values, or experiences desire for them? Value, Dr. Anderson points out, contains feeling and desire as structural elements. But the functional aspect of value, power in motivation, cannot be explained by these elements alone. The whole personality must be brought into play, and not merely in its individual aspects, but in its social relations, as well. Acceptance of the view that the functional aspect of value is of chief significance practically constrains one to accept the view that values are, at least in large part, social.

On first inspection, this doctrine of the nature of value appears to be revolutionary. How far would its acceptance compel us to modify existing theories of price and of distribution? Dr. Anderson states his conviction that the greater part of current value theory is valid, so far as its bearing upon prices is concerned. He also insists strongly that his theory assumes a neutral position in respect to questions of distributive justice. The reviewer inclines to the opinion that Dr. Anderson is overmodest in his claims. When fully worked out, a social value theory will probably explain many of the cases of value which prove refractory under the marginal utility analysis. Applied to the problem of wages, it will possibly result in a decided modification of opinion as to the efficacy of certain forces economists are now inclined contemptuously to ignore.

Dr. Anderson's own claim for his theory is that it fully satisfies the logical need for a substratum of positive values as a basis

for exchange ratios, and that it is the only theory that can meet this need. The positive value concept of Wieser and his followers is, according to Dr. Anderson, essentially fallacious. Exchange ratios are explained, not by utility schedules, but by demand schedules. Demand, however, implies the existence of values. Thus value is called into service to explain value—a vicious circle. To the reviewer, the criticism does not appear to be valid. Given the existing constitution of things, the value of a thing newly created can be explained only with reference to values antecedently existing. The value of a newly found diamond will depend in large part upon the existing distribution of wealth. This means that present values are parts of a structure reaching far into the past. But is not this the truth? If we could grasp the whole process from the beginning, might we not say that we had explained value without assuming it? If we assume the conditions of economic life just beginning, we shall have no difficulty whatever in rearing a structure of exchange values, even upon the presuppositions of a purely individualistic psychology. The positive value doctrine of the Austrians is no doubt psychologically untenable; logically it is probably as sound and as useful as any other.

Dr. Anderson's own theory, as a psychological theory, encounters the same difficulty. An illuminated manuscript is worth \$20,000; it embodies as much social value as 40,000 bushels of corn. Why? Because Mr. Morgan, perhaps alone of mankind, covets it. We cannot explain the price of \$20,000, nor the underlying value, without reference to the antecedent distribution of wealth—a value phenomenon. To be sure, there are a number of indications in Dr. Anderson's book that he would argue that Mr. Morgan is himself a manifestation of social value, that all the factors that can bear upon current values make up the current social valuation process.¹ Such a doctrine would make it possible, no doubt, to escape all logical difficulties. It would make exchange ratios correspond, in all cases, with underlying social values. But this is a purely logical doctrine of social value: it is a mere redefining of terms, a restatement of a problem. It bears no close relation to the psychological doctrine of social value, which is Dr. Anderson's principal contribution. For, however elaborate our psychological analysis of social forces affecting

¹ Cf. pp. 137, 149, 151, 160.

values, there will remain instances of exchanges that cannot be explained by it. The world has recognized for thousands of years that social value principles do not justify the exchange of one's birthright for a mess of pottage.

No one would assert that the social values in the non-economic field are universally valid. Among a patriotic people, treason is still to be found. Atheism does not wholly disappear even in a religious age. The social values in this field are dynamic; they are forcing themselves upon a society not yet wholly organic. And the analogy will hold in the economic field. Though many exchanges are characterized by accident and whim, force and fraud, we may assume that the majority are controlled by organic social forces. Whether this modified social value doctrine satisfies our logical needs or not, it appears to be the only one that the facts will warrant us in accepting.

Dr. Anderson's essay is in many respects a remarkable piece of work. Its author displays an extraordinary familiarity with the methods and results of contemporary ethics, sociology, psychology and philosophy, and extraordinary skill in utilizing materials derived from these fields. The argument of the book is clear and convincing. Although the issues involved are difficult of comprehension, the exposition is so excellent as easily to command the reader's attention. In the judgment of the reviewer, the essay is one that will have to be taken into account in future construction of value theory.

ALVIN S. JOHNSON.

Stanford University.

Outlines of Political Economy. By S. J. CHAPMAN. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1911. Pp. xvi, 413. \$1.25.)

The author designs this book for any who are beginning the study of political economy, and acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Marshall's teaching. The work is divided into seven parts dealing with Scope and Method, Consumption, Production, Exchange, Money, Distribution, Public Economics, and Public Finance. The chapter on Markets with a discussion of speculation and its effect on prices is put under production rather than under exchange.

Since this elementary treatment of the subject naturally makes no attempt to contribute anything new to theory, its value must be judged from the pedagogical standpoint. Actual trial would be necessary to determine this; and the personality of the teacher and the quality of the class would be important factors. But, on the basis of over twenty years' teaching of elementary economics, the reviewer judges it to be ill-adapted to its expressed purpose.

The treatment is very abstract; it lacks life and vitality of argument, illustration, and tone. While the mathematics and diagrams are separated from the main argument, one has the feeling that the whole matter of economic theory is regarded from the standpoint of a mathematical mind rather than as a matter of absorbing human interest. That the latter is not inconsistent with correctness and exactness of discussion was proven years ago by Professor Marshall's *Elements of Economics*, which to so many beginners has revealed the human significance of economic theory. In the book before us too much attention relatively is paid to certain logical differences of definition and discrimination. The style is repellant. The author, in tiresome repetition, comments upon his progress by such statements as "I will now explain"; "I shall first expound"; and this constant use of the first person is unpleasant. Despite some interesting discussions, as, for example upon the scientific nature of economics and the possibility of reducing to generalization and law the actions of volitional beings, it is to be feared that a student or reader would, on the basis of this book, consider economics dry and tedious. Upon various points of theory there would be difference of opinion. The statement on page 29 that "increases of utility are called marginal utilities," making the utility of *every* increment rather than the last one actually possessed the marginal one, is not only against best usage but vague and confusing.

Finally, the only significant judgment upon such a book must be comparative. Certainly there are at least four or five textbooks much superior. Remembering these and remembering that the whole subject of the method of teaching economics is undergoing consideration and experiment that may revolutionize it in such way as to reduce to comparative insignificance the traditional didactic textbook, it is to be hoped that economists will appreciate that there is diminishing utility from additions to the supply of

textbooks, and that new methods frequently make existing capital obsolete.

Vassar College.

HERBERT E. MILLS.

Disturbing Elements in the Study and Teaching of Political Economy. By JAMES BONAR. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1911. Pp. 145. \$1.00.)

This small but heavily freighted book by the Canadian Mint Master is made up of five lectures—forming as many chapters—which were delivered “in the Johns Hopkins University, April 25-29, 1910, before the Economic Seminary, at whose desire, by the courtesy of the University, they are now printed.”

Quite explicably, but also quite unfortunately, the longer title, here quoted from the title page, has been truncated into the misleading cover title, “Study and Teaching of Political Economy.” As Mr. Bonar’s own title for his lectures suggests, they are “discourses on the more subtle fallacies which are apt to invade the reasoning of trained economists in spite of learning and discipline.” “Such errors creep in from a popular political philosophy, from want of any political philosophy, from mistaken aversion to theory, from the shortcomings of common or technical language, and from the wrong handling of distinctions of time.” These sources of error suggest the happily chosen titles of the five lectures or chapters: “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”; “Government is Founded on Opinion”; “It may be so in Theory”; “Figures can Prove Anything”; and “In the Long Run.”

Though the book is concerned with what may be called the philosophy and method of the science of economics, it deserves a place quite apart from others in that field. In its one hundred thirty small pages of regular text there are condensed volumes of broad, kindly criticism and philosophy. Almost every sentence could well have been expanded to a page. While the book merits careful and studious consideration for the thought it offers and provokes, it should receive the even higher praise that its charm of style, its Puck-like humor, will allure the reader in his idler hour. Every page sparkles with sentences that tempt the reader to quotation: “Certain aids in study and teaching are apt to become hindrances when tenderly fondled;” . . . “to overcome our own bias, we may adopt another man’s bias”; “Certain disturbing elements or alien influences have in times past prevented

economic reasoning from being quite pure. Not even the youngest of us escapes them entirely"; "The watchword is often a walking prejudice"; "It does not belong to his own particular range of study, but comes from the street into his room, like notes of a passing band of music, awaking old memories and associations"; "It is a fairly safe conclusion that the ideas not only of liberty and equality, but of fraternity, will always be with us, and we may thank Mill for securing to the last its *entrée* into the good society of political economists."

The reviewer wishes the readers of the *ECONOMIC REVIEW* to get the book and share his enjoyment. To this end it would be of little use to attempt to analyze, or summarize, or criticize Mr. Bonar's chapters.

GEORGE RAY WICKER.

Dartmouth College.

Sociology Applied to Practical Politics. By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 320. \$3.00.)

This book consists of a group of articles which Dr. Crozier has contributed at various times during the past ten years to the English magazines. The title, if not a misnomer, is at least misleading; the "Sociology" which is applied to practical political problems is highly speculative, and has none of the authority of science except in the sense that all speculative philosophical opinions are scientific. Some of the problems to which this "Sociology" is applied have very little to do with practical politics. A number of the earlier articles deal with certain phases of the socialism of Marx, the Fabian Society, and Mr. H. G. Wells—not matters of practical politics for the English reading public. The second half of the book is devoted to the advocacy of a revision of the English tariff in the interests of high protection. Tariff reform is assuredly a problem of practical politics, but its discussion occupies so large a proportion of the book that the subject might well have been incorporated in its title. Apart from a paper on the "Race Problem and Party Government," Dr. Crozier has merely reprinted a series of essays on certain phases of socialism and protectionism.

These essays were better worth reading as separately printed between the covers of a magazine than in a collection. If Dr.

Crozier, instead of reprinting this group of essays, had rewritten their substance, cutting out those passages in which he repeats himself or in which he has been proved by the course of events to be mistaken, the book need not have been half as long. As it is, the judicious reader will be obliged to make for himself those excisions which should have been made by the author.

It does not follow that the book is not worth reading. Dr. Crozier is a man of salient intellectual individuality. He began many years ago to build up a philosophy of social progress; and the several books which he has published as parts of his general scheme have all contained vigorous and independent thinking. He has made a genuine personal contribution to the discussion of our contemporary social problems and their historical background. But his thinking has always been more spasmodic and energetic than systematic and careful. He is sometimes betrayed by the liveliness of his imagination and the intolerance of his independence; and in dealing with economic questions he seems peculiarly liable to such betrayal. His *Wheel of Wealth* was not much more than an ingenious effort to base a system of economics on a metaphor. His discussion of tariff reform in the present book is an illustration of the same kind of insistent imaginative credulity; it adds little to what he has already published in support of high protectionism. On the other hand, these essays, as well as those on certain phases of socialism, contain much shrewd and penetrating comment on the human aspects of modern social and economic questions. Dr. Crozier is not always sound, but he is usually interesting; and if he is less interesting than usual in this particular book that is because of the occasional and fragmentary nature of much of its contents.

HERBERT CROLY.

Abriss einer Geschichte der Theorie von den Produktionsfaktoren.

By JOHANNES MÜLLER. (Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911.
Pp. 53. 1.80 m.)

This rather fragmentary sketch passes in rapid review the theories of Turgot, Smith, Mill, Sismondi, List, Robertus, Marx, and Brentano concerning production and the factors of production; and includes scattered comments on value and distribution. It is of small value to anyone who is familiar with the history of economics, and misleading to one who is not. Though showing

clear evidence of immaturity, it is rather dogmatical in tone. The contributions of the Mercantilists and Kameralists are denied by implication, and no mention is made of Senior or Hermann. The reviewer would ask these questions: Did Smith introduce individualism? Is it true that Turgot did not, on the whole, recognize the productivity of capital? Was Mill the first to recognize and expound the relation of scarcity to value? Did he make the "secondary factors" (climate, security, etc.) in any way co-ordinate with land, labor, and capital? These queries seem to deserve a negation, and each negation is a criticism of the *Abriss*.

One point of importance is suggested by the perusal of Dr. Müller's pamphlet: Does the writer not fail to see that Smith's definition of "production" is a question of definition? The problem with the classical economists was to define "wealth" so as to make it a measurable quantum and then to define "production" so as to correlate it with wealth. This is a problem today. To choose a definition of wealth which includes invisible and intangible items, as does the author, merely indicates that he has a different—and perhaps a less precise—notation of the scope of the science.

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Economic History and Geography

The American People. A Study in National Psychology. Volume II, *The Harvesting of a Nation.* By A. MAURICE LOW.
(Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. 608. \$2.25.)

In this volume the author carries to completion his project, begun in an earlier volume, of explaining the psychology of the American people. It is not perhaps entirely obvious what the psychology of a people should include, but what he does is to point out and attempt to explain those peculiarities of manners, morals and customs, which make up that somewhat indefinite but very real thing called national character. It is not history that he proposes to write, but rather a kind of national biography in which history is used only so far as it serves to explain national character. "To understand a people, to have a sympathetic comprehension of the spirit that is in them, to know what has made them what they are and what the future has in store for them, to be able to grasp not alone their material development but the much more illusive working of their minds"—this is the purpose. It is certainly an attractive one and unlike that of any other writer on America.

In this volume the author has considered at some length the more striking features of American society as they exist today, such as the position of women, that decentralization of social organization which is marked by absence of a capital, the existence of a written constitution, the principle of religious toleration and the separation of church and state, the vast area of free-trade presented by our internal commerce, the institution of negro slavery, and the continual inpouring of a vast stream of alien immigration. Besides these, many other less important matters are treated: the contempt of the people for law, their hatred of England, the influence of our various wars, especially the one with Spain and the Civil War, and finally the influence of our protective tariff policy. Everywhere he has striven to show on the one hand the

origin of the institution or social peculiarity which he is studying, and on the other the way it has reacted upon the minds of the people and influenced their psychology.

It is impossible to undertake here a detailed criticism of the opinions advanced upon these subjects. A few observations on the general character of the work with some illustrations is all that can be attempted. The chief value of the book is to be found in the questions which it raises rather than in the answers which it gives to those questions. The author is thoroughly familiar with contemporary social conditions in this country and undoubtedly understands and appreciates the character of the American people. This enables him to pick out with unerring judgment those features of our civilization which are noteworthy. But when he undertakes to trace the influences which have produced these characteristics his grasp is no longer firm and his explanation is rarely convincing. The bad manners of our people are now well recognized by domestic as well as foreign observers, but it hardly carries conviction to attribute them chiefly to the lack of a political capital of the type of London and Paris and to the influence upon us of the alien immigrant. It is equally undeniable that women have never played any considerable part in our political history; but that this fact can be explained on the ground that women in general have received less consideration in America than in other countries and have been in a more dependent condition, may well be doubted. It certainly requires more evidence than the author has adduced. The social backwardness of the South before 1860 was no doubt connected with the presence of slavery there, but the proposition that slavery acted to produce this result chiefly by preventing immigration would never be made by a person thoroughly familiar with economic conditions in the South.

It is not difficult to discover the reason for this defect which runs all through the book. In the introduction to the first volume the author says; "I make no pretensions to original historical research. I have gone to the best and most accepted authorities for my information, carefully balancing conflicting statements and endeavoring to reconcile them by the preponderance of evidence." It is clearly impossible to gain from such sources that intimate knowledge of a people in all periods of their history which is necessary in order to recognize the influences which have

moulded their thoughts and feelings and so determined their character. To do that with any degree of assurance the author would need to have as thorough a knowledge of past conditions as he undoubtedly has of contemporary society. That cannot be gained from secondary books alone; he must be thoroughly familiar with the first-hand historical material as well. It is the lack of any such intimate knowledge of our history which, more than anything else, vitiates this work.

There are two further topics whose treatment deserves a word of comment. One is the influence of the frontier upon American society, and the other is the effect of immigration. I view of the great prominence which the first of these topics has recently been given by American historians, it is surprising to find that it is all but ignored by this author. He is at great pains to account for the existence of democracy and devotes much space to the influence of the Puritans in producing it; but the contact of the people with cheap land and their long continued experience with the leveling process of pioneering make no impression upon him. In our opinion he thus neglects the greatest influence which has worked to produce the democratic spirit in this country. De Tocqueville was impressed by the fact that democracy in America was not an ideal as in Europe but a reality. It was the contact of American society with free land more than anything else that created that reality.

Regarding immigration, the author thinks he has discovered a truth concerning its effect which may be formulated into a law "as exact in its operation as the law of Gresham in finance." He holds that the coming of successive waves of immigrants of lower and lower standards of living has had the effect of forcing up to a higher standard first the native born and then the earlier immigrants. "The immigrant came, he must live, and he took the only work for which he was fitted; and by taking it he fixed a social stigma on that work. The native American could remain in that class or raise himself. The great mass was forced upward." The fundamental fallacy in this so-called law appears in the assumption that the higher race is forced upward without any change in its relations to the community as a whole. The native American raises himself by withdrawing from those employments which the immigrant enters. He can do this continuously only by reducing his numbers and he thus becomes a smaller and smaller proportion

of the whole community. The native born has not deteriorated in quality but the community as a whole has. The composition of its population is changed and the able race constitutes a smaller proportion than before. The immigrant has not forced the native into a higher class but has driven him out of existence, that is, prevented his being born. It is a case of substitution of one race for another. This so-called law of immigration has by no means settled the vexed question of whether American society has been aided or injured by the coming of the immigrants.

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Amerikanische Wirtschaftspolitik. Ihre ökonomischen Grundlagen, ihre sozialen Wirkungen und ihre Lehren für die deutsche Volkswirtschaft. By FRANZ ERICH JUNGE. (Berlin: Julius Springer. 1910. Pp. iv, 301. 7 m.)

The purpose of this book, as announced by the author in the preface, is to fill a gap in existing literature upon America by describing the basic principles of production, analyzing them in their relation to governmental authority, and comparing them with conditions in Europe. For this task the author, who has been a consulting engineer in New York, shows himself well qualified; he is familiar at first hand with the technical phases of wealth production and has evidently read widely on political and social questions. A Prussian, thoroughly imbued with monarchical ideas of government and of paternalistic regulation of industry, he can find little to praise and much to condemn in the extreme individualism and crass capitalism which in the United States, he says, exploits labor and nature, corrupts government, and prevents the growth of ethical ideals.

The typical characteristics of American economy, according to Dr. Junge, are absence of system, incompetency and lack of prestige on the part of the government, exploitation by the employer, and extravagance on the part of the consumer. Democracy and equality are mere phrases with which capitalism, which really controls government, befools the people. Although the developed technique of industry permits an enormous production of goods, it is largely at the expense of labor, which is driven at white heat and whose wages are fixed according to a materialistic system of compensation absolutely lacking in all ethical con-

siderations. While wages are nominally high, they are kept so only to attract immigrants; really the lot of the American workman is worse than that of the German. America can, however, offer some lessons to Germany—the energy and success of American capitalists have spurred the German state and individual enterprises to renewed exertions and jostled them out of old ruts. But for the most part the author holds us up as *ein abschreckendes Beispiel*.

Dr. Junge is a severe critic though in some respects a just one. In the practice of his profession he has undoubtedly seen the capitalistic methods, of which he complains, unpleasantly exemplified. To deny the existence of national ideals and of high ethical standards is, however, to misunderstand the best part of the American people. The book has a certain value, as the serious criticism of an educated man must always have, but the author's unsympathetic, even hostile attitude, and too exclusive reliance upon the perfervid utterances of radical reformers, detracts decidedly from the value of his conclusions. The author's style, it may be noted in conclusion, is sometimes as repellant as his logic; the reviewer caught on the second page a single sentence of 202 words.

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Social Forces in American History. By A. M. SIMONS. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. xiii, 325. \$1.50.)

In the words of the author, he has "tried to describe the dynamics of history rather than to record the accomplished facts"; in other words, to give an economic interpretation of American history. Of the twenty-four chapters of the book, twenty-three deal with the period from the discovery of America through the Reconstruction, while the final chapter of only fourteen pages treats of the period subsequent. The phenomena of this latest period are but scantily noted and too little advantage is taken of the opportunity they offer for the application of the author's point of view. The position is simply that of the Marxian socialists. Briefly, it is that there is an economic bug under every historical chip, and if it be not a real bug, it is a humbug. The author's results may be epitomized as follows: The discovery of

America was due to the pressure of the need for new markets of a merchant-ruled society; colonization was a matter of economic necessity, and the religious wars which precipitated emigration to America were a reflex of European capitalism; the American Revolution was due to the need of an independent government by New England smugglers, Middle States manufacturers, and Southern land speculators; and these "dominant interests" won over the laboring and small business classes by raising the slogans of paper money and popular government; the constitution was the result of a "conspiratory trick" of the ruling class, composed of merchants, manufacturers and planters; the Embargo and Non-Intercourse acts were caused by the South's desire of reprisal against England on account of the low price of cotton; the Republican party was born because "the little competitive bourgeoisie" of the North needed control of the national government, and the South precipitated civil war because the success of this party at the polls took away from the slavery interests the control of the government which was essential to the continuance of their industrial system; the Reconstruction was a machination of the great capitalists for keeping alive sectional hatred until they had seized all the strategic points of social control. The idealistic element is conceded some influence in revolutionary movements only, but this recognition is weakened by treating it only in connection with the organization of the Republican party and by associating it chiefly with that which pertained to labor and socialism.

An indispensable feature of the method followed by Marxian socialists is the existence and activity, at every period, of a "dominant" or "ruling class." In his application of this feature the author shows the usual facility: for example, the ruling class in Europe at the time of the discovery of America is said to have been the merchant class (p. 4). That the merchant class was important at this time cannot be denied; but that it, as compared with the landed interest, was the dominant class, may be disputed. The author, furthermore, does not maintain his position consistently on this point (pp. 4, 43, and 70). The varied activities of early American economic life make it an impossible task to refer political action to the interests of one single class, except in the case of the slave-owning class; so the author evades the difficulty by assembling now and then the heterogeneous elements and de-

signating the whole as capitalism. Thus, the elements of the Jacksonian democracy are characterized as "expectant capitalists." Again, Northern capitalism at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War seems to mean an alliance of merchant, manufacturer, small farmer, and free laborer; but in 1868, it means the machine-owning class.

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The Industrial History of the Negro Race of the United States.

By GILES B. JACKSON and D. WEBSTER DAVIS. School edition. (Richmond, Va.: Negro Educational Association. 1911. Pp. 369.)

This modest volume lives fairly well up to its title. About one third of its pages are given to an interesting and informing account of the negro exhibit at the Jamestown exposition; there are chapters on the early history of the negro, on slavery, on religion and on education; negro literature, art and inventions are also treated. There are six short chapters on the negro as a soldier, and one on the achievements of the race in accumulating property in Virginia. One chapter is given to the reproduction of negro poems and melodies, and one gives a sketch of the Rev. John Jasper, of "The Sun Do Move" fame. The volume closes with Mr. Carnegie's address on "The Negro in America."

The authors are plainly prompted by a desire to render a service to their people, and there is nothing of the offensive in their recital of racial achievements. The limitations of the book are as patent as its purpose is honest, and he would be a captious and hard-hearted critic, indeed, who would subject it to the analysis which would be proper for a more pretentious undertaking. We may very well make allowance for the exuberance, both of spirit and of language, which declares John Jasper to have promulgated a doctrine "which baffled the wisdom of learned astronomers," (p. 293) and ranks Andrew Carnegie as "one of the greatest leaders of thought" (p. 318).

Books by negro authors long ago ceased to attract attention because of the single merit of novelty. They now constitute a fairly important branch of American literature. Far too many of them, however, have for their single purpose the airing of grievances and complaints. Like the white man's contribution to the

subject, they are too much given to the discussion of racial "problems." The volume before us has nothing of this, either in purpose or tone. It should prove healthfully stimulating to the youth for whom it is written.

ALFRED H. STONE.

Influences of Geographic Environment; on the Basis of Ratzel's System of Anthro-Geography. By ELLEN CHURCH-HILL SEMPLE. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1911. Pp. xvi, 683. \$4.00.)

Miss Semple began her work with the idea of making a paraphrase of Ratzel, but this proved impracticable owing to the many gaps in his system, the inclusion of certain unverified hypotheses, and his constant use of the now discarded "organic" theory of society. As a result, she was compelled to go back to the sources, and has produced a substantially new and independent work, despite its subtitle. In fact, it is the first and the only adequate treatment in English of human responses to environment, and on a par with the best in either German or French. The material is drawn from many sources—geography, anthropology, history and economics—and the result is a truly monumental work which no serious student of any of the social sciences can afford to ignore.

In point of arrangement it is topical or systematic rather than regional. The plan is:

To compare typical peoples of all races and all stages of cultural development, living under similar geographic conditions. If these peoples manifested similar or related social, economic, or historical development, it is reasonable to infer that such similarities are due to environment and not to race * * * * *. The writer, moreover, has purposely avoided definitions, formulas, and the enunciation of hard and fast rules. * * * * * For this reason the writer speaks of geographic factors and influences, shuns the word geographic determinant, and speaks with extreme caution of geographic control.

The work comprises seventeen chapters, of which the first seven are general in character. These chapters treat (1) the operation of geographical factors in history, (2) classes of geographical influences, (3) society and state in relation to the land, (4) movements of peoples in their geographic significance, (5) geographical location, (6) geographical area, (7) geographical boundaries. The next six chapters are devoted to the effects of certain types

of environment on man, the special topics being (1) coast peoples, (2) oceans and enclosed seas, (3) man's relation to the water, (4) the anthropo-geography of rivers, (5) continents and their peninsulas, (6) island peoples, (7) plains, steppes, and deserts, (8) mountain barriers and their passes, (9) influence of a mountain environment. Only the last chapter is devoted to the influence of climate upon man. This fact alone suggests how far we have traveled since the days of Buckle and Draper, when climate was the beginning and the end of the story. In this book, indeed, climate will be thought by many to come far short of its due share of attention; but this defect is the less serious because there is more usable material in English on climate than on any other phase of anthropo-geography.

The method is thoroughly scientific. Many examples are assembled and carefully examined to establish a single principle: and there is no sign of forcing the facts to fit any prearranged scheme. What is known is always sharply distinguished from what is surmised. The stage of economic and social development is always taken into consideration, and attention is pointed to the different responses called forth at different stages by the same environment. The work is also permeated by a constructive imagination which gives life even to abstract principles, while the style is always clear, lively and sometimes poetic. As a result, there is hardly a dull page in the book.

In view of the immense literature which has been mastered and to which copious references are given, it may seem ungracious to ask for more. It is, however, a fact that disproportionate use has been made of geography and anthropology, compared to history and economics; and that the works which are cited in the latter fields are far from representing the present condition of these sciences. In economics, for example, Malthus and Roscher are almost the only works cited: while in Greek history, reliance is placed on Grote and Curtius—both long since out of date. No reference is made to Busolt, Beloch, Holm, Keller, Ridgway, or even to the classic work on the physical geography of Greece by Neumann and Partsch. At later periods, Ferrero, Seeck, Cunningham, Meitzen, Brunhes, and Lamprecht are equally neglected. Even Seligman's *Economic Interpretation of History*, which traverses some of the same ground, appears not to have been consulted. It may be that the use of modern works would

not have materially changed the conclusions, but it would have immensely strengthened the authority of the work. It is therefore to be hoped that this defect will be remedied in a second edition.

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Histoire du Commerce de la France. Première Partie: avant 1789. By EMILE LEVASSEUR. (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1911. Pp. xxxiii, 611. 12.50 fr.)

On the reverse of Professor Levasseur's title page is printed a list of his chief works now on sale, which omits many substantial books from his pen, but comprises, nevertheless, sixteen volumes in the fields of economic history, geography, political economy and education. More than fifty years have passed since the publication, in 1854, of his *Recherches Historiques sur le Système de Law*, and the present volume is but the beginning of a new work, as it is to be followed by a companion volume which is already partly prepared. Such activity we may well admire, and for its products we must be grateful; yet we must feel regret that the author has been too busy with his writing to consider what other people were thinking, and that in method and in the quality of its contributions this last book differs scarcely, if at all, from his first. It contains much information about the history of the commerce of France, but it offers little that is new; it does not answer the questions on which scholars of the subject are now pondering, and, indeed, scarcely recognizes their existence.

The narrative begins in the neolithic period, but moves swiftly until the author reaches the Renaissance; and a full half of the book is devoted to the period of Louis XIV and to the eighteenth century. The author describes chiefly incidents in the history of commerce, but allows himself frequent digressions into the fields of industrial, social and political history. He covers many topics in commercial history more extensively than he had done in his *Histoire des Classes Ouvrières*, yet he makes no clear distinction between the content of the two books, and, in fact, refers the reader sometimes to his earlier book on the working classes for details of the history of commerce.

He contributes very little from manuscript sources, and does not even give references to the secondary authorities on which he bases his narrative. The bibliography, covering seven pages

at the end of the book, betrays Professor Levasseur's weakness. He calls it, in his preface, "une liste sommaire, non de tous les textes que j'ai dépouillés, mais de livres publiés sur la matière qui peuvent le plus utilement être consultés par les écrivains qui se proposeraient de l'étudier après moi"; and it is, distinctly, not even that. It appears to be merely a list of the books which the author has found it convenient to use, in cheerful disregard of others which would have modified their statement of fact or conclusion. It includes such present-day curiosities as Cibrario and Scherer, while it omits such studies as those by Guilmoto, Huvelin, Pauliat and Dahlgren, to cite merely names of authors who have written in French on French commerce; it omits practically all the writings by foreigners on French commerce; and, finally, it gives no hint of the existence of those studies in economic history which have been inspired by German scholarship, and which in form are often confined to German topics, but which have in fact transformed the study of the subject in all its fields, and which make the present book seem antiquated when it leaves the press.

CLIVE DAY.

Yale University.

Die Bergarbeiter. Historische Darstellung der Bergarbeiter Verhältnisse von der ältesten bis in die neueste Zeit. By OTTO HUE. Volume I. (Stuttgart: J. H. W. Dietz Nachfolger. 1910. Pp. viii, 455.)

The publication of this book is a testimonial to the great educational work done by organized labor in Germany. The author, member of the German Parliament, was engaged by the National Committee of the Union of Mine Workers to write a history of labor in the mining industry. The outcome has been a thorough-going study, in a very readable form, of the evolution of the mining industry and of the mine workers, of their economic condition and legal status, from the earliest days of history to the dawn of the capitalistic period. This is to be followed by a second volume which will deal with the condition of the miners under capitalism.

The mining industry up to the nineteenth century was confined to the extraction of the precious and base metals. In Egypt,

in Greece, in Rome, mining was the work of slaves, prisoners of war and convicts. The cruelty with which the miners were treated shocked even the sensibilities of Diodorus who lived in an age which did not breed "mollycoddles." An improvement in the condition of the miners came with the development of deep mining. So long as mining operations were pursued above ground, or in shallow drifts, it was feasible to concentrate hundreds of slaves under the supervision of armed guards. But the exhaustion of the easily accessible ore deposits necessitated deep mining. The miners were now scattered underground in small teams, and it became impossible to station a slave driver with each team. Moreover deep mining requires skill. The skilled mine slave became a valuable chattel. After all the accessible parts of the known world of that day had been brought under the domination of Rome, the supply of prisoners of war and slaves grew scarce in comparison with the increased demand for slave labor. The purchase price of slaves went up in consequence. A class of labor contractors came into being, from whom slaves could be hired. From this system there was but one step to serfdom.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, mining in mediaeval Germany was for a long time pursued as a subsidiary occupation connected with farming. The miner was obliged to deliver to the lord of the manor a share of the mining products. The growth of imports of articles of luxury stimulated the demand for precious metals. The feudal lords encouraged prospecting for gold and silver ore within their domains. A prerequisite for prospecting was freedom to go from place to place. Thus all miners were eventually given the rights of freemen.

The decline of precious metal mining in Germany after the discovery of the richer mines of America resulted in a deterioration of the condition of the German miners. The crude technical methods of the day brought out a scant return from the mines. In order to raise their royalties, the feudal proprietors increased the hours of labor from six hours per shift first to seven, then to eight, ten and up to twelve. Prior to the sixteenth century the miners celebrated on an average one church holiday in every fortnight, besides Sunday. The reformation reduced the number of church holidays, and the bishops of the Roman Catholic church likewise granted dispensation to the mine owners to operate

their mines on all but the most important church holidays. As the conditions of labor in the mines grew worse, labor troubles would occasionally break out and the miners would quit the mines and go elsewhere. In order to protect their royalties, the feudal states one after another curtailed the liberty of the miners to move from place to place. In this manner serfdom was virtually reintroduced for the miners and continued throughout the eighteenth century. The worst evils of child labor were common in the state mines.

Whatever may be said of the evil effects of the introduction of machinery under capitalism, Mr. Hue's book forcibly suggests the conclusion that the technical progress brought about by capitalism has greatly added to the sum of comfort enjoyed by the wage-workers.

ISAAC A. HOURWICH.

Washington.

NEW BOOKS

ANDREE, K. *Geographie des Welthandels. Eine wirtschaftsgeographische Schilderung der Erde.* (Frankfurt: H. Keller. 1912. Pp. viii, 920, maps. 14.50 m.)

BACHI, R. *L'Italia economica nel 1910.* (Turin: Societa tip. e nazionale. 1911.)

BOURGIN, H. *L'industrie de la boucherie à Paris pendant la Révolution.* Bibliographie d'histoire de Paris, Vol. II. (Paris: Leroux. 4 fr.)

BRAUNGART, R. *Die Urheimat der Landwirtschaft aller indogermanischen Völker, an der Geschichte der Kulturpflanzen und Ackerbaugeräte in Mittel- und Nordeuropa nachgewiesen.* (Heidelberg: Carl Winter. 1912. Pp. viii, 470, illus. 30 m.)

BRINKMANN, C. *Wustrau, Wirtschafts- und Verfassungsgeschichte eines brandenburgischen Ritterguts.* Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, No. 155. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. vi, 163. 4 m.)

BROOKS, E. C. *The story of cotton and the development of the cotton states.* (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 1911. Pp. x, 370. 75c.)

A supplementary reader designed for use in the seventh grade of our public schools, but deserving a wider circulation. The author, professor of education in Trinity College, North Carolina, presents in simple but interesting style the story of cotton culture and manufacturing, especially in the United States, also describes the economic development of the South and the relation of cotton

growing to slavery and to the Civil War; here, however, the treatment is less objective and hence less successful. The book is well illustrated but lacks an index. E. L. B.

CANTO, P. *Chile: an account of its wealth and progress*. Introduction by R. P. PORTER. *Porter's Progress of Nations*. (London: Routledge & Son. 1912. Pp. 251. 1s.)

Author is editor of "El Mercurio Santiago."

CAZAMAIN, L. *Modern England. An historical and sociological study*. (London: Dent. 4s. 6d.)

DE FELCOURT, E. *L'Abyssinie. Agriculture—Chemin de fer*. (Paris: Larose. 1911. Pp. 195. 3.50 fr.)

DE FELICE, D. *L'evoluzione economica-sociale della Germania dal 1870*. (Rome: tip. Unione ed. 1911. Pp. 43.)

FISCHER, v. S. *Lehrbuch der Handels- und Verkehrsgeographie für zweiklassige Handelsschulen*. (Vienna: Müller-Fröbelhaus. 1911. Pp. iv, 276. 3.20 m.)

GONNER, E. C. K. *Common land and inclosure*. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. 492.)

GRUBE, C. *Wirtschaftliche Erdkunde*. Second edition revised by Dr. K. DOVE. (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1911. 1.25 m.)

GUARNIERI, G. G. *Il movimento delle navi da guerra e mercantili nel porto di Livorno al tempo del terzo Granduca di Toscana, 1587-1609*. (Livorno: tip. A. e. G. Formichini. 1911. Pp. 45. 2 l.)

HARDY, D. H. and ROBERTS, I. S. *Historical review of south-east Texas and the founders, leaders and representative men of its commerce, industry and civic affairs*. Two volumes. (Chicago: Lewis. 1911. \$25.)

HICKMAN, A. L. *Atlas universel; politique, statistique, commerce*. Eighth edition. (Paris: Haar & Steinhert. 1911. Pp. 70, maps, illus.)

HOFFDING, W. *The economic position of Russia*. (London: T. Nelson & Sons. 1911. Pp. 24.)

JOSE, A. W. *History of Australasia*. Fourth edition. (Sydney: Angus & Robertson. 1912.)

Two new chapters have been added, "History of Land Settlement in Australia" and "Growth of Australian Industries."

KAPHAHN, F. *Die wirtschaftlichen Folgen des 30jährigen Krieges für die Altmark*. *Geschichtliche Studien*, No. 1. (Gotha: F. A. Perthes. 1911. 2.40 m.)

LABANDE, L. H. *Histoire politique et économique des seigneuries de Menton, Roquebrune et le Turbie antérieurement au XV^e siècle*. (Paris: A. Picard et Cie. 3.50 fr.)

LACCETTI, B. *L'Italia economica nei principali quesiti*. (Napoli: E. Pietrocola. 1911. Pp. 34.)

LINCOLN, J. T. *The factory*. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1912. Pp. x, 109. \$1.)

The seven chapters were originally delivered as lectures before the Tuck School at Dartmouth; while they contain nothing new, they present the industrial development of England during the nineteenth century in a sympathetic spirit. Beginning with the industrial revolution, the book traces the growth of the factory and of the factory town, with their attendant problems, and concludes with an optimistic expression of hope for the future.

LUDWIG, K. *Grundriss der Verkehrsgeographie, deren Geschichte und Statistik mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Eisenbahnwesens*. (Vienna: A. Hölder. 1911. Pp. viii, 195. 2.40 m.)

MARTIN, P. F. *Peru to the twentieth century*. (London: Arnold. 1911. Pp. 368. 15s.)

MARVAUD, A. *Le Portugal et ses colonies. Etude politique et économique*. (Paris: Alcan. 1912. Pp. 335. 5 fr.)

Discusses the fall of the monarchy, events since the establishment of the republic, and the future of the country.

MASSON, P. *Histoire du commerce français dans le Levant au XVIII^e siècle*. (Paris: Hachette. 12 fr.)

MERIGNHAC, A. *Précis de législation et d'économie coloniales*. (Paris: Larose et Tenin. 12.50 fr.)

MOSZKOWSKI, M. *Vom Wirtschaftsleben der primitiven Völker. Probleme der Weltwirtschaften* Schriften des Instituts für Seeverkehr und Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, No. 5. (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. iii, 50. 1.60 m.)

PORTER, R. P. *The full recognition of China*. (London: Oxford University Press. 1911. 10s. 6d.)

An account of economic progress.

PATERSON, A. *Across the bridges*. Introduction by E. S. TALBOT. (London: Arnold. 1911. Pp. xiv, 273. 6s.)

Method is descriptive. Favorably reviewed in the "Economic Journal," December, 1911.

PATTERSON, I. F. *The constitutions of Ohio*. (Cleveland, O.: Arthur H. Clark Co. 1912. Pp. 358.)

Of aid to the student of economic history as there is an analytical index to all the constitutions of the state.

PORTER, R. P. *The full recognition of Japan*. (New York: Oxford University Press American Branch. 1912. \$4.)

PRUTZ, H. *Jaques Coeur von Bourges. Geschichte eines patriotischen Kaufmannes aus dem 15. Jahrhundert*. Historische Studien, No. 93. (Berlin: E. Ebering. 1911.)

RAPPARD, W. E. *Le facteur économique dans l'avènement de la démocratie moderne en Suisse. I. L'agriculture à la fin de l'ancien régime.* (Genève: George & Co. 1912. Pp. 235.)

To be reviewed.

ROBINSON, F. P. *The trade of the East India company from 1709 to 1813.* (New York: Putnam. 1912.)

ROSS, E. A. *The changing Chinese. The conflict of oriental and western cultures in China.* (New York: Century Co. 1912. Pp. 350, illus. \$2.40.)

SCHAFER, K. H. *Die Ausgaben der apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII. Nebst den Jahresbilanzen von 1316-1375.* Vatikanische Quellen zur Geschichte der päpstlichen Hof- und Finanzverwaltung 1316-1378, Vol. II. (Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh. 1911. Pp. xi, 151-911. 42 m.)

SCHANZ, M. *Der Neger in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika.* (Essen: G. D. Baedeker. 1911. Pp. iii, 133. 1.20 m.)

SCHULZ, F. *Die Hanse und England von Eduard III. bis auf Heinrichs VIII. Zeit.* Abhandlungen zur Verkehrs- und Seegeschichte, No. 5. (Berlin: Karl Curtius. 1911. Pp. xv, 195. 5 m.)

STEINER, B. C. *Maryland under the commonwealth; a chronicle of the years 1649-1658.* Johns Hopkins university studies in historical and political science, Series XXIX, No. 1. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1911. Pp. 178.)

The discussion of economic matters, such as land grants and taxation, is only incidental.

THWAITE, L. *Alberta: an account of its wealth and progress.* Introduction by R. P. PORTER. Porter's Progress of Nations. (London: Routledge & Son. 1912. Pp. 250. 1s.)

TOUTAIN, L. *Le mouvement commercial et l'avenir économique du Havre.* (Le Havre: impr. du Journal du Havre. 1911. Pp. 34.)

UNSTEAD, J. F. and TAYLOR, E. G. R. *Commercial geography, general and regional.* (London: George Philip & Son. 1912.)

VERHOEFF, M. *The Kentucky mountains: transportation and commerce, 1750 to 1911.* Filson club publications, No. 26. (Louisville, Ky.: J. P. Morton & Co. 1911.)

VITRAC, M. *Historie et géographie économiques.* (Paris: Maurice Vitrac. 1912. Pp. 590.)

For each region a study is first made of the geologic formation and physical geography and then of its influence upon the ethnology, archaeology and history.

WICKWARE, F. G., editor. *The American year book for 1911.* (New York: Appleton. 1912. Pp. 863. \$3.50.)

— *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.*

(Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1911. Pp. 210.)

Contains a number of papers dealing with pioneer conditions in Wisconsin, of which three are of distinct economic interest: "A Preliminary Railroad Survey, 1857," by A. McF. Davis; "Lumber Rafting on Wisconsin River," by S. A. Sherman; and "Personal Experiences of a Wisconsin River Raftman," by C. C. Lincoln.

— *The Mexican year book, 1911.* (London: McCorquodale & Co. Pp. 1000, maps, plates. 21s. 6d.)

Issued under the auspices of the department of finance.

— *Year Book of British Columbia.* Coronation edition. (Victoria, B. C.: King's Printer. Pp. 358, illus.)

Deals with the history and exploration of the province, systems of government and administration of justice, education, native Indian races, agricultural products, shipping and labor.

— *Philip's chamber of commerce atlas.* (London: George Philip & Son. 6s.)

— *Collection de documents inédits sur l'histoire économique de la Révolution française.* Département des Bouches-du-Rhône. Documents relatifs à la vente des biens nationaux. (Paris: E. Leroux. 7.50 fr.)

— *L'oeuvre sociale de la troisième république.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1912. 5.50 fr.)

— *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Technik und Industrie.* (Berlin: Springer. 1911. Pp. 347.)

— *Die deutschen Interessen in Argentinien, Chile, Bolivien und Peru.* Von einem alten Praktiker. (Berlin: Süd. & Mittelamerika-Verlag. 1911. Pp. 99. 1.80 m.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

NEW BOOKS

ARDOUIN-DUMAZET, M. *Le petites industries rurales.* (Paris: Lecoffre. 1912. 2 fr.)

BALBIANO, V. *Studio sulle condizioni agrarie del circondario di Torino.* (Torino: Derossi. 1911. Pp. xv, 250.)

BAVERSTOCK, A. H. *The English agricultural labourer.* Introduction by G. K. CHESTERTON. (London: Fiffeld. 1912. Pp. vii, 56. 6d.)

COLLIER, J. *The pastoral age in Australasia.* (London: Whitcombe & Riley. Pp. 358. 6s.)

COULTER, J. L. *Coöperation among farmers, the keystone of rural prosperity.* (New York: Sturgis & Walton. 1911. Pp. vii, 281. 75c.)

DUDGEON, G. C. *The agricultural and forest products of British West*

- Africa*. Imperial Institute Handbooks. (London: John Murray. 1911. Pp. 180. 5s.)
- FERNOW, B. E. *A brief history of forestry; in Europe, the United States and other countries*. Revised and enlarged edition. (Cambridge, Mass.: Forestry Quarterly. Pp. 11, 560. \$2.50.)
- KING, F. H. *Farmers of forty centuries or permanent agriculture in China, Korea and Japan*. (Madison, Wis.: Mrs. F. H. King. 1911. Pp. 441, illus. \$2.50.)
A study of intensive agriculture.
- LECOLLE, G. *Les associations agricoles, syndicats, coopératives, mutualités et les nouvelles lois sociales agricoles*. Preface by M. ROCQUIGNY. (Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils. Pp. 348.)
- LUMSDEN, J. *Our national food supply*. (London: Unwin. Pp. 96. 1s.)
- MADONA, L. N. *Il bene di famiglia insequestrabile e la protezione della piccola proprietà rustica nella legislazione straniera ed italiana*. (Firenze: Seeber. 1911. Pp. 322. 6 l.)
A study of the general movement to encourage the ownership of small holdings.
- MULLER, M. *Die Grundlagen der pfälzischen Landwirtschaft und die Entwicklung ihrer Produktion im 19. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart*. Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungsstudien, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung Bayerns, No. 41. (Leipzig: A. Deichert. 4 m.)
- MULLER, P. *Die Rindviehzucht und Rindviehhaltung in Württemberg*. Tübinger staatswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, No. 20. (Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke. 1911. Pp. x, 335. 12 m.)
- PETIT, A. *Précis d'agriculture. Agriculture théorique et pratique. Chimie et comptabilité agricoles*. (Paris: Alcan. Pp. 296. 3 fr.)
Has chapters on credit societies and agricultural accounting.
- POHER, E. *Le commerce des produits agricoles*. Encyclopédie agricole. (Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils. Pp. 600. 6 fr.)
- POWER, F. D. *Coalfields and collieries of Australia*. (London: Pitman. 25s.)
- REHBEIN, F. *Das Leben eines Landarbeiters*. Edited by PAUL GOHRE. (Jena: E. Diederichs. 1911. Pp. 262. 3.50 m.)
To be reviewed.
- RUHNAU, E. *Die landwirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse Westpreussens in der Gegenwart*. (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1911. Pp. 305, tables. 8 m.)
- THISSE, E. *Die Entwicklung der elsässischen Landwirtschaft in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts*. (Berlin: E. Ebering. 1911. Pp. 166. 4 m.)
- DE VUYST, P. *Le rôle social de la fermière. Son éducation profes-*

sionnelle. *Les réunions de fermières. Leur organisation à l'étranger. Renseignements pratiques.* (Brussels: Albert Dewit. 1911. Pp. 194. 3 fr.)

Awarded a prize by l'Académie royale de Belgique.

WOLF-HUNSPACH, A. *Die Stellung des Bauern in der deutschen Wirtschaftsentwicklung.* Politische Handbücherei, No. 7. (Munich: Buchh. Nationalverein. 1912. Pp. 61. 1 m.)

———. *Agriculture and food production in and around Norfolk, Virginia, and its tributary territory, tidewater Virginia and eastern North Carolina.* (Norfolk, Va.: Industrial Commission. 1912. Pp. 71.)

———. *Irrigated lands in the United States.* (St. Paul, Minn.: Webb Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 66. 25c.)

Description of reclamation service projects, classified by states.

———. *Rural development and small holdings.* (London: King. 1912. Pp. xii, 247. 2s.)

Report of the proceedings of the National Congress held at the Crystal Palace in October, 1911, in connection with the small holdings and country life section of the Festival of Empire.

———. *Der Viehstand nach der Stückzahl der Tiere auf Grund der ausserordentlichen Zählung vom 1. 12. 1910.* Supplement of "Zeitschrift des königlichen preussischen statistischen Landesamtes." (Berlin: Verlag des konigl. statist. Landesamts. 1911. Pp. 67. 2 m.)

Manufacturing Industries

NEW BOOKS

ARNOLD, J. P. *Origin and history of beer and brewing from prehistoric times to the beginning of brewing science and technology.* (Chicago: Alumni Association of the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology. 1911. Pp. xvi, 411, illus. \$5.)

COSSMANN, W. *Ueber die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Aluminiumindustrie.* (Frankfurt: J. Baer & Co. 1911. 2 m.)

GANNON, F. A. *Shoe making, old and new.* (Salem, Mass.: Newcomb & Gauss. 1911. Pp. 76. \$1.)

GERARD, A. *Notes sur l'industrie américaine.* (Paris: Ch. Beranger. 2 fr.)

GROLICH, E. *Die Baumwollweberei der sächsischen Oberlausitz und ihre Entwicklung zum Grossbetrieb.* Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, No. 159. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. x, 144. 3.80 m.)

HAMMANN, H. *Die wirtschaftliche Lage von Kanada mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Eisen- und Stahl-Industrie.* (Berlin: Springer. 1912. Pp. 95. 2.40 m.)

- HOOD, C. *Iron and steel, their production and manufacture.* (New York: Pitman. 1911. Pp. x, 150. 75c.)
- HOOPER, L. *Silk; its production and manufacture.* (New York: Pitman. 1911. Pp. viii, 52. 75c.)
- KRUEGER, H. E. editor. *Volkswirtschaftliches Jahrbuch der Stahl- und Eisen-Industrie, einschliesslich der verwandten Industriezweige 1912.* (Berlin: Verlags-Industrie-Gesellschaft. 1912. Pp. 279. 3 m.)
- MORSELLI, G. *Le industrie chimiche italiane.* (Milano: Unione italiana concimi. 1911. Pp. 130.)
- OPPEL, A. *Die deutsche Textilindustrie; Entwicklung; gegenwärtiger Zustand. Beziehungen zum Ausland und zur deutschen Kolonialwirtschaft.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1912. Pp. iv, 167. 4.50 m.)
- PHWINAGE, C. *L'industrie et le commerce des engrais.* Encyclopédie agricole. (Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils. 1912. Pp. 600. 6 fr.)
- RANSOM, L. A. *The great cottonseed industry of the South.* (New York: Oil Paint and Drug Reporter. 1911. Pp. 125. \$1.25.)
- SANDS, R. W. P. and BURT, R., compilers. *Nitrate prospects. A financial handbook of the nitrate industry.* (London: Curtis, Cranston & Co. 2s. 6d.)
- SEHMER, T. *Die Eiserversorgung Europas.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. xviii, 358. 12 m.)
- TORREY, J. and MANDERS, A. S., editors. *The rubber industry. Official report of the proceedings of the international rubber congress, 1911.* (London: Office of the International Rubber Congress. 1911. Pp. 470. 15s. 6d.)
- WEIGAND, K. L. *Der Tabakbau in Niederländisch-Indien, seine ökonomische und kommerzielle Bedeutung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung von Deli-Sumatra.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. vii, 155, maps. 7.50 m.)
- . *Cotton. Proceedings of the eighth international congress of delegated representatives of master cotton spinners, and manufacturers' associations, held at Barcelona, May, 1911.* (London: King. 1911. 7s. 6d.)
- . *New England industries; brief historical sketches concerning twenty-five leading industries in New England.* (Boston: Oxford-print. 1911. Pp. 102.)

Transportation and Communication

- An American Railroad Builder: John Murray Forbes.* By HENRY GREENLEAF PEARSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. vii, 196. \$1.25.)

In this interesting volume we have portrayed the life and activities of a forceful and attractive personality. John Murray Forbes was born in 1813, as the sixth child of a well-known Boston family. Forced by the straitened circumstances and death of his father to go to work at the age of fifteen, he entered his uncle's counting house, from which he was soon sent to China in a position of trust and responsibility. At the age of twenty-four he was back in Boston as a merchant with a comfortable fortune. In 1846 he was drawn into the railroad world by John W. Brooks, an able young engineer who had grasped the possibilities of western expansion. By him Forbes was persuaded to assume the presidency and secure the necessary capital to purchase the Michigan Central railroad from the state of Michigan. Once launched upon this enterprise there was no turning back; additional capital was soon needed to reconstruct, extend, and equip the decrepit road. Soon the competition of the reckless builders of the Michigan Southern compelled an extension of the line to Chicago, and then the establishment of eastern connections. It was a period of feverish expansion and fierce competition, and into this turmoil of work Forbes threw himself with enthusiasm. During the panic of 1857 his aid was invaluable, and by his energy and simple honesty he brought his road safely through the crisis.

With the westward extension of railroad building, it became necessary for the Michigan Central to secure western connections, and the stockholders of the older road accordingly bought control in one after another of the various links which later made up the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad. Of this, Forbes was director from 1857 to 1898 and president from 1878 to 1881. Here, as before, his work was chiefly that of securing the necessary capital, and of maintaining a sound financial policy.

This activity was interrupted by the Civil War, during which Forbes plunged with characteristic vigor into various lines of public service. Recruiting men, insisting upon business efficiency in the departments at Washington, going on a secret mission to England, working for the development of an aggressive war sentiment in the North through the use of the press—in unofficial ways he worked unceasingly for what he conceived to be right. After the war he again led the fight for honest methods of construction and finance in the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road, but after securing a victory on this point he transferred his heavy labors

to others, and from 1881 to the end of his life, in 1898, lived quietly in his home near Boston.

Mr. Pearson has written sympathetically and vividly, and has given an adequate biography of an important character. The book is one of the valuable and interesting sort that tells not merely what has been done in the world of industry, but how it has been done, and makes clear the importance of the human factor in our economic development.

ERNEST L. BOGART.

University of Illinois.

Cours d'Economie Politique, Volume VI. Les Travaux Publics et les Transports. By C. COLSON. Second edition, revised. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1910. Pp. 528. 6 fr.)

A volume from Colson, the inspector general of bridges and ways and a *directeur* of the French railways, is worthy of most careful consideration. He has been a most diligent and able student of transportation, especially that of the railways. His large volume, entitled *Transports et Tarifs* (3d ed., 1908) has no superior, if indeed an equal. The sixth volume of his great work *Cours d'Economie*, that on public works and transportation, covers largely the same field, not so exhaustively at some points, but more completely in its consideration of competition and combination, the roles of the state and private enterprise, and the association of the state and the companies in transportation tasks. Colson gives the comparative situations and facts, reviewed historically, of the various phases of transportation and communication; and suggests, by means of statistics, graphics, or mathematics, the present and probable results of the application of certain policies and principles.

The value of service is comprehensively analyzed and its ability to serve as a basis of rate making considered; and so is the cost of service. The distance rate or that according to borèmes or zones receives a practical and sufficiently comprehensive treatment. The vital aspects and problems of transportation by means of the roads and streets, the interior waterways, the ports and maritime canals, and the railways, and of communication by post, telegraph or telephone, all receive sympathetic yet accurate and practical treatment. The relative position of competition in transportation—between the railways, and between the railways and other carriers, interior or coastwise—is comprehensively shown. His treatment

of the roles which the state and private enterprise play and should play is admirably done. His analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the different régimes of operation, at work in a number of countries, brings to one information and suggestion. In the United States, as well as in Great Britain, the supervision or control has been through a governmental process which is more distinctly judicial than administrative. The supervision in Great Britain was, according to the act of 1854, left in the hands of the Court of Common Pleas. The change, by the act of 1873, to a commission did not in reality make the commission an administrative body; and the Railway and Canal Commission as created by the act of 1888 was more specifically given the powers and dignity of a judicial body. The Interstate Commerce Commission has from its beginning been in large part a court, not an administrative body in its truest sense. It has been after the general idea of the British commission. The supervision of private operation in France has, on the other hand, been distinctly that of the administrative type. Through the ministry of public works the administrative law and machinery have in France, as in Germany and other continental countries, been fully formulated. A point worthy of most consideration is that the judicial supervision allows great elasticity—a thing which transportation fundamentally needs; administrative supervision has been much more inelastic and nonadjustable to traffic and industrial conditions.

In a chapter which is essentially from the point of view of France, Colson considers the state's financial association with the companies. The reasons which made this association in France most vitally close and the results which have come from it are given with clearness.

CHARLES LEE RAPER.

University of North Carolina.

Geschichte der deutschen Eisenbahnpolitik. By EDWIN KECH.
(Leipzig: G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung. 1911. Pp.
143. 0.80 m.)

The object in publishing the group of little books embraced in the *Sammlung Göschen* is stated to be a clear, intelligible, and comprehensive discussion of scientific and technical questions. Certainly the tiny *Geschichte* is an achievement in this direction. It concisely sets forth an excellent account of the development of rail-

way policy in the several German states, together with an admirable statement of the general bases for different railway policies. The main sections are: theory of railway policy, the beginning of railways in Germany, the Prussian railway policy to the beginning of government ownership of private lines, the railway policy of the central states, the imperial railway problem, the accomplishment of a government railway system in Prussia.

Dr. Kech tells us that in some ways railway development in Germany has reached its end: the main routes are occupied; the principle of public administrative control is established. But one great question remains, viz., to what extent will imperial centralization be carried? To what extent will the several states retain control? Taking a bird's-eye view, the volume is a sketch of what is made to appear as a struggle for imperial unification. With some local variations in the various states, the general course of development has been: first, private initiative and ownership, sometimes aided by government, and a mixed system of government and private lines; finally, with some reverses, the all but complete establishment of government control. The author is strongly convinced that a centralized imperial administration of railways is best. He sketches the attempts made to attain this goal: in 1846 the "union of German railway officers" was formed, and effected some little unity of policy in technical and traffic matters; then came the failure of Prince Chlodwig Hohenlohe's scheme for a railway union; the Imperial Constitution formed a sort of economic program which exerted some indirect influence, and in 1875 an imperial railway bureau was established; but all attempts to effectuate central control of rates, etc. failed because of the jealousy of the states and private lines; and Bismarck's imperial railway project finally came to naught in 1876. The volume closes with an account of Prussia's later policy.

Dr. Kech lays emphasis on List's activities; and also points out the influence of the Free Trade party about 1859.

Though, obviously, the author is strongly prepossessed in favor of centralization, he has succeeded in giving us an admirably clear and accurate sketch of developments in his field.

LEWIS H. HANEY.

University of Texas,

The Navigable Rhine. By EDWIN J. CLAPP. Hart Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays in Economics, IX. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. xvii, 134. \$1.00.)

The Port of Hamburg. By EDWIN J. CLAPP. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1911. Pp. xiii, 214. \$1.50.)

These two studies of German waterway and harbor development are in many respects important contributions to the literature of transportation. Both books are written in unusually readable style; they are well illustrated, and contain comprehensive bibliographies. *The Navigable Rhine* was granted first place in the Hart Schaffner and Marx prize essay competition in 1910; and the complementary volume, dealing with the Elbe river as well as the port of Hamburg, is equally well done.

In *The Navigable Rhine*, the early history of the river, its relation to continental trade routes, and the long struggle for the abolition of the exorbitant tolls charged by river barons at every turn, constitute the first portion of the book. This is followed by an account of the relative decline of river traffic, which occurred between 1850 and 1875 coincidently with the development of railway transportation in Germany; and by an analysis of the causes of the revival of river transportation in recent years. Chief among these are the growth of a heavy tonnage in bulky materials, mainly coal, iron ore, and grain; the nationalizing of the German railways and the consequent elimination of ruinous competition; and the development of commodious harbors, wharves, and shipping facilities, by riparian cities.

The Port of Hamburg contains, in addition to a good description of river and port facilities, an excellent account of Hamburg's oversea steamship lines and traffic; her shipbuilding industry and her general trade; and a discussion of the German policy of state aid in the development of a merchant marine. In both studies the descriptive portion of the work is exceptionally good.

The chapters which should prove of most interest to American readers are those concerned with the question of river and rail rates. But unfortunately here the author has not maintained the high standard shown elsewhere. He seems to have taken it for granted that water transportation is substantially cheaper than that by rail; and that a few illustrative rates will suffice to enlighten those not aware of the fact. But in comparing rates by rail and water, Mr. Clapp makes no mention of the fact that

railway rates cover the entire cost of the railroad and afford large profits to the state besides, whereas the water rates cover merely the haulage costs of the boat companies plus a reasonable profit thereon, the state having to meet a large deficit each year on account of interest and maintenance charges. Again, the author observes that in order to be successful, a harbor and a river must have a *hinterland* of wide area. Riparian traffic alone is not sufficient to make a water route successful; and transshipping from rail to water is therefore a necessity. But the author has given no attention to the question whether the cost of transshipping from rail to river or vice versa is not prohibitive; nor does he make any recognition of the fact that the German government fixes only nominal rates for transshipments, much less than the actual cost of the service—the deficit coming out of general taxation. The fact is that German rail rates are purely arbitrary; it is not intended that they should compete with the waterways for certain kinds of traffic. A comparison of rates, therefore, proves nothing as to the economic efficiency of the rival carriers. Whatever may be the truth of the matter as regards the cost of transportation by river and by rail, Mr. Clapp has not adequately treated the subject. It is especially to be regretted that by innuendo, at least, the author expresses the conviction that virtually all water transportation, whether by naturally navigable river or artificial canal, is cheaper than that by rail. The lesson taught, moreover, seems to be that the United States should follow the example of Germany, and make the most of its water transportation possibilities.

The last chapter of *The Navigable Rhine* purports to be a comparative study of the Rhine and the Mississippi. Here, again, the work is not thorough. It is observed that, if transportation is to become important on the Mississippi, coöperation must be maintained between the railways and the river, and the river must be enormously improved. But as to the cost of such a development, as compared with that on the Rhine, Mr. Clapp is wholly silent. It is stated that physical difficulties in the way of harbor construction are not insurmountable, if only the Mississippi cities will shake off their apathy and undertake the task in earnest; but again there are no comparisons as to the probable cost. It is suggested that the Mississippi is not so situated with reference to trade routes as to secure a traffic comparable to that on the Rhine. This is only too true, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Clapp did

not carry his investigations further in an effort to determine whether, with the greater cost of improving the Mississippi and the much smaller traffic available, it would be, after all, worth while to undertake an extensive improvement of that river.

On the descriptive side, the books are exceptionally good; but on the economic side, they are unconvincing.

H. G. MOULTON.

University of Chicago.

NEW BOOKS

- BOHME, A. *Zur Entwicklung der Binnenschifffahrt in der Provinz Posen.* Tübinger staatswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, No. 18. (Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1911. Pp. viii, 106. 3.60 m.)
- COQUET, E. *L'organisation administrative et financière des chemins de fer de l'Etat.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. Pp. 52. 2 fr.)
- DUNN, S. O. *The American transportation question.* (New York: Appleton. 1911. Pp. 289. \$1.50.)
- DUSSOL, A. *Les grandes compagnies de navigation et les chantiers de constructions maritimes en Allemagne.* (Paris: Pedone. 1912. 35 fr.)
- EDWARDS, A. *Panama; the canal, the country, and the people.* (New York: Macmillan. 1911. Pp. 585, maps. \$2.50.)
Partly reprinted from various periodicals.
- EHLERS, O. *Der Ostkanal ein Wirtschaftskanal von der Weichsel nach den masurischen Seen.* (Berlin: W. Ernst & Sohn. 1912. Pp. iii, 40. 3.60 m.)
- FERRONI, F. *Un organismo ferroviario moderno. Le ferrovie di Stato svizzere. 1903-1910.* (Bologna: Verlag von Nicola Zanichelli.)
- HEMMEON, J. C. *History of the British post office.* Harvard economic studies, Vol. VII. (Cambridge: Harvard University. 1912. Pp. xi, 261. \$2.)
To be reviewed.
- KILLIK, S. H. M. *Manual of Argentine railways.* (London: Effingham Wilson. Pp. 96. 75c.)
- KIRCHOFF, H. *Die deutsche Eisenbahngemeinschaft.* (Stuttgart: J. C. Cotta. 3 m.)
- FORBES-LINDSAY, C. H. A. *Panama and the canal today.* New revised edition. (Boston: L. C. Page. 1912. Pp. xiii, 474, illus., maps. \$3.)

- DE LITWINSKI, L. *La question de la situation financière des chemins de fer de l'Etat belge.* (Brussels. 1911. Pp. 118.)
Discusses the shortcomings of railway accounting.
- MEYER ZU SELHAUSEN, H. *Die Schifffahrt auf der Weser und ihren Nebenflüssen.* Tübinger staatswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, No. 21. (Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1911. Pp. ix, 328. 11.60 m.)
- MICHAELIS, E. *Die Canada-Pacific-Bahn. Finanzielle Entwicklung und wirtschaftliche Bedeutung.* (Berlin: Deutscher Börsenverlag. 1912. Pp. 23, charts. 1.80 m.)
- MOOKERJI, R. *Indian shipping: a history of Indian shipping and maritime activity from the earliest times.* (London: Longmans. 1912. 7s. 6d.)
- MOSSOP, C. P. *Railway operating statistics.* (London: The Railway Gazette. 1911. Pp. 120. 2s. 6d.)
- MUN, T. *Englands Schatz durch den Aussenhandel.* Translated from the English by RUDOLPH BIACH. (Vienna: 1911. Pp. 211.)
Preceded by a detailed analysis of mercantilism interpreted in the light of the present economic situation.
- SAFFROY, M. *Les voies navigables intérieures de la France. Leur constitution, leur mode d'exploitation, leur développement.* (Paris: A. Pedone. 5 fr.)
- SCHECHER, K. L. *Verkehrslehre der Binnenschifffahrt.* Sammlung wasserwirtschaftlicher Schriften, Vol. IV. (Halle: Wilhelm Knapp. 1911. Pp. viii, 99. 4 m.)
- STERNE, S. *Railways in the United States; their history, their relation to the state, and an analysis of the legislation in regard to their control; with supplementary notes continuing the record to 1911.* (New York: Putnam. 1912. Pp. xiii, 209. \$1.35.)
- STRAZZULLA, G. *Contributo all' autonomia dei porti di commercio.* (Messine: Prem. off. Graf. "la Sicilia." 1911. Pp. 38.)
- TALBOT, F. A. *The railway conquest of the world.* (London: King. 1911. 6s.)
Contains many photographs.
- UTZINGER, E. *Volkswirtschaftliche und finanzpolitische Bedeutung von Wasserstrassen in und zu Schweiz.* Verbandsschrift des nordostschweizerischen Verbands für Schifffahrt Rhein-Bodensee, No. 11. (Frauenfeld: Huber & Co. 1911. Pp. vii, 203. 4 m.)
- *Proceedings of the American electric railway transportation and traffic association, 1911; containing a complete report of the 4th annual convention.* (Atlantic City, N. J.: Secretary of the Association. 1911. Pp. 614.)
- *Street railway service.* (Indianapolis: Special Libraries. 10c.)

_____. *Railroad operating costs. A series of original studies in operating costs of the leading American railroads.* (New York: Moody's Magazine, Book Dept. 1912. Pp. 82. \$2.)

_____. *Das deutsche Eisenbahnwesen der Gegenwart.* Two volumes. (Berlin: Reimar Hobbing. 1911. Pp. 507; 663. 15 m.)

_____. *Die Verhandlungen über die Mosel- Saar- und Lahnkanalisierung im preussischen Abgeordnetenhaus am 3.3. 1911.* Südwestdeutsche Flugschriften, No. 14. (Saarbrücken: C. Schmidtke. 1911. Pp. 53. 0.10 m.)

Trade, Commerce, and Commercial Crises

Industrial Depressions: Their Causes Analyzed and Classified, with a Practical Remedy for Such as Result from Industrial Derangements; or Iron the Barometer of Trade. By GEORGE H. HULL. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1911. Pp. xiv, 287. \$2.75.)

Of this book the critical part, in which the writer seeks to clear the ground for his own theory of industrial depressions, is flimsy. Mr. Hull takes the two lists of alleged causes of crises published twenty-six years ago in the *First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor* as an adequate summary of existing theories. Of the 135 plus 180 explanations jumbled together in these lists, he rapidly eliminates as untenable all but one. This last survivor is high prices.

Readers acquainted with the substantial literature of business cycles will get little save amusement from this summary method of "proving untrue all written heretofore." But they will find the constructive chapters which follow well worth while. Here, Mr. Hull builds upon a long business experience, and reveals an insight which more than compensates for his lack of training as a critic. Not high prices in general, runs his thesis, but high prices of construction, is the hitherto "unknown cause of the mysterious depressions" from which industrial nations suffer.

In demonstrating this thesis, Mr. Hull contends that agriculture, commerce, and finance fluctuate within relatively narrow limits. Agriculture provides the necessities of life, commerce distributes them, finance adjusts the bills. The volume of all this business is fairly constant, because the demand for necessities is incapable of sudden expansion or contraction. Industry, on the contrary, may expand or contract indefinitely—especially that

part of industry which is devoted to construction work. For the sources of booms and of depressions, therefore, we must look to the enterprises which build and equip houses, stores, factories, railways, and the like.

Of the huge total of construction, which Mr. Hull believes to make over three quarters of all industrial operations, at least two thirds even in the busiest seasons consists of repairs, replacements, and such extensions as are required by the growth of population. This portion of construction is necessary and must be executed every year. But the remainder is "optional construction," and is undertaken or not according as investors see a liberal or a meager profit in providing new equipment.

Now, when the costs of construction fall low enough to arouse "the bargain-counter instinct," many of "the farseeing ones who hold the purse strings of the country" invest heavily, and their example is followed by the less shrewd. The addition of this new business to the regular volume of "necessity construction" plus the provision of ordinary consumers' goods creates a boom. But, after a year or two, the contractors find their order books filled with more work than they can get labor and materials to finish on contract time. When this oversold condition of the contracting trades is realized, prices of raw materials and of labor rise rapidly. The estimated cost of construction on new contracts then becomes excessive. Shrewd investors therefore begin to defer the execution of their plans for extending equipment, and the letting of fresh contracts declines apace. As they gradually complete their old contracts, all the enterprises making iron, steel, lumber, cement, brick, stone, etc., face a serious shrinkage of business. Just as the execution of the large contracts for "optional construction" in the low-price period brought on prosperity, so the smallness of such contracts in the high-price period now brings on depression. Then the prices of construction fall until they arouse "the bargain-counter instinct" of investors once more, and the cycle begins afresh.

Mr. Hull seeks to substantiate this theory of business cycles by an "analysis of all the industrial depressions of modern times." He finds that, while numerous panics have been brought on by strictly financial disorders, all true depressions have been caused by high prices of construction, and foreshadowed by high prices of iron. The means of prevention which he suggests is "the inau-

guration by the national government of a system for collecting and publishing monthly all pertinent information in relation to the existing volume of construction under contract for future months, and all pertinent information in relation to the capacity of the country to produce construction materials to meet the total demand thus indicated."

In some respects Mr. Hull's theory is closely related to that worked out by Spiethoff; but his fresh materials and fresh suggestions form a distinct contribution.

WESLEY C. MITCHELL.

University of California.

NEW BOOKS

ARTHAUD, A. *Extension du régime des entrepôts et de l'admission temporaire.* (Marseille: Chambre de Commerce. 1911.)

EDELING, P. *Handelsbetriebslehre. Die Lehre vom Wesen und von der Technik des Handels in enger Verbindung mit Mustern und Aufgaben für den schriftlichen Geschäftsverkehr des Kaufmanns.* (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1912. Pp. vi, 141. 1.60 m.)

FRANCK, R. *Le commerce de l'alcool.* (Paris: Rousseau. Pp. 406. 8 fr.)

GERLICH, H. *Die Preisbildung und Preisentwicklung für Vieh und Fleisch am Berliner Markte (für Schweine).* Schriften des deutschen Vereins für Armenpflege und Wohltätigkeit, No. 135. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. 160. 4 m.)

HENNIG, R. *Von Deutschlands Anteil am Weltverkehr.* Second edition. (Berlin: Allgemeiner Verein für deutsche Literatur. 1911. Pp. 304. 5 m.)

LANGE, E. *Die Versorgung der grosstädtischen Bevölkerung mit frischen Nahrungsmitteln unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Marktwesens der Stadt Berlin.* Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, No. 157. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. viii, 83. 2.50 m.)

LEO, V. *Industrie and Handelsprobleme. Abhandlungen und Aufsätze.* (Berlin: C. Heymann. 1911. Pp. viii, 363. 10 m.)

PHILLIPS, C. *Der Schuldnerverzug beim gewöhnlichen Handelskauf. Arbeiten zum Handels- Gewerbe- und Landwirtschaftsrecht, No. 8.* (Marburg: Elwert'sche Verlag. 1911. Pp. xiii, 83. 1.80 m.)

POHER, E. *Le commerce des produits agricoles.* Encyclopédie agricole. (Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils. 1911. Pp. 600. 5 fr.)

PRATT, E. A. *A history of inland transport and communication in England.* (London: K. Paul. 1911. Pp. 544. 6s.)

RICHARDSON, T. and WALBANK, J. A. *Profits and wages in the British coal trade, 1898-1910.* (London: Simpkin. Pp. 96. 6d.)

In the mining industry an increased wage might be paid by slightly reducing profit and without increasing the selling price of coal. Advocates minimum wage.

SCHMIDT, M. G. *Geschichte des Welthandels.* Second edition. (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1912. Pp. iv, 146. 1.25 m.)

SONNDORFER, R. *Die Technik des Welthandels. Ein Handbuch der internationalen Handelskunde.* Fourth edition, revised by K. Ottel. Two volumes. (Vienna: A. Hölder. 1912. Pp. xvi, 382; viii, 480. 21.40 m.)

STRAUSS, P. *Studien über die kommerziellen und kapitalistischen Beziehungen zwischen England und Australien.* (Frankfort: Chr. Schack. 1912.)

Philip's chamber of commerce atlas; with commercial compendium and gazetteer index. (London: G. Philip. 6d.)

Accounting, Business Methods, Investments, and the Exchanges

Factory Costs. By FRANK E. WEBNER. (New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1911. Pp. xxiii, 611. \$6.00.)

The author has divided his text into seven parts: Part I, consisting of four chapters, is entitled "Factors and Conditions." It is an introduction setting forth the needs of a cost system and the problems which are confronted in making cost-accounting installations. Part II gives 29 pages of discussion to the problems relating to the purchase, care and issuance of material. The writer takes the correct attitude towards the methods of apportioning material costs when scrap is used for the manufacture of subsidiary products. It is to be regretted that he omits all discussion of the budget method of issuing material as contrasted with the requisition system; nor does he give an adequate discussion of the limitations of the requisition system.

Part III is devoted to Labor Costs. Mr. Webner discusses the different schemes of wage payment and of recording time. While recognizing the fact that the subject of labor costs is given further consideration in another part of the volume the topic is handled rather briefly for a book of this character.

Part IV treats of the question of Expense; 104 pages are given to a discussion of the various items which enter into the expense

burden. The best part of the book, from the standpoint of accounting theory, is in this section. Mr. Webner understands, accepts, and applies the economic concepts in relation to interest and profits. He takes issue with the orthodox position that interest should not be included in the cost of manufacturing and gives a very good statement as to the reasons why the old position is untenable. His treatment of maintenance and depreciation is sound, as are also his views on increasing and decreasing land values and their effects on cost. His handling of the distribution of power costs, of local transport, of discount, of waste, and of variation of weights and of measures is all excellent. Mr. Webner is to be commended for fully facing the difficulties that are involved in distributing the so-called items of general expense. He includes in his manufacturing cost all items of expense which arise as a result of the manufacturing process. Simply that an expense is hard to distribute does not appeal to him as any reason why that item should be excluded. The problem of prorating administration expenses to the cost of manufacturing and to the cost of selling is boldly faced. Most accountants evade the whole problem of administration expense distribution by merely lumping them together in the allocation division of the income and expense statement and make them a reduction from "profits."

Part V gives a discussion of Cost Finding Plans. The author in these chapters devotes 103 pages to a discussion of the different methods of distributing costs. His explanations are clear and his observations on the different methods are well taken. Part VI consists of six chapters on the subject Cost Finding Charts. The charts are helpful in showing the relationship of the books and records that are used in the various kinds of cost finding plans and in showing the relationship of the books to the original records.

Part VII is headed "Subsidiary and Controlling Accounts" and devotes two chapters to factory accounts and their relationships to the general accounts. The third chapter entitled "The Production Register" discusses the use of production register and the methods that are to be employed in putting it into operation. Part VIII consists of 273 pages devoted to the subject of Forms. In this part of the book we have 219 forms illustrated with discussions of their uses. The reader will find much that is helpful but unless he is familiar with cost accounting methods, and already has a clear understanding of cost accounting in general, the forms

will be of little assistance to him. To the writer's mind this part of the book would have been better if distributed through the preceding sections.

The book is exceedingly valuable to the specialist in cost accounting and to factory managers, but it is not one that can be used effectively by beginners, and, to do the author justice, was not designed for such.

JOHN C. DUNCAN.

University of Illinois.

Cost-Keeping for Manufacturing Plants. By STERLING H. BUNNELL. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1911. Pp. x, 232. \$3.00.)

According to the author's preface, this book has been written for three classes of readers: first, the experienced accountant; second, accountants and manufacturers who have in operation modern cost-keeping methods; third, other manufacturers who have hesitated to investigate their costs, for fear of encumbering their effectiveness with "red tape," delay and expense. To the experienced accountant, "the author hopes to present, in an orderly, concise and comprehensive manner, approved principles of correct cost-keeping," and in this he has been very successful. The systematic way in which he has done his work becomes more apparent as one proceeds in the study; for after referring to the importance of keeping costs, he goes on to discuss the general principles involved in such accounting. After this, he takes up the elements which are included in the cost of a manufactured product, namely, material, labor, factory expenses (or "burden" as he calls it), and sundries. Each of these is treated in great detail, and usually with a clearness of exposition that leaves nothing to be desired—just enough elaboration being given to make the fundamental principles stand out prominently. None but those who have actually installed a system of cost accounts in a large establishment can fully appreciate the lucidity with which the author discusses each of these aspects of the subject. When he has exemplified the method by which an inventory may be taken so as to be correct in description, enumeration and appraisal, he considers (ch. xiii) the routine of cost-keeping;—and shows how the data which are given upon the material tickets, the

labor tickets, and the sundries tickets are brought together in the cost summary sheets, so as to give definite information as to the cost of production of the article or commodity. Chapter XIV is devoted to "Shipping, Summarizing, and Invoicing"; Chapter XV to "The Periodic Reports" that would be required by the department heads in order to guide them in the conduct of the works, by presenting a comprehensive survey of the operations carried on; while the last chapter, in describing "The Proper Use of the Cost System," proves how valuable the cost accounts are in making accurate estimates on new orders, in showing how the efficiency of the factory may be secured, and how economy of material, machinery, and labor may be ascertained and promoted. By his presentation of the utility of a good system of cost accounts, the author makes a strong appeal to those who have hitherto been indifferent or opposed to this important feature of business policy.

In a few instances clearness has been sacrificed, when it could easily have been retained. For example, "product" is included on both sides of the "statement" (p. 15), and the reason given therefor is obscure. Is it not a mistake to use the one account to mean one thing when included among the assets, and something entirely different when included among the liabilities? Further, the term "product," as a liability, is used to represent "the total invoiced value of manufactured goods sold to date." What does this mean? Does it mean the value of the material which was invoiced to the factory in order to make this product, or does it mean the amount for which these manufactured goods were sold, including the material, labor, and other items that have entered into the production? Later on, we learn that he means the latter. In either case, why should we include this under liabilities? Since the latter meaning is intended, the amount would be placed under accounts receivable, on the assets side of the statement. The corresponding credit would have been made at the time these manufactured goods were sold, and could not now enter here as a liability. It is confusion worse confounded to employ the name "product" with the double meaning here shown.

The methods of computing "burden rates" (ch. xi) are in some instances much involved—so much, indeed, that we fear that many manufacturers to whom Mr. Bunnell is trying to show the "simplicity" of cost accounts would be more than ever convinced

of the complexity of such a system. Theoretically, the author's plan may be scientific; but if applied in a *smaller* factory, where the offices of the bookkeeper and cost-clerk are centralized in one person, the latter would be overwhelmed in endless detail.

It seems unwise to have the storekeeper, when giving out the materials to the shops, charge a slightly higher price for them than was paid for them when they were put into the stock-room—the difference being due to interest on the capital for the period between the payment of the invoice and the actual use of the articles in the factory, to rent of storage space and facilities, to wages of stock-keeper, etc. (p. 81). If the storekeeper exercises this trading function, by giving out this material to the shops at a slight advance over cost, it is evident that the cost-keeper is not keeping account of *costs only*, but of cost plus some profit, which thereby leads to inaccuracy and confusion. It appears to the reviewer that the better policy is to include such additions to cost with the other items under the heading of general factory expense. In this way, "cost" would mean "cost" and nothing else. By this method, there would be no difficulty like that noted at the bottom of page 86, in keeping material in the storeroom always at cost price. Each step in the use of the cost sheets is fully explained; but the method of transferring the entries from the register sheets of cost, and of centralizing all in the general commercial books (see close of chapter xiv) is not elaborated with sufficient clearness; in other words, not enough attention has been given to the exact means of bridging the gulf between the cost accounts and the general accounts. A more satisfactory result would have been attained by taking a concrete illustration to exemplify the process that is here expressed verbally.

W. T. JACKMAN.

University of Vermont.

Accounting Systems. By EDWARD P. MOXEY, JR. (New York: Alexander Hamilton Institute. 1911. Pp. xvii, 468. \$2.50.)

This tenth volume of the series entitled "Modern Business," maintains the high character of its predecessor (vol. iii) on *Accounting Theory and Practice*. Most of the work is by Dr. Moxey, and shows the breadth of view of the practicing accountant and the clear presentation of the experienced teacher. The subjects

treated include the accounts of building and loan associations, life and fire insurance companies, banks, department stores, gas companies, railroad companies, and municipal accounting. Special chapters on the accounts of banking institutions, of breweries, and of estate executors and administrators, have been added by three other university lecturers. This work will widen the horizon of those who are aspiring to the best attainments in the profession, by giving them a comprehensive grasp of the application of the science of accounts, which ordinarily they could not obtain except by years of well-directed practice. For those who have not had the opportunity of practical professional training, there is here opened up such a wide field as to render it a decidedly stimulating study. To those who already have a good fundamental knowledge the exposition of the principles of accounting is always clear; but in a few cases more elaboration is necessary in order to make clear the significance of some things, as, for example, the annual statements given on pp. 85-87 and 88-95. From actual knowledge, we are convinced that very few persons can interpret balance sheets and other financial reports; and more attention should be given to this by those who would train men to expert work in accounting. The chapter on Municipal Accounting seems altogether inadequate as a treatment of so important a subject. Further, it is not presented in accordance with the plan for uniform municipal accounting recommended by the National Municipal League; and as the latter system is, for good reasons, being more widely adopted, it is doubtful if the author's system here outlined, although easily understood by the trained accountant, will be put into effect in many places, because of the fact that municipalities want a scheme of accounts that are easily intelligible to the average man.

W. T. JACKMAN.

University of Vermont.

Increasing Human Efficiency in Business. By WALTER DILL SCOTT. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. 339. \$1.25.)

In this contribution to the psychology of business, Professor Scott follows the plan already used by him in *The Theory of Advertising*. A mental factor, such as imitation, rivalry, concentration, is treated very simply in respect to nature, causation, and

control, choice being made from the standard psychological accounts of the facts most relevant to success in competitive trade. Applications to manufacturing, salesmanship, and the treatment of employees, are made as a result of judicious blending of psychology, the scattered facts of business administration, and Professor Scott's good sense. Both principles of theory and applications are supported by illustrative cases from business practice.

The factors so treated are: imitation, rivalry, loyalty, absorption and distraction, pleasure and displeasure, the direct intrinsic interest in making, selling, managing and the like, relaxation, practice, habit formation and judgment formation. There is also a chapter on the proper employment of theoretical education within business and one on the management of the wages-expense so as to get the maximum return from it. The book is for business men as such, and is professedly elementary and general, as becomes the presentation of a new application of a science to those who know little of it or any other science.

The author's statements of scientific fact will be accepted by psychologists as sound. They would perhaps prefer more reserve in such hopes as, "By the application of known physical laws the telephone and the telegraph have supplanted the messenger boy: by the laws of psychology applied to business equally astounding improvements are being and will be secured." One also regrets that Professor Scott will probably be interpreted as accepting the published accounts of the achievements of Messrs. Taylor, Gilbreth and others as safe measures of the results to be secured by the use of the devices which they advocate in the management of business in general. In education and medicine, at least, the early reports of the enthusiasts for some special method are rarely justified.

The illustrations of profitable acts and policies in business will be of interest to all students of human nature, especially since Professor Scott's use of them guarantees their authenticity. Most interesting of all of them are the cases of the power of one or another device to arouse action where economic self-interest alone had failed. So of the races for records amongst the different Carnegie mills, whereby a certain man "refused thousands of dollars in yearly royalties for the use of his inventions by outside companies, this though the men who sought them were personal friends and his contract with the Carnegie Company allowed such licenses. His

excuse was eloquent of the power residing in the Carnegie contest for efficiency and results: leadership for his charge, the Edgar Thomson works, in output and costs, meant more to him than money and a chance to help his friends."

In proportion as the scientific point of view is cherished by business men and these examples take the form of verified records of an impartial sampling of experiments made in business, psychology and, I think, the specialized social sciences, will find in them worthy material for analysis and constructive use even outside the field of industry and trade.

EDWARD L. THORNDIKE.

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Shop Management. By FREDERICK W. TAYLOR. (New York: Harper and Brothers. 1911. Pp. 207. \$1.50.)

This is a reprint, with some additions, of a paper presented in 1903 before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It should be considered in connection with the author's previous paper before the society, in 1895, entitled "The Piece-Rate System"; a subsequent paper published in 1906, entitled "The Cutting of Metals"; and his recent book *The Principles of Scientific Management*. The first of these papers dissects the various current methods of paying labor, and presents the argument for a task system, based upon scientific time study, and offering large prizes for satisfactory performance. The "Cutting of Metals" is a forcible proof of the value of the scientific study of productive processes, and is addressed to scientific and technical men.

For scientific shop management there is needed: (1) detailed studies which shall accurately establish the capacity of men, apparatus, and processes, and upon which, as a basis, a definite task may be required of every man; (2) a planning department which shall be the permanent agency for carrying on scientific study, for defining tasks, for conveying to every man the knowledge necessary for performing his task, and for the strict control of all the other vital factors involved in performance; (3) a system of rewards which shall offer the necessary inducement to secure the coöperation of all the workmen involved, and which shall fairly divide the advantages of superior efficiency between capital, labor, and the general public. The concluding portion of the book takes

up various difficulties attending the introduction of the system.

There are two special points involving labor policy, upon which public interest has concentrated. The first is as to what becomes of the discarded employees—those who are not able to attain to the standard of the best that a good man can do. The author directs our attention to the fact that scientific management elevates the unskilled laborer into a machine hand, and the mechanic into a functional foreman, and so causes an upward movement, so far as the grade of work is concerned, along the entire line of those retained. We may perhaps venture to infer that Dr. Taylor looks forward to a general industrial condition in which every man will be assigned to the highest task for which he is amply capable, the existing competition for employment at each task being taken into consideration. While this adjustment involves the descent of some to simpler tasks than they have previously performed, the division of labor implied in scientific management insures that a far larger number will ascend to a superior task: all will be benefited as consumers through the general increase in the productivity of labor.

The second point of interest is as to the principle of distributive justice according to which the division of the profit, due to increased productivity, will be made between labor and capital. Dr. Taylor emphasizes the necessity of a large reward to stimulate employees to large accomplishments, and establishes the rule that the bonus to labor should be enough, simply, to induce the laborer to coöperate. It may be inferred that Dr. Taylor sees that no other system could be used under a condition of free competition; that the reward of capital should be, by analogy, an amount sufficient merely to secure the necessary capital supply to maintain the conditions of scientific production; and that the remainder of the profit then will pass to the consumer in lowered prices.

In conclusion it must be said that the book before us is lacking in literary workmanship, in that the transition from one leading phase of the discussion to another is not made in accordance with any general plan of developing the subject. The reader is called upon to rework the matter into systematic form in his own mind; and to do this requires several readings. On the other hand, when taken point by point, the argument is clear, consistent, and restrained; it is marked by an atmosphere of decision and finality.

The matter presented is obviously backed by a large fund of experience, but this experience is consistently subordinated to the requirements of a simple general exposition.

EDWARD D. JONES.

Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NEW BOOKS

- BABSON, R. W. and MAY, R. *Commercial paper*. (Wellesley Hills, Mass.: Babson's Statistical Organization. 1912. Pp. 253. \$2.)
To be reviewed.
- BOND, F. D. *Stock prices; factors in their rise and fall*. (New York: Moody's Magazine. 1911. Pp. 124, charts. \$1.)
- BOWSTEAD, W., general editor. *The commercial laws of the world*. 35 volumes. (London: Sweet & Maxwell. 1912.)
First volume deals with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.
- CAMPBELL, T. F. *Campbell's actual accounting*. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 1911. Pp. 135. \$2.)
- CASSON, H. N. *Ads and sales; a study of advertising and selling from the standpoint of the new principles of scientific management*. (Chicago: McClurg. 1911. Pp. vii, 167. \$2.)
- CHAMBERLIN, L. *The principles of bond investment*. (New York: Holt. 1911. Pp. xiii, 551.)
To be reviewed.
- DEAN, M. B. *Municipal bonds held void*. (New York: Maurice B. Dean. 1911. Pp. 122.)
Contains a summary by states of every decision in which American courts have held municipal bonds to be void, and statements of the principle underlying each decision.
- EMERSON, H. *The twelve principles of efficiency*. (New York: Engineering Magazine. 1912. Pp. xviii, 423. \$2.)
- ERWIN, F. A. *A summary of contracts to sell and sales of personal property at common law; with references to the uniform sales act*. (New York: L. J. Thompson. 1911. Pp. vi, 246. \$2.50.)
- FOSTER, H. H. *Engineering valuation of public utilities and factories*. (New York: Van Nostrand. 1912.)
Quotations are made from some of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court and from the opinions of engineers.
- FRANK, R. J. *Commentary on the science of organization and business development*. Third edition. (Chicago: Chicago Commercial Pub. Co. 1911. Pp. 280. \$2.75.)
- GARCKE, E. *Factory accounts; their principles and practice*. Sixth edition, revised and extended. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1912. Pp. 292. \$2.50.)

- GERSTNER, P. *Bilanz-Analyse. Ein Führer durch veröffentlichte Bilanzen.* (Berlin: Max Pasche. 1912. Pp. 316.)
- INGRAHAM, A. M. *Judicious bank advertising; or, methods of procuring new accounts and other profitable business.* (Cleveland, O.: A. M. Ingraham. 1911. Pp. 100. 50c.)
- JARROUSSE, E. and others. *Les sociétés commerciales.* (Paris: Bulletin Commentaire des Lois. Pp. 236. 6 fr.)
- JOHNSTON, A. C. *The credit man's handbook.* (Dallas, Tex.: National Pub. Agency. 1911. Pp. 73. \$2.50.)
- KNOPPEL, C. E. *Maximum production in shop and foundry.* (New York: C. E. Knoepfel. 1911. Pp. 400, illus. \$2.50.)
- LEAKE, P. D. *Depreciation and wasting assets and their treatment in assessing annual profit and loss.* (London: Henry Good & Son. 1912. Pp. xi, 195.)
- MCGRATH, T. S. *Timber bonds.* (Chicago: Craig-Wayne Co. 1911. Pp. 504.)
To be reviewed.
- NEUMANN, A. *Kritische Kurstabellen der Berliner Börse 1912.* (Berlin: Finanz-Verlag A. Neumann. 1912. 3 m.)
- NIX, F. E. *When the American cotton exchanges are dead.* (Dallas, Tex.: Cotton and Cotton Oil News. 1912. Pp. 124. 25c.)
- OEHLMANN, H. *Die juristische Behandlung und die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Effekten-Termingeschäfte.* (Hannover: A. Trotschütz. 1911. Pp. viii, 73. 2.40 m.)
- PARKHURST, F. A. *Applied methods of scientific management.* (New York: Wiley & Sons. 1912. Pp. xii, 319. \$2.)
To be reviewed.
- REAKE, P. D. *Depreciation and wasting assets, and their treatment in assessing annual profit and loss.* (London: King. 1912. 10s. 6d.)
- ROLLINS, M. *Stocks and their market-places.* Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1912. Pp. 211.)
A pocket book containing convenient definitions of terms concerned with stocks and the brokerage business. Current abbreviations and slang phrases are explained.
- ROLLINS, M. *Tables of bond values showing net return from bonds paying interest semi-annually.* Seventeenth edition. (Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1911. Pp. 84. \$3.)
- SASTRI, S. N. *The Mahomedan law of inheritance. Being a digest of the law of inheritance according to the Sunni and Shiah sects, and of the Anglo-Indian statute law and case law on the subject, together with a chapter on partition.* (Madras: Higginbotham & Co. Pp. 343. 5s.)

SCHAFF, S. R. *Essential points governing the financial value of an engineering property.* (New York: Richardson Press. 1912. Pp. 87. \$1.)

SCHLEISING, K. *Die neueren Veränderungen in der Grundbesitzverteilung der Niederlaustiz.* Rechts- und staatswissenschaftliche Studien, No. 42. (Berlin: Ebering. 1911. Pp. 173. 5.50 m.)

WERNICKE, J. *Warenhaus, Industrie und Mittelstand.* Rechts- und staatswissenschaftliche Studien, No. 44. (Berlin: Ebering. 1911. Pp. 113. 2.40 m.)

— *Account book of a country store-keeper in the 13th century at Poughkeepsie. Records in Dutch and English, preserved among the papers in the office of the clerk of Dutchess county, N. Y.* (Poughkeepsie: Vassar Brothers' Institute.)

— *Proceedings of the national association of comptrollers and accounting officers.* (Detroit, Mich.: Deputy City Comptroller.)

— *Technology and industrial efficiency. Proceedings of the congress of technology, held in Boston, April, 1911.* (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1911. Pp. 486, illus. \$3.)

Capital and Capitalistic Organization

The History of the Government of Denver with Special Reference to its Relations with Public Service Corporations. By CLYDE LYNDON KING. (Denver: The Fisher Book Co. 1911. Pp. xvi, 322. \$1.50.)

This monograph presents the results of a thorough study of the development of the forms of local government in the Colorado capital, together with an account of so much of the functions of local government as concerns the chief so-called public utilities. Police and fire administration, public health and parks, charities and penal institutions, housing problems, education and municipal finance—all these matters receive only incidental mention; but within the limits which the author has set for himself, his work is comprehensive, accurate and judicious.

For example, consider such a feature of local government as the initiative and referendum. Dr. King states all the main facts relating to the use of the initiative and referendum in Denver in connection with the grant of special privileges to the local street railway, lighting, water, and telephone companies. In conclusion (pp. 305-6) he declares:

The referendum proved to be the best agent of control yet adopted; it educated the public as to the value and meaning of franchise grants;

it secured better social and financial remuneration for the city's franchises; it made the public service corporations somewhat appreciative of the fact that they are public institutions But the unaided referendum has failed to secure the best of franchises, and it has not divorced the city government from its public utilities.

This is substantially the conclusion reached by Delos F. Wilcox at the end of his study of the same experience and of similar experiences in other cities. (See *Municipal Franchises*, Vol. II, pp. 720-1.)

Much of Dr. King's discussion of this topic covers ground already made familiar to the public through the writings of Judge Ben B. Lindsey. Referring to Judge Lindsey's account of the referendum election in 1906 on the street railway and lighting franchises, Dr. King says (p. 279, note): "It is accurate and has been amply verified."

Dr. King is an ardent partisan of the plan for municipal government by commission (pp. 302-3). At the same time he praises highly (pp. 233-4) the first home-rule charter, embodying a plan of government not unlike that now existing in Los Angeles, and defeated at a special election in 1903 through the combined efforts of the professional politicians and public service corporations. Just why he prefers the commission plan to the earlier one, he does not make altogether clear. It is one of the few topics of current interest lying within his field of which the author's treatment is not wholly satisfying. In the main, this monograph is excellent.

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NEW BOOKS

BAYS, A. W. *The law of private business corporations, with questions, problems, and forms.* American commercial law series, Vol. v. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1912. Pp. 195. \$1.50.)

CLARK, J. B. *The control of trusts.* New and revised edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1912.)

EASTMAN, F. M. *A cumulative supplement to the second edition of Eastman on private corporations in Pennsylvania.* (Philadelphia: G. T. Bissel Co. 1911. Pp. 321. \$3.)

ENKE, A. *Das Anwachsen der Aktiengesellschaften in der Elektrizitäts- und Textil-Industrie.* (Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1912. Pp. 111. 3.60 m.)

- FROST, T. G. *A treatise on the federal corporation tax law.* (Albany: M. Bender & Co. 1911. Pp. 321. \$4.)
- GABRIEL, G. *La centralisation économique en Suisse.* (Paris: Rousseau. Pp. 150. 4 fr.)
- GREINER, F. *Die finanzielle Ueberwachung der Gaswerksunternehmen.* (Berlin: K. Oldenbourg. 1911. 3.60 m.)
- HAUSSMANN, H. *Die Gründung der Aktiengesellschaft.* (Halle: K. Arndt. 1911. Pp. 80. 2 m.)
- JORDAN, P. *Der Zentralisations- und Konzentrationsprozess im Kommissionsbuchhandel.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. viii, 200. 5 m.)
- JOYCE, J. A. *A treatise on monopolies and unlawful combinations or restraints.* (New York: Banks Law Pub. Co. 1911. Pp. lxi, 767. \$6.50.)
- NORTH, F. A. *North's corporation handbook.* Third edition. (Boston: Incorporation Co. 1912. Pp. 132.)
A practical handbook designed for those engaged in forming a corporation.
- OVERZIER, P. *Der amerikanisch-englische Schiffahrtstrust; Morgan-Trust mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Beziehungen zu den deutschen Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaften.* (Berlin: Heymann. 1912. Pp. 123. 4 m.)
- PARKER, J. S., editor. *The corporation manual.* Seventeenth edition. (New York: Corporation Manual Co. 1912. Pp. 2040. \$7.)
Covers the statutory provisions of domestic business corporations and regulation of foreign corporations in the several states and territories of the United States; includes forms and precedents.
- ROSS, C. *Die Entstehung von Grosseisenindustrie an der deutschen Seeküste.* (Berlin: J. Springer. 1911. Pp. vii, 104. 3.60 m.)
- DE ROUSIERS, P. *Les syndicats industriels de producteurs en France et à l'étranger.* (Paris: A. Colin. 1912. Pp. x, 291. 3.30 fr.)
To be reviewed.
- SEARS, J. H. *Effective substitutes for incorporation.* (St Louis: Counselors Pub. Co. Pp. 30. \$1.50.)
- SEIBELS, W. T. *Produce markets and marketing.* (Chicago. 1911. Pp. xiii, 290. \$2.50.)
- WALKER, J. B. *State regulation of public service corporations in the city of New York.* (New York: Public Service Commission. 1911. Pp. 60.)
- WEGENAST, F. W. *Extra-provincial corporations.* (Toronto: Carswell Co. Pp. 120. \$1.50.)
- WHITE, F. *White's manual for business corporations; New York.* Eighth edition, revised. (New York: Lawyers' Coöperative Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. vi, 470. \$2.50.)

YOUNG, E. H. *Foreign companies and other corporations.* (London: Camb. Univ. Press. Pp. 344. 12s.)

———. *Company laws. Comparative analysis of the company laws of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.* (London: King. 5d.)

———. *Die deutsche Kali-Industrie und das Kaligesetz. Eine volkswirtschaftliche Studie.* (Hannover: Hahn. 1911. Pp. viii, 152. 5.40 m.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

The History and Problems of Organized Labor. By FRANK TRACY CARLTON. (Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 483. \$2.00.)

Professor Carlton has given us a useful textbook in a field in which Adams and Sumner's *Labor Problems* has heretofore stood alone in excellence. He has held firmly to his purpose and has not yielded to the temptation—a very real one—of giving undue space to topics toward which his own research has been especially directed. The title is somewhat misleading, for the book treats of many problems that are the concern not merely of organized labor, but of all labor; and the historical discussion deals not with the general subject of organized labor, but with organized labor in the United States. Since the preface makes clear the purpose of the work, the mere name is not highly important.

The scope of the book may be shown by an enumeration of its chapter headings: the significance of organized labor; the pre-Civil War period; the Civil War period, 1857-1872; the period of national organization; government and policies of labor organizations; coercive methods; industrial remuneration; methods of promoting industrial peace; protective legislation for employees; immigration; the sweated industries; child labor; women labor; prison labor; unemployment; industrial and trade education; recent tendencies.

The chapter on The Significance of Organized Labor contains a good analysis of present industrial problems and of the relation of labor to these problems. There is lacking, however, a discussion of the various stages through which labor has passed, such as slavery, serfdom, the guild system, and the different stages of the domestic system. The undergraduate student is usually wanting in background and perspective, and it is not safe, in the prepara-

tion of a textbook, to assume that the student has been trained in economic history. In the latter part of this chapter, Mr. Carlton makes good use of Mr. Hoxie's excellent articles on the point of view of the trade-unionist.

In the four chapters on the history of American trade-unions, Mr. Carlton has given us the best general sketch of the American labor movement that is in existence. The great value of the *Documentary History of American Industrial Society* is made manifest by frequent citations from that scholarly work. Chief emphasis is given to the development of what, for want of a better name, may be called national federations, and a little space is given to the history of national organizations of individual trades. There may well be regret that more attention could not have been accorded the national unions, or, at least, to some of the representative ones. It is true, however, that we have few intensive studies of national unions on which to base generalizations. The section given to the history of the American Federation of Labor is occupied in part with an analysis of the government and policies of the Federation; this analysis could more properly have been placed in the chapter dealing with these topics. The author takes a somewhat gloomy view of the present position of the American Federation, and places emphasis upon the loss of membership in 1909. Can it be said that this loss was due to powerful associations of employers and to adverse court decisions? May not industrial depression, causing arrears in membership dues, explain in large part the decrease in membership? The years 1910 and 1911 witnessed large increases in membership, more than recovering the loss of 1909 and bring the present enrolment much above the previous maximum, that of 1904. The book gives small space to women's trade-unions, explained by the fact that until the recent publication of the study by Messrs. Andrews and Bliss very little was accurately known about this important phase of the American labor movement.

The section on employers' associations is not the most valuable in the book. This and other sections seem to indicate that Mr. Carlton is of the opinion that the chief purpose of employers' associations is to crush labor organizations. It is doubtful if this can be proved. Mr. Hilbert in his study of employers' associations (*Johns Hopkins Studies*) is of the opinion that militant associations are ephemeral in character and likely to pass away with the

occasions that called them into being, while the typical employers' associations will continue to exist as a basis for collective bargaining with the workers.

The chapter on the government and policies of labor organizations is the best and longest in the book; it gives ample evidence of the author's command of his subject and how well he has succeeded in compressing into small space the essential features of the government and practices of labor organizations. Mr. Carlton makes no apology for violence on the part of unionists in strikes. He does, however, give much attention to violence on the part of employers; and there is danger of the student's coming to the conclusion, that since these methods are used by employers, labor is justified in meeting force with force. It should be made clear that the public will not tolerate violence on the part of employees or of employers, and that the present attitude of both parties is, in most cases, absolutely unethical. The section on the attitude of the courts to boycotts and strikes is not clear, but it is, perhaps, as clear as a muddled subject will allow. It has not been made clearer by Martin, Cooke, nor Clark. Perhaps the impression left upon the student of a maze of conflicting rulings will, after all, be the most correct impression.

An excellent feature of the book is the discussion of labor policies in the light of economic theory. This is very helpful, for undergraduate students in their later studies are prone to forget their previous readings in economic principles. One or two modifications are suggested: The statement is made (p. 166) that a monopoly "may grant higher wages and make the concession an excellent excuse for permanently raising the price of its products." Even though the wages be raised, the price of the products would not be increased unless this increased price gave the highest net profit. On page 6 occurs the statement: "In a broader sense, real wages include not only the goods and services secured with money wages, but also the services rendered the individual by the community"; even if this view of wages were accepted, the direct and indirect taxes paid by the individual would have to be subtracted to get the net value to the individual of the services rendered him by the community.

Notwithstanding the foregoing questions of qualification which have been raised, the work undoubtedly will be accepted as an important addition to the literature of its field.

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J. K. TOWLES.

The Law of the Employment of Labor. By LINDLEY D. CLARK.
(New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. xiii, 373.
\$1.60.)

As its title indicates, this volume, with respect both to subject matter and mode of treatment, is in the nature of a legal textbook. In brief, it is a simple statement of the legal status in the United States so far as concerns "workmen and their employers in their relations as such."

The attempt to cover this field within the limits of a single volume of convenient size has forced the author to confine the discussion to the principles of the common law in their most important phases and to the general nature and trend of legislation, with a minimum of annotation. Thus, in the main, what is given the reader on each topic is a clear but brief statement of the authoritative judicial rulings and an equally brief statement of the general effect of statutory enactments, where such exist. This rule of treatment, however, is departed from at times, notably in connection with statutes covering workmen's compensation and mediation and arbitration in labor disputes, where some analysis is given of specific enactments, especially of the Federal Compensation Law of 1908. The author's own judgments are confined mainly to the selection of leading cases, the statement of the effect of decisions, the determination of the weight of authority, and the pointing out of distinctions.

As befits a legal handbook there is no attempt in this volume to trace the development of the law historically or to interpret it causally, while the limits prescribed do not allow of a definite and conclusive statement of the legal status in any particular commonwealth. The economic student, therefore, will be apt to find the treatment somewhat lacking in realism and insight.

Considering, however, the avowed nature of the work, it is difficult for the lay reader to offer any but the highest degree of praise. Mr. Clark's connection with the Bureau of Labor and his previous contributions to the literature of this subject guarantee the adequacy of his information and of his legal judgment. The book, therefore, may be taken by the nontechnical student as authoritative. It offers him thus a clear-cut comprehensive statement of the law, in language relieved from legal verbiage and subtlety, organized with reference to the most vital labor problems, with copious specific case and statutory citations, with an excel-

lent topical index and a long list of cases cited with page references. Especially does it give a simple yet illuminating treatment of the liability of employers for injury to employees, workmen's compensation laws, trade and labor associations, and labor disputes.

To the business man and the laborer desirous of knowing his rights and duties, of what is likely to be held legal or to be forbidden by the law, this work of Mr. Clark's will constitute an ideal hand-book, while to the student of labor conditions and controversies it will serve as a most convenient text.

R. F. HOXIE.

University of Chicago.

The Living Wage of Women Workers: A Study of Incomes and Expenditures of Four Hundred and Fifty Women Workers in the City of Boston. By LOUISE MARION BOSWORTH. (Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science. 1911. Pp. vi, 90.)

The present volume, prepared for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, is a study of the expenditures of 450 working-women in occupations varying from those called professional to those called "kitchen." It is at once a contrast in method to the report¹ recently published by the federal Bureau of Labor, which deals with the expenditures and earnings of much larger and at the same time more homogeneous groups,—444 retail saleswomen and 726 factory girls; and the very intensive study that has just been issued from the Labour Department of the Board of Trade of England² which presents in admirable detail thirty complete accounts sent weekly to the Department for one year but from which "no generalizations or theories on expenditures are offered."

In Miss Bosworth's volume we are given an interesting and readable account of the various types of lodgings in which working-women of Boston live and of certain general characteristics of their expenditures. From the statistical point of view, however, the volume is open to criticism, and it may be seriously questioned whether it throws any new light on the "living wage." The only

¹ *Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States*, vol. v. *Wage-Earning Women in Stores and Factories*.

² *Accounts of Expenditures of Wage-Earning Women and Girls*, Cd. 5963.

discussion of this point is to be found in less than three pages of Professor Baldwin's introduction, and, with facts as they are presented, one questions the validity of the conclusions that are drawn. Just what is meant by the "living wage of women workers" as it is used in the present volume is nowhere explained, and yet, if we are to accept the fact that the living wage in Boston is any specific sum, we should like to know its precise meaning. Does the living wage for women mean, as it does for men, the ability to keep others as well as one's self, to support a family or send money home to Russia or Italy? And is it not, to say the least, questionable to attempt to find any single "living wage" for all grades of women-workers from the kitchen employee to the professional woman, and any one living wage for all parts of Boston. Certainly the work of the professional woman involves expenses which the kitchen employee is not obliged to meet, and what represents a living wage for the latter may be far short for the former. Moreover, the section dealing with Boston in the report of the federal Bureau of Labor on *Wage-Earning Women in Stores and Factories* shows that average cost of shelter, food, heat, light and laundry varied for store employees from \$3.02 in Jamaica Plain to \$6.31 in the South and West Ends and Back Bay. For factory employees the average cost varied from \$3.66 in the North End to \$4.81 in the South and West End and Back Bay.³ Miss Bosworth's averages are from all parts of the city.

A fundamental objection, moreover, to accepting any of the conclusions drawn from the tables of averages is that we are not told what any of the averages represent. Just what occupations are included in the group called "professional," and how many budgets were obtained for this group, and what was the range of incomes within the group? Similar questions must be raised about the "clerical" group or the "factory employees"; what kinds of factories are represented and what occupations in those factories? Some such careful scrutiny of the make-up of the averages would seem to be necessary. In short if we are to accept any conclusions drawn from Miss Bosworth's averages, we must know a great deal more about the data that lie back of them. We are not, for example, even told the number of replies on which the different tables are based. Professor Baldwin casually mentions the fact

³ See *Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States*, vol. v, p. 92.

that "as not all of the 450 schedules which were received contained entries under all headings of inquiry the number of cases represented in the different tables varies somewhat. The number of schedules giving returns for clothing which was about the average number in the different divisions of the investigation was 399, distributed as follows: . . ." Then follows the only table that shows the number represented in any of the groups. These clothing returns represent 143 replies from the clerical group, 88 from factory employees, 64 from waitresses, 49 from salesgirls, 37 from the professional group, and 18 from kitchen workers; no discussion of what proportion these represent of the total number of any of these groups in Boston is given. In the classification by wage groups, the numbers vary as follows: 51 in the \$3-5 a week group, 185 in the \$6-8 group, 102 in the \$9-11 group, 36 in the \$12-14 group, and 25 in the group earning \$15 and over. No comment on these figures was thought necessary, nor was any statement prepared regarding the character of the data in any other group. Attention may be called to one other of a considerable number of statistical difficulties presented by these tables. In the table under the title "Annual Expenditures Representing Living Wage," the largest item is that for food, \$169.70, and the second largest item \$117.06, which is nearly \$30 larger than any other item, is the expenditure for "miscellaneous," a heading which really means nothing. In a preface to the volume it is acknowledged as a fair criticism that accurate statements of expenditure can be obtained only from account books and not from memory. In the present case we are told that "inaccuracies probably occur chiefly under the heading of miscellaneous expenditures," and yet this inaccurate miscellaneous group represents nearly one fourth of Professor Baldwin's living wage. The report, in short, raises a very considerable number of statistical difficulties. Miss Bosworth has given us an interesting and informing essay on living conditions and methods of expenditure among working-women in Boston. It does not seem to be of value, however, as a statistical contribution to a study of the "living wage" whatever that term may be taken to mean.

EDITH ABBOTT.

Hull-House, Chicago.

Tables Showing the Rules and Expenditure of Trade Unions in Respect of Unemployed Benefits and also Showing Earnings in the Insured Trades. (London: Wyman and Sons. 1911. Pp. ix, 327. 2s. 6d.)

These tables were prepared by the Board of Trade in connection with the scheme of insurance against unemployment contained in the National Insurance Bill, which has now become law. The first part of the report contains the most detailed account of the unemployed benefits of the English trade-unions which has been published. It comprises an analysis of the financial rules of the unions with regard to unemployed and traveling benefits in force in 1908, the expenditure in 1908 of each union on the various kinds of unemployed benefits, and the total and per capita expenditures on unemployed benefits in the trades insured under the bill for each year from 1900 to 1909, inclusive.

The total figures are impressive. In 1908, 1,473,389 trade-unionists were members of unions which paid unemployed benefits. The number of unionists eligible to benefits is not reckoned, but it was probably about 1,200,000, or approximately one half of the total number of English unionists. The predominant amount of the weekly benefits was from 9s. to 15s. and the total expenditure in 1908 was £1,245,110, or about £1 per head of insured. About one third of the unionists now eligible to benefits are in the trades which are insured under the bill. In these trades the mean annual expenditure per head of eligible membership for the years 1900-1909 ranged from 1d. for the builders' laborers to 33s. 5d. for the iron founders.

The statistics of earnings in the trades insured under the bill which make up the second part of the report, are based on information collected by the Board of Trade in 1906. As a series of reports based on this material has already been published, the present report adds nothing of interest to wage statisticians.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.

Johns Hopkins University.

NEW BOOKS

ADAMS, E. A. and SPRACKLING, W. E. *Employer's liability and workmen's compensation.* (Providence, R. I.: Legislative Reference Bureau of the Rhode Island State Library. 1912. Pp. 69.)

A summary of state legislation, and bibliography of material in Rhode Island State Library.

AFTALION, and others. *Le règlement amiable des conflits du travail. Rapports à l'association nationale française pour la protection légale des travailleurs.* (Paris: Alcan. 2.50 fr.)

BARNHOLT. *Aus der Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung.* Fortschritt-Bibliothek, No. 8. (Munich: Buchh. Nationalverein. 1911. Pp. 53. 0.50 m.)

BRAKE, L. *Werkzeugmaschine und Arbeitszerlegung.* Schriften des Verbandes deutscher Diplom-Ingenieure. (Berlin: Krayn. 1911. Pp. 68. 2.80 m.)

BELLET, D. *Le chômage et son remède.* Preface by PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU. (Paris: Alcan. 1912. Pp. viii, 282. 3.50 fr.)

BOYVAL, P. *La lutte contre le sweating-system. Le minimum légal de salaire. L'exemple de l'Australasie et de l'Angleterre.* (Paris: Alcan. 12 fr.)

France should consider legislation for a legal minimum wage.

CHASE, P. W. *Labor, law and justice.* (Stamford, Conn.: The Bulletin Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 132. 50c.)

An essay in which the author, basing his argument upon equal right and equal justice to all, endeavors to find an adequate solution without regard to existing law. Payment for injuries is to be made by the federal government under a system of national insurance.

CLAY, A. *Syndicalism of labour; notes upon some aspects of social and industrial questions of the day.* (New York: Dutton. 1911. Pp. xvi, 230. \$2.25.)

To be reviewed.

CLIFFORD, E., compiler. *Union label laws.* (Washington: The American Federation of Labor. 1911. Pp. xxiii, 150.)

This contains the state statutes relating to union labels in full or in substance, forms for application to register labels in the states, a digest of court decisions relating to the label, and discussions of the civil and criminal remedies for the protection of the label. The pamphlet was obviously designed as a *vade mecum* for lawyers employed by unions to register labels or to prosecute infringements, but it will also be of interest to economists who are interested in trade-unionism, since it brings into compact and accessible form a considerable mass of material relating to the legal aspects of the union label.

G. E. B.

COTTERILL, C. C. *A living wage. A national necessity. How best to get it.* (London: Fifield. Pp. 86. 6d.)

DOHERTY, P. *The liability of railroads to interstate employees; a study of certain aspects of federal regulation of the remedy for death or injury to employees in service of interstate railroads.* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1911. Pp. 371. \$3.)

DUNLOP, O. J. *English apprenticeship and child labour.* (London: Unwin. 10s. 6d.)

- EVANS, D. *Labour strife in the South Wales coalfield, 1910-11.* (Cardiff: Educational Pub. Co.)
Valuable for its documentary material.
- FREEMAN, A., editor. *Studies in economics and political sciences: Seasonable trades.* Introduction by SIDNEY WEBB. (London: Constable.)
- GEMMING, A. *Das Handwerker-genossenschaftswesen in Württemberg.* Tübinger staatswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, No. 19. (Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1911. Pp. xvi, 106. 4.20 m.)
- GIBE, S. J. *The problem of boy-work.* Preface by H. SCOTT HOLLAND. (London: Gardner, Darton. Pp. 96. 1s. 6d.)
- GRAND, G. G. *La philosophie syndicaliste.* (Paris: B. Grasset. 2 fr.)
- GROAT, G. G. *Attitude of American courts in labor cases.* Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law, Vol. XLII. (New York: Longmans. 1911. Pp. 400. \$2.50.)
To be reviewed.
- HENDERSON, F. *The labour unrest: what it is and what it portends.* (London: Jarrold. 2s. 6d.)
- HELL, E. *Jugendliche Schneiderinnen und Näherinnen München.* Müncher Volkswirtschaftliche Studien, No. 115. (Stuttgart: J. Cotta. 1911. Pp. vii, 178. 4 m.)
- HUMPHREY, A. W. *A history of labour representation.* (London: Constable. Pp. 224. 2s. 6d.)
- JEAN, O. *Le syndicalisme. Son origine. Son organisation. Son but. Son rôle social.* (Reims: Action Populaire. 1 fr.)
- KEMPF, R. *Das Leben der jungen Fabrikmädchen in München.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. 243. 6 m.)
Home life, hours of labor, and earnings are examined. A statistical appendix shows the earnings of various members of families.
- KESSLER, G. *Die Arbeitsnachweise der Arbeitgeberverbände.* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. viii, 203. 5 m.)
- KNOOP, D. *Industrial conciliation and arbitration.* Introduction by S. J. CHAPMAN. (London: King. 3s. 6d.)
- LATOUR, F. *Les grèves et leur réglementation, enquête sociale.* (Paris: Bulletin de la semaine. Pp. xvii, 238. 3.50 fr.)
- LEVENSTEIN, A. *Die Arbeiterfrage. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der sozialpsychologischen Seite des modernen Grossbetriebes und der psychophysischen Einwirkungen auf die Arbeiter.* (Munich: E. Reinhardt. 1912. 6 m.)
- LOCATELLI, A. F. *Le leggi sul lavoro e il diritto internazionale operaio.* (Padova: Fr. Drucker. 1911. Pp. xii, 172. 2 l.)

- MICHALKE, O. *Die Arbeitsnachweise der Gewerkschaften im Deutschen Reich.* (Berlin: G. Reimer. 1912. Pp. x, 306. 5 m.)
- MILLS, H. E. *Socialism and the labor problem. Outlines for reading and study.* (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: H. E. Mills. 1911. Pp. 63.)
Designed as a guide for reading in the college teaching of the author. The selections cover a wide and effective range.
- OLIVETTI, G. *Manuale di legislazione sociale ad uso degli industriali.* (Torino: Societa tipografica-editrice nazionale. 1911. Pp. 215.)
- PRATO, G. *Le protectionnisme ouvrier.* Translated from Italian into French by GEORGE BOURGIN. (Paris: Rivière. 1912. Pp. vi, 317. 7 fr.)
To be reviewed.
- QUANTZ, B. *Zur Lage des Bauarbeiters in Stadt und Land. Eine volkswirtschaftliche Studie mit Haushaltsrechnungen und einem Ueberblick über die Entwicklung der baugewerblichen Verhältnisse Göttingens seit 1850.* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1911. Pp. vi, 138. 3.60 m.)
- ROUSSY, B. *De la déchéance de l'apprentissage. Ses maux et ses remèdes.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1 fr.)
- SCHLOESSER, H. H. and CLARK, W. S. *The legal position of trade unions.* (London: King. 1912. 10s. 6d.)
- SCHUMANN, F. and SORER, R. *Auslese und Anpassung der Arbeiterschaft in der Automobilindustrie und einer Wiener Maschinenfabrik.* Schriften des deutschen Vereins für Armenpflege und Wohltätigkeit, No. 135. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. 257. 6 m.)
- SIGG, J. *La protection légale du travail en Suisse.* (Paris: Alcan. Pp. 505. 6 fr.)
- TAYLOR, R. W. C. *The factory system and the factory acts.* Second edition revised. (London: Methuen. Pp. 198. 2s. 6d.)
- VALLET, J. *Contribution à l'étude de la condition des ouvriers de la grande industrie au Caire.* (Valence: Valentinoise. 1911. Pp. xv, 207. 7.50 fr.)
- VERNE, H. *L'organisation du loisir ouvrier en Allemagne.* Les bibliothèques populaires, No. 1. (Paris: A. Rousseau.)
- DE VISSCHER, CH. *Le contrat collectif de travail.* (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1911. 6.75 fr.)
- WOLFE, A. B. *An analytical reference syllabus on the labor problem (including immigration) and on socialism.* (Minneapolis: The University Press. 1911. Pp. 19.)
Written for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Special emphasis is placed upon women and child labor and the relations between capital and labor. A selected bibliography of titles is appended.

— *British working-men in Germany.* (London: Tariff Reform League. 1912. 9s. each.)

Volumes I, II, and III contain the reports of the members of the first seven deputations of delegates visiting Germany to study social and industrial conditions.

— *The threatened national strike in the coal trade; points at issue.* (London: King. 1911. 1s.)

— *Employers and the compensation law.* By an accident claims inspector. (London: Sheratt & Hughes. 6d.)

— *Proceedings of the international association of factory inspectors, 1893-date.* (St. Louis: W. W. Williams, secretary.)

— *Report of royal commission on the working of the railway conciliation and arbitration scheme of 1907.* (London: King. 3d.)

— *Standard time rates of wages in the United Kingdom at 1st January, 1912.* Cd. 6054. (London: Wyman. 1912. Pp. 124. 6d.)

— *Statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the workmen's compensation act, 1906, and the employers' liability act, 1880, during 1910.* (London: King. 7d.)

— *Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la Lingerie.* Vol. V. (Paris: Ministry of Labor. 1911.)

— *Le minimum de salaire et les administrations en Belgique.* (Brussels: J. Lebegue et Cie.)

— *Die wirtschaftlichen Kämpfe in der Eisen- Metall- und Maschinenindustrie in Oesterreich.* (Vienna: Volksbuchh. 1911. Pp. 464. 5 m.)

— *Protokoll der Verhandlungen des 8. Kongresses der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands.* (Berlin: Buchh. Vorwärts. 1911. Pp. 448. 1 m.)

— *Salari ed orari nell' industria edilizia in Italia negli anni 1906-1910.* (Roma: Ufficio del lavoro. 1911.)

— *Medici e ispettorato del lavoro. Commissione internazionale permanente per lo studio delle malattie professionali.* (Milano. 1911. Pp. 177.)

Contains an examination of medical inspection and suggestions for its improvement; bibliography of industrial hygiene and medical inspection.

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

Gold for India. A Plea for the Adoption of the Indian Currency Committee's Report of 1899. By M DE P. WEBB. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1911. Pp. 25. 2s. 6d.)

This brochure is a vigorous criticism of England's currency

policy in India since 1898, and a plea for the opening of mints in India to the free coinage of gold for "a gold currency as well as a gold standard." Mr. Webb shows that the Fowler Currency Committee of 1898 contemplated the coinage and extensive use of gold as money in India. He contends that the Government was diverted from carrying out the committee's recommendations, and led to establish a "state managed currency" through the influence of the London money market upon the Secretary of State for India. The Indian gold standard reserve and the Indian note reserve, which are kept so largely in London in the form of securities, he believes should be transformed into gold and returned to India. Thereafter Indian currency should be convertible into gold on demand in India, and the Government should entirely disassociate itself from any attempt at currency manipulation. An increased demand for gold coins on the part of India, Mr. Webb points out, would tend to lessen the depreciation of gold and thus aid in the solution of the world-wide problems arising from the present large production of the yellow metal.

Mr. Webb makes a plea, rather than a carefully balanced presentation. The Government's case is much stronger than one would infer from the reading of this paper; and the gold-exchange standard, even in the qualified form adopted by India, is more effective and more automatic (i. e., "less managed") in its operation, than Mr. Webb seems to appreciate.

E. W. K.

An Example of Communal Currency. By J. THEODORE HARRIS. Preface by SIDNEY WEBB. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1911. Pp. xiv, 62. 1s.)

In this brochure is given the story of an issue of non-interest-bearing circulating notes put out during the period from 1816 to 1837 by the island state of Guernsey. The experiment began with the project to raise £5000 for the erection of a market house and this was followed by other public undertakings financed in the same manner, until notes to the amount of £55,000 had been issued. The notes were never redeemable on demand but apparently were receivable for public dues and as received were to be destroyed at the rate of about 10 per cent a year. This cancellation was made possible by means of rental received for market stalls and the proceeds of a tax on liquors.

The author is unable to find evidence of an increase in prices in the island, which would indicate a burden corresponding to a tax, and evidently it is his opinion that in so far as the market house project was concerned the method of financing justified itself on grounds of economy and convenience. The apparent saving of interest was a real saving in that the noteholders were not conscious of any sacrifice in the state's behalf. For the subsequent and later issues, many of which were put out for nonproductive improvement, the same defense is not made. Redemption was neglected, public complaint was common; and the charge that opposition was fostered by the banking interests reminds the reader of more recent experiments in the use of circulating notes in lieu of taxes.

MURRAY S. WILDMAN.

Northwestern University.

Simple Notions sur les Changes Etrangers. By GABRIEL FAURE.
(Paris: H. Dunod et E. Pinat. 1911. Pp. vi, 90. 2.50 fr.)

This little book is what its title indicates, a primer on foreign exchange. Its scope is limited, however, to a comparatively few gold standard countries, a consideration of the silver exchanges being omitted "in order not to complicate unduly the explanations" (p. 5, note). The author, who has had experience both as a bank employee and as a professor and examiner in the French Department of Technical Instruction, believes that the difficulties usually connected with the study of foreign exchange are to be attributed principally to the manner in which the subject is studied, and he purposes in this primer to present the subject "in a new form, elementary, and accessible to every one" (p. v).

M. Faure introduces the subject proper by describing the methods of computing and quoting the price of bullion in domestic trade, and then proceeding from the study of domestic trade in bullion, especially gold, he explains how gold might be used as a direct means of payment for goods purchased abroad. A French importer, for example, owing 1000 marks to a Hamburg merchant might purchase in Paris and ship to Hamburg sufficient gold to net the Hamburg merchant 1000 marks when presented for coinage at a German mint. The expenses of such a transaction are calculated and serve as a helpful method of approach to the subject of bills of exchange. There follow in order explanations

of such subjects as variations in the rate of exchange, the gold points, methods of quoting exchange, negotiation of bills of exchange, and arbitrage both simple and complex.

M. Faure's explanations consist principally in the working out of a large number of carefully chosen and simplified problems in practical foreign exchange. The book is an elementary arithmetic of the foreign exchanges rather than a book of principles. So well chosen, however, are the problems, and so accurately and clearly explained, that they afford a good insight into the superficial workings of the foreign exchange market, from the point of view of the business man.

E. W. KEMMERER.

Cornell University.

Principles de la Politique Régulatrice des Changes. By MAURICE ANSIAUX. Instituts Solvay. (Brussels: Misch et Thron. 1910. Pp. 259.)

The fundamental thesis of this book is that the exchanges *need regulation*. In its support the author devotes Part I to a criticism of the alleged classical dictum that the exchanges are self-regulative and that, consequently, governments and central banks may practice with reference to them the policy of *laissez faire, laissez passer*.

In substance his criticisms are: (1) that, granted the essential correctness of the classical theory, the normal readjustment between nations of prices and the quantity of money in circulation requires so much time for its operation that meanwhile bank reserves may be exhausted and their notes become inconvertible; (2) that the quantity theory which lay at the basis of their reasoning no longer is true if it ever was; and (3) that the classical theory itself is defective in that it fails to recognize as a contravention of natural law the regulation of the discount rates by central banks, which is the most effective means for the distribution of the precious metals between nations. M. Ansiaux claims that when the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany change their rates of discount, they are not registering a change in the condition of the market as the thermometer registers the temperature, but that they are taking measures for the purpose of *influencing the market*—in other words, pursuing a policy for the purpose of *regulating* the exchanges.

In chapter 3, M. Ansiaux supports his thesis by considering the cases of countries with silver or paper standards. He analyses the movements of the exchanges in such cases and the mechanism by which they are effected and attempts to show that the fluctuations in the rates of exchange which the classical theory attributes to changes in the volume of the currency are frequently, perhaps usually, due to industrial, commercial or psychological causes, and that rarely, if ever, is its explanation of the way in which the exchanges are regulated correct.

Part II is devoted to a detailed discussion of the methods which are or may be employed for regulating the exchanges. In chapter 4 he treats manipulations of the discount rates, the most frequently used method, and in chapter 5 such other methods as the carrying of larger reserves by the banks of issue, the purchase and sale of foreign bills, and coöperation between central banks. In chapter 6 he discusses various methods of protecting a country's specie reserve, which are unusual in the sense that they are employed only by certain countries. In this connection he treats the *cours forcé*, practiced by Italy and Austria-Hungary; charging a premium on gold, occasionally practiced by the Bank of France; the placing of obstacles in the way of converting bank notes into gold, practiced in Russia and Germany; and in the way of the exportation of coin, practiced in Belgium and Switzerland.

Extra-monetary methods are treated in chapter 7 under the heads: the sale of government bonds and treasury notes on foreign markets; the exportation of stocks and bonds; syndicates of financial houses; the placing of obstacles in the way of the importation of foreign securities; the attraction of capital to domestic use, and the consequent prevention of its exportation; increase of the rate of interest on investment securities and the reduction of the premium on risks; reduction in the profits of foreigners; taxes on imports and stimulation of exports; attraction of foreign tourists; and the temporary emigration of laborers. The concluding chapter treats of methods applicable to a country with a depreciated standard.

Part II is by far the most valuable portion of the book. The analysis and criticism of the classical theory in Part I is thorough and fairly convincing, but it impresses one occasionally as hair-splitting. The authors criticised would doubtless have admitted

the correctness of many of M. Ansiaux's contentions, but would not have considered them as fundamentally out of harmony with their own views.

WM. A. SCOTT.

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NEW BOOKS

- ALBERTI, M. *Il costo della vita, i salari e le paghe a Trieste nell'ultimo quarto di secolo.* (Trieste: Tip. Nuova. 1911.)
- BERARDI, D. *La moneta nei suoi rapporti quantitativi.* (Turin: Bocca. 1912. Pp. 258. 8 l.)
Opposes the quantity theory of money.
- CARLILE, W. W. *Monetary economics.* (New York: Longmans. 1912. Pp. xii, 307. \$3.)
To be reviewed.
- CASSOLA, C. *La formazione dei prezzi nel commercio.* (Palermo: Sandron. 1911. 3 l.)
- CLANGEAUD, E. *Etude sur la monnaie de nickel.* (Poitiers: Blais & Roy. 1911.)
- CONNER, W. L. *Savings banks defined.* (New York: Moody's Magazine. 1912. Pp. 50.)
- DUFOURMANTELLE, M. *Agricultural credit.* Translated from the French by P. C. BIDDLE. (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott. 1912. Pp. 43.)
- EYER, G. A. *The central bank problem.* (New York: Eyer & Co. 1912. Pp. 22.)
- FARNSWORTH, F. E., compiler. *Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association.* (New York: American Bankers' Association. 1911. Pp. 869.)
Verbatim report of the meeting held at New Orleans, Nov. 20-24, 1911.
- GARDNER, P. *The earliest coins of Greece proper.* (London: British Academy.)
Reviewed at length in "Athenaeum," Dec. 23, 1911, p. 803.
- GERLICH, H. *Die Preisbildung und Preisentwicklung für Vieh und Fleisch am Berliner Markte (für Schweine).* (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. 4 m.)
- HARTRODT, G. *Die Diskontierung von Buchforderungen. Ein Handbuch für Theorie und Praxis.* (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1912. 2.80 m.)
- HULTMAN, I. *Die Centralnotenbanken Europas. Hauptzüge ihrer*

Organisation und Wirksamkeit. Translated into German by C. DEGEN. (Berlin: Bank Verlag. 1912. Pp. 200. 4.50 m.)

JANSSEN, A. E. *Les conventions monétaires.* (Paris: Alcan. 1911. 10 fr.)

LAYTON, W. T. *An introduction to the study of prices; with special reference to the history of the nineteenth century.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. xi, 155. 90c.)
To be reviewed.

LEVY, R. G. *Banques d'émission et trésors publics.* (Paris: Hachette. 1911. Pp. 652.)

Gathers into one volume much that is scattered through the fifty publications of the National Monetary Commission at Washington.

LICHTENFELT, H. and KROMMELBEIN, F. *Ueber die Ernährung und deren Kosten bei deutschen Arbeitern. Massenverbrauch und Preisbewegung in der Schweiz.* Basler volkswirtschaftliche Arbeiten, No. 2. (Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer. 1911. Pp. xx, 90, 225.)

The first essay is devoted to an analysis of working class dietaries; the second makes an intensive study of the yearly budgets of four families.

LICHTENTHAL, S. *Das Kredithaus. Entgegnung auf die Broschüre des Amtsgerichtsrats Otto Hein, "Abzahlgesetz und Kredithäuser."* (Berlin: Maetzig & Co. 1912. Pp. 320. 5 m.)

LONGDILL, C. P. W. *Model rules and regulations for a perfect co-operative people's bank, ltd.* (London: Wilson & Horton. 1s.)

MARENCO, E. and others. *Il Banco di San Giorgio.* (Genoa: Donath. 1911. Pp. 560.)

MAURICE, J. *Numismatique constantinienne.* Volume II. (Paris: E. Leroux. Pp. 750. 25 fr.)

MORLOT, H. *Banque de l'Empire d'Allemagne (Reichsbank), son organisation, ses opérations.* (Paris: Rousseau. Pp. 341. 10 fr.)

MUHLEMAN, M. L. *Government supervision of banking throughout the world, with special reference to the laws governing the subject in the United States.* (New York: The Banking Law Journal Co. 1911. Pp. xlvii, 60. \$1.)

PARKER, A. J. *Banking law of New York.* (Albany, N. Y.: The Banks Law Pub. Co. 1912.)

Contains chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws and chapter 10 of the Laws of 1909, including all amendments of 1911.

POHL, H. *Deutsche Prisen gerichtbarkeit.* (Tübingen: Mohr. 1911. Pp. 233.)

PRATT, A. S. AND SONS. *Pratt's handbook for bank directors and officers.* (Washington: A. S. Pratt & Sons. 1912. Pp. 69. \$1.)

- RIZZI, L. *Le privilège de l'émission des billets de banque en Italie.* (Paris: Librairie Générale. 5 fr.)
- ROSENTHAL, H. S. *Building loan and savings associations; how to organize and successfully conduct them.* Third edition, revised and enlarged. (Cincinnati: American Bldg. Assoc. News Co. 1911. Pp. 350. \$3.50.)
- RUHE, F. *Das Geldwesen Spaniens seit dem Jahre 1772.* (Strassburg: K. J. Trübner. 1912. Pp. xii, 304. 8 m.)
- RUBY, J. *Die Badische Bank 1870-1908. Ein Beitrag zur Notenbankfrage.* (Karlsruhe: S. Braun. 1911. 3 m.)
- SARMA, S. K. *Indian monetary problems.* (Madras: Law Printing House.)
- SCHACT, H. *Die Bedeutung der Grossbanken für die Volkswirtschaft.* (Hanover: Helwing. 2 m.)
- SCHULTE, F. *Die deutschen Bodenkreditinstitute 1900-1909.* Veröffentlichungen zur Statistik des Bodenkredits und verwandter Gebiete, No. 1. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1911. Pp. v, 43. 5 m.)
- SCHUTZ, F. *Der Zinsschein.* (Berlin: Brandus. 1912. Pp. iv, 674; 525. 18 m.)
- SCOTT, W. A. *Money and banking.* New edition. (New York: Holt. \$2.)
- USHER, E. B. *The greenback movement of 1875-1884 and Wisconsin's part in it.* (Milwaukee: The Author. 1911. Pp. 92. \$1.)
A useful compilation of extracts from contemporary newspapers and a record of events relating to the greenback party in Wisconsin. The appendix contains a reprint of *The Currency Question*, by President G. M. Steele of Lawrence University, a pamphlet in favor of paper currency.
- VALLIER, F. *Les banques d'exportation à l'étranger et en France.* (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 1911. 5 fr.)
- VERNET, A. *Etude théorique et pratique des comptes-courants et d'intérêts.* Vol. I, *Théorie des comptes-courants et d'intérêts.* Vol. II, *Des comptes-courants de banque.* (Paris: Alcan.)
- WHITE, H. *White's money and banking.* Fourth edition, revised, and continued to the year 1911. (Boston: Ginn. Pp. xiv, 491. \$1.50.)
- . *Die Bankenquôte 1908.* (Leipzig: Dieterichsche Verlagsbuchh. 1912. 2.50 m.)
- . *Statistik der Sparkassen in den im Reichsrat vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern für das Jahr 1908.* Oesterreichische Statistik No. 3. (Wien: C. Gerold's Sohn. 1911. Pp. xlix, 77. 3.90 m.)

Public Finance, Taxation, and Tariff

Manual of Ship Subsidies. By EDWIN M. BACON. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company. 1911. Pp. 99. \$.50.)

This little volume is an attempt to give an impartial historical survey of subsidy legislation in various lands, one chapter being devoted to each country. Naturally, the most interesting chapters are those dealing with England, Germany, and the United States. It is entertaining to observe into what a panic the British government was thrown by the formation of Mr. Morgan's International Mercantile Marine Company, and by the fear that the Cunard line, like the other great English lines on the North Atlantic, would be absorbed by that "combine." The "Mauretania" and the "Lusitania" were gifts to the Cunard line in return for its promise to remain British. The new subsidy granted the Cunard was such as to repay the $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent loan advanced by the government for construction of the two liners.

In the chapter on the United States, subsidy legislation, and agitation therefor, are traced as far as the summer of 1911. The landmark in modern subsidy legislation here is the Postal Act of 1891. The present unremitting subsidy agitation began with President Roosevelt's December message in 1903, which recommended and secured the appointment of a Merchant Marine Commission, under the chairmanship of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. The majority of the commission reported a bill authorizing the expenditure of a maximum of \$2,665,000 per year to subsidize ten lines to Central and South America, Africa, and the Orient. This subsidy bill and others molded upon it were defeated or sidetracked in 1907, 1908, and 1911, in spite of the strong support of the administration in each case.

It would have been helpful if the author had given us a table showing the various national expenditures for subsidies, such as is given in Huldermann's *Subventionen der Auswärtigen Handelsflotten* (Hamburg, 1909). All in all it is a welcome little manual.

E. J. CLAPP.

Les Régimes Douaniers. By BERTRAND NOGARO and MARCEL MOYE. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1910. Pp. 320. 3.50 fr.)

This fiscal handbook is marked by a lucidity and sense of proportion distinctively French. The first part, by Professor

Nogaro, gives a comprehensive survey of the growth of modern tariff systems, characterizing briefly the policies of the more important countries and tracing negotiations up to 1910. The growing complexity and more subtle specialization of the tariff schedules of European states, designed to circumvent the most-favored-nation clause, is clearly brought out, as in the provision cited from the German conventional tariff for reduced duties on cattle, limited, however, to cattle of specified breeds, which have been raised at an elevation of three hundred metres above sea-level and spend one month in the year at a height of at least eight hundred metres; in other words, Swiss cattle are to be admitted but French cattle excluded, an expedient recalling the ingenuity of state legislatures in circumventing constitutional limitations on special legislation. The origin and character of the new French tariff are set forth; its framers are shown to profess to equalize the cost of production at home and abroad.

In the second part Professor Moyer reviews the customs administration of France, discussing exemptions, drawbacks and temporary admission provisions, methods of verifying invoices, the special privileges granted Corsica, Algeria and the colonies, and the complicated law of customs, surviving as it does in great part from the days of the farmers-general of the old régime.

The book is readable and reliable, affording an introduction to a wide field. Its value for reference purposes is increased by well-chosen appendices.

O. D. SKELTON.

Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

Grundfragen unsrer Handelspolitik. (München-Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1911. Pp. 152. 1 m.)

This little book appears anonymously from the press of a house which makes a specialty of popular works on public questions. The first section (pp. 9-63) contains a sketch of German commercial policy from 1834 to the present; the second offers a number of objections, mostly captious and sophistical, to the policy of free trade; the third is sufficiently characterized by its title, *Der Schutz der nationalen Arbeit*; while the fourth and fifth consider respectively the home market and the foreign market. With characteristic logic it is argued that food stuffs and raw materials are increasingly difficult to obtain abroad, and that a foreign

market for German products is more and more difficult to find; consequently the policy of all-round protection should be continued and strengthened in order to insure German producers the entire home market. Much is also made of national political necessities. As a whole, the book is on the same intellectual level as the Chamberlain propaganda, or that of the Home Market Club. It is, however, of considerable interest as an example of the sort of thing which is evidently supposed to constitute a valid and effective argument before a popular German audience.

EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON.

University of Minnesota.

Die Besteuerung nach dem Ueberfluss (nach der Ersparnismöglichkeit). Ein Beitrag zur organischen Neuordnung der direkten Steuern in Preussen. By H. WEISSENBORN. (Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot. 1911. Pp. 55. 1.20 m.)

When, in May 1909, the Prussian government placed a surtax upon the income tax, it was announced that this surtax was to be regarded as a temporary measure pending a thorough reorganization (*organische Neuordnung*) of the entire direct tax system. It was further promised that the reorganization plan would be presented to the *Landtag* within three years. Inasmuch as such promises are taken seriously in Prussia, not a few persons are engaged in offering suggestions for the accomplishment of the revision. In the little pamphlet before us the author, who is mayor of Halberstadt, presents a suggestion for the revision of the income tax law that is at once ambitious and apparently feasible. It is no less than an attempt to work out a practical application of the marginal utility theory of value.

As is well known, the Prussian income tax already recognizes, although to a slight degree only, by its graduated rates, that each unit of a large income has less utility than each unit of a smaller income and hence represents greater tax paying ability. It also recognizes, through its abatements for additional dependents in the taxpayer's family, that differences in the necessary expenditures establish differences in taxpaying ability. But both these provisions are rigid and go but little way. Mayor Weissenborn now proposes to follow the logic of these principles, not necessarily to the very end, but much farther than has ever been attempted.

He calls his proposed tax a tax on the *Ueberfluss*, that is, on the excess of income over the family's necessary expenditures. Rejecting, as likely not to lead to the end desired, the suggestion of Dr. Bendixen, presented and discussed in the "Hamburger Correspondent," that the amount of the saving from income would indicate the amount of the taxable excess, he suggests that a direct attempt be made to measure the "excess" by more or less external evidence. The excess for this purpose is defined as that part of every income over 10,500 m., over and above certain expenses that are to be regarded as tax-free. The amount of the tax-free expenses, which is to vary with the size of the income, is to be determined mainly by the number of dependents in the family of the taxpayer. Only the wife and children of the taxpayer, his own and his wife's relatives in the direct line, his own and his wife's brothers and sisters and their children, are to be counted as dependents; and then only when he expends for the support of any one, or any group counted as one, as much as seven per cent of his income. Incomes less than 10,500 m. are assumed to afford no surplus. It will be seen that this is not a tax on what is actually saved, but upon what theoretically, at least, might be saved. Hence the tax is also called a tax on the possible saving (*Ersparnismöglichkeit*). The following table presents the scheme more clearly than could be done with many words.

The following would be considered the tax-free expenses:

For incomes in the grades from		With the following members in the family including the taxpayer. In per cent. of the income subject to the income tax.										
Marks	Marks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
10,500 - -	20,500	60	80	90	95	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,500 - -	30,500	50	70	80	85	90	95	100	-	-	-	-
30,500 - -	50,000	45	60	73	80	85	90	95	100	-	-	-
50,000 - -	80,000	40	55	64	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	-
80,000 - -	120,000	35	50	56	62	68	75	80	85	90	95	100
120,000 - -	250,000	28	40	50	55	60	64	68	72	75	78	80
250,000 - -	500,000	22	32	40	43	46	49	52	54	56	58	60
500,000 - -	800,000	15	25	30	33	36	39	42	44	46	48	50
800,000 - -	1,500,000	10	20	25	28	30	32	34	36	38	39	40

For higher incomes the tax-free expenditures would be: for a single person 200,000 m., for two persons 350,000 m. and for more 500,000 m. The tax is to be $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the excess and is to be in addition to the present income tax. The average income

for three years is to be taken as the base. This tax he estimates will yield upwards of 18,250,000 m. But this is not enough to replace the surtax that is now being collected which amounts to 32,600,000 m.

This interesting proposal is supported by many arguments and illustrations that make the pamphlet seem very convincing.

CARL C. PLEHN.

University of California.

NEW BOOKS

ANDLER, M. *Die Städteschulden in Frankreich und Preussen und ihre volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung.* Tübinger staatswissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, No. 22. (Stuttgart: Enke. 1911. 6.80 m.)

BAROZZI, P. *La municipalizzazione dei pubblici seroizi, con tabelle dimostrative degli utili o perdite nei vari servizi municipalizzati in 90 comuni d'Italia.* (Novara: G. Cantone. 1911. Pp. 142. 3 l.)

BEATY, C. *A practical guide to the death duties and to the preparation of death duties accounts.* Third edition, revised and enlarged. (London: Effingham Wilson. 1911. Pp. xii, 214. 4s.)

DE BRUN, A. *La contabilità dello Stato. Manuale di storia, letteratura, dottrina e pratica della gestione e del movimento del pubblico denaro.* (1911. Pp. 1188. 12 l.)

CANNAN, E. *The history of local rates in England in relation to the proper distribution of the burden of taxation.* Second edition, enlarged. (London: King. 1912. Pp. xiv, 209. 3s. 6d.)

To be reviewed.

DI CARLO, C. R. *Una prossima rivoluzione di tutte le imposte in tutti gli Stati.* (Torino. 1911.)

DASSLER, C. F. W. *A treatise on the law of taxation, including tax titles and special assessments in the state of Kansas.* (Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Co. 1911. Pp. xxxi, 614.)

VON DOMBOIS, A. *Der Kursstand der deutschen Staatsanleihen mit einem Rückblick auf die Entwicklung des Schuldenwesens in Preussen und im Reiche.* (Hannover: Helwing. 1911. Pp. 84. 2 m.)

GAUDART, E. *Le régime financier des colonies françaises. Décret du 20 novembre 1882. Texte mis à jour et annoté des circulaires du ministère des colonies et du ministère des finances.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. Pp. xxxi, 387. 3.50 fr.)

GEORGS, N. *Ueber Getreidezölle, Identitätsnachweis, Einfuhrscheine und Teuerung.* (Dessau: C. Dünnhaupt. 1911. Pp. 38. 0.50 m.)

GERLACH, O. *Die Reichsfinanzreform von 1909, ihr finanzieller Er-*

folg und ihre Belastungen. (Berlin: Vereinig. der Steuer- und Wirtschaftsreformer. 1911. Pp. 47. 0.75 m.)

GRAZIANI, A. *Instituzioni di scienza delle finanze.* (Milan: Fratelli Bocca. 1911. Pp. xvii, 785.)

In this second edition, printed after a lapse of fourteen years, is seen the influence of recent change in theory.

GREEN, J. L. *Agriculture and tariff reform.* (London: Rural World Pub. Co. 1s.)

GUILHOT, L. H. *Manuel de droit fiscal, droits d'enregistrement, de timbre, d'hypothèques, droits de succession, taxes dues par les sociétés.* Third edition, revised and brought down to date. (Paris: Marche et Godde. 10 fr.)

GUTHRIE, C. B. *Tariff economics as applied to the tariff index.* (St. Louis: C. P. Curran Printing Co. 1912. Pp. 7.)

HABELSBERGER, W. *Das ungarische und das oesterreichische Personaleinkommensteuergesetz.* (Graz: Leuschner & Lubensky. 1911. Pp. vii, 96. 3.50 m.)

HECKEL, M. *Lehrbuch der Finanzwissenschaft.* Two volumes. (Leipzig: Hirschfeld. 1911. Pp. xvii, 540. 12 m.)

HEIDBORN, A. *Les finances Ottomanes.* (Vienna: C. W. Stern. 1912. Pp. 296.)

HERRMANN, A. *Hauseigentümer und Steuerreform in Elsass-Lothringen.* (Strassburg: K. J. Trübner. 1911. Pp. v, 80. 0.75 m.)

HIRSCH, M. *Land values taxation in practice.* (London: Land Values Pub. Dept. 1912.)

JEZE, G. *Cours élémentaire de science, des finances et de législation financière française.* Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 12.50 fr.)

KOCH, E. *Die städtische Wasserleitung und Abwässerbeseitigung volkswirtschaftlich sowie finanzpolitisch beleuchtet.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. x, 122. 3.50 m.)

LANDAU, H. *Das Budgetrecht in Russland.* (Berlin: O. Häring. 1912. Pp. ix, 298. 8 m.)

DE LANNOY, A. *Encyclopédie de la finance ou quinze années de vie financière, de 1896 à 1910.* (Bruxelles: Imprimerie de l'Actualité Financière. 1911. Pp. 349. 10 fr.)

LAUFER, F. *Die deutschen Einkommensteuertarife unter Berücksichtigung der englischen income tax.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. vii, 88. 2.50 m.)

LAWSON, W. R. *Modern wars and war taxes.* (London: Blackwood. Pp. 454. 6s.)

LEUCKART VON WEISSDORF, H. *Entwicklung und Ergebnisse der*

Wertzwachsbesteuerung im Königreich Sachsen. (Leipzig: Röder & Schunke. 1911.)

LISSNER, J. *Zur Wertzollfrage.* (Leipzig: A. Deichert. 1911. Pp. 108. 2.50 m.)

To be reviewed.

LOBE, E. *Das deutsche Zollstrafrecht.* Fourth edition. (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1912. Pp. viii, 351. 8.50 m.)

MOYE, M. *Précis élémentaire de législation financière à l'usage des étudiants des facultés de droit.* Fourth edition, revised and brought down to date. (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 6.75 fr.)

MURRAY, A. and CARTER, R. N. *Guide to income-tax practice.* Sixth edition. (London: Gee & Co. 1911. Pp. xxix, 545. 15s.)

Controversial matter is left untouched. The super-tax is fully examined.

NIELSEN, A. *Die Entstehung der deutschen Kameralwissenschaft im 17. Jahrhundert.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. 3.50 m.)

O'REILLY, T. E. *The imperial tariff for 1912.* (London: King. 1912. 4s. 6d.)

Contains laws and regulations of the importing and warehousing as well as of export of all kinds of merchandise.

OTT, F. *Die Steuer vom Grunderwerb.* (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1911. Pp. ix, 282. 7 m.)

PERRENS, F. *La revision douanière du 30 mars 1910.* (Bordeaux: Imprimerie Moderne. 1911.)

PRATO, G. *Le dogane interne nel secolo XX. Il mercantilismo municipale.* (Turin: Soc. Tip. Ed. Nazionale. 1911. Pp. 58. 2 l.)

REINHARD, O. *Die Grundentlastung in Württemberg.* (Berlin: Deutscherverein f. Versicherungswis. Pp. viii, 124. 3.60 m.)

SCHUBART, W. *Die wirtschaftliche Selbstgenügsamkeit Joseph Chamberlains. Ein historischer Entwicklungsversuch.* (Berlin: L. Simion. 1912. Pp. 364. 5 m.)

SCHWARZ, O. *Die Kurse der deutschen Reichs- und Staatsanleihen. Die Ursachen ihres Niederganges und Vorschläge zu ihrer Hebung.* (Berlin: W. Rothschild. 1912. Pp. 55. 3 m.)

SOHLICH, K. *Lehrbuch der Volkswirtschaftslehre, einschliesslich der Hauptpunkte der Finanzpolitik.* (Strelitz: M. Hittenkofer. 1912. Pp. iv, 46. 2.50.)

STIEDA, W. *Die Besteuerung des Tabaks in Ansbach-Bayreuth und Bamberg-Würzburg im 18. Jahrhundert.* Abhandlungen der philologisch-historischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Vol. XXIX, No. 4. (Leipzig: Teubner. 1911. Pp. 112. 3.60 m.)

- STOURM, R. *Systèmes généraux d'impôts*. Third edition, revised and brought down to date. (Paris: Alcan. Pp. viii, 439. 10 fr.)
- STRAZZULLA, G. *Il sistema tributario delle camere di commercio ed industria in Italia*. (Messine: Tip. Ditta d'Amico. Pp. 33.)
- STRUTZ, G. *Die Neuordnung der direkten Staatssteuern in Preussen*. (Berlin: Heymann. 1912. Pp. 252. 5 m.)
- TILLE, A. *Die Steuerbelastung der Industrie in Reich, Bundesstaat und Gemeinde*. Südwestdeutsche Flugschriften, No. 15. (Saarbrücken: C. Schmidtke. 1911. Pp. 82. 0.50 m.)
- TIVARONI, I. *Compendio di scienza delle finanze*. Second edition. (Bari: Laterza. 1911. Pp. 286. 3.50 l.)
- VITA, A. *Le tasse nella dottrina scientifica*. (Milano: Soc. Ed. Libraria. 1911. Pp. xi, 250. 5 l.)
Attempts to bring legal and administrative considerations in each class of fees into relation with economic theory.
- VOGEL, K. *Geschichte des Zollwesens der Stadt Freiburg i. Bd. bis zum Ende des 16. Jahrhunderts*. (Berlin: W. Rothschild. 1911. 4 m.)
- VOIGT, A. *Mathematische Theorie des Tarifwesens*. (Jena: Fischer. 1912. Pp. ix, 73. 2 m.)
To be reviewed.
- WAGNER, N. *Taxation; absolutely just and equitable taxation on the plan of utility or reasonable annual average rental value*. (Denver: Clark Quick-Printing Co. 1911. Pp. 24.)
- WALDTHAUSEN, F. *Der Bremer Vermögensschoss im Rahmen der direkten Besteuerung Bremens im XIX Jahrhundert*. Münchener volkswirtschaftliche Studien, No. 111. (Stuttgart: Cotta. 1911.)
- WILSON, H. *How to keep down the rates*. (London: King. 1911. 1s. 6d.)
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- *The descent and distribution of property of intestates, under the laws of Michigan, with leading features of the inheritance tax laws. Compiled to January 1, 1912*. (Detroit: Detroit Trust Co. 1912. Pp. 54.)
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- *Fiscal relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Papers read at the congress of the Royal Economic Society, January 10, 1912*. (London: Royal Economic Society. 1912. Pp. 99. 1s. 6d.)
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- *Reciprocity with Canada*. Publications of the Western Economic Society, Proceedings, Vol. I, Part 1. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1911. Pp. 137.)
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- *The revenue law of Louisiana*. (New Orleans: F. F. Hansell & Bro. 1911. Pp. 274. \$3.)

— *La convention de Bruxelles et les importations de sucre raffiné étranger en France.* (Nantes: Biroché. 1911. Pp. 41.)

— *Petit annuaire du contribuable, publié par la fédération nationale pour la défense des contribuables contre le projet d'impôt sur le revenu, 2^e année 1912.* (Paris: Rivière. 1912. 1 fr.)

— *Der deutsche Zolltarif vom 25. 12. 1902 mit den auf den Handelsverträgen beruhenden Bestimmungen.* (Berlin: Mittler & Sohn. 1911. Pp. viii, 169. 2.50 m.)

Population and Migration

Bergarbeiterbevölkerung und Fruchtbarkeit. Eine Studie der Bevölkerungsbewegung der deutschen Bergarbeiterbevölkerung. By HANNES PYSZKA. (Munich: Druck und Verlag von G. Birk. 1911. Pp. 36.)

A study of the vital statistics of the miners and smelters of Germany: the mining and industrial communities of the Empire are divided into four groups, those in which more than half of the population is engaged in mining and industrial occupations, those in which from 30 per cent to 50 per cent are so engaged, a third group with from 20 per cent to 30 per cent in these occupations, and a fourth group made up of the localities in which less than 20 per cent are thus employed.

In Prussia the birth-rate among miners and smelters had increased from 45.2 per thousand in 1882 to 53.4 in 1907, while the birth-rate for the entire population of Prussia had declined from 39.1 per thousand in 1882 to 34.0 in 1907. In those districts in which the miners form the largest proportion of the population the birth-rate during this period was 52.9, while in the districts in which the mining industry did not occupy as large a proportion of the population the birth-rate was but 38.5. It seems to be the highest in those sections in which the largest proportion of Poles is employed. The legitimate birth-rate is considerably higher among the miners than for the rest of the population, while the illegitimate birth-rate is about the same for both groups.

As a result of immigration the proportion in the middle-age groups among the miners is much higher than is the proportion for the total population. The marriage-rate is about the same for the miners as for the rest of the population, but the age at which the marriages occur is considerably younger for the miners. There was not much difference between the death-rates of the

miners and the total population. In adult years the death-rate for miners was somewhat higher, but the infantile mortality among this group was low. This may be explained by the fact that the mothers find little employment in factories, and, being engaged in housework, are enabled to give more of their time to the care of their children. The natural increase of the population or the difference between the birth and death-rate is considerably higher for the mining population than for the country as a whole.

The monograph is a good piece of scientific work. Half of the volume is devoted to the statistical tables upon which the analysis rests. It is but natural that the birth-rate should be high among a population of low economic conditions with early marriages, but it is surprising that the death-rate in this hazardous occupation should have been so low.

W. B. BAILEY.

Yale University.

NEW BOOKS

- BRUCCOLERI, G. *L'emigrazione siciliana, caratteri ed effetti secondo le più recenti inchieste.* (Rome: coop. tip. Manuzio. 1911. Pp. 27.)
- CAMBONI, L. *Della influenza della mortalità infantile sulla mortalità generale.* (Sassari: Gallizzi. 1911. Pp. 160. 4 l.)
- DAVENPORT, C. B. *Race improvement through eugenics.* (New York: Holt. 1911.)
- GUAZZONE, A. *L'emigrazione italiana e l'Argentina: tesi di laurea.* (Torino: G. U. Cassone. 1911. Pp. 24.)
- HURD, J. B. *Industrial mobility, a peaceful and powerful weapon to settle our economic problems and promote friendly relations among men.* (Washington: J. B. Hurd. 1912. Pp. 62.)
- MACKENZIE, L. *Health and disease.* Home university library. (London: Williams & Norgate. 1s.)
- PAYNE, E. G. *An experiment in alien labor.* (Chicago: University of Chicago. 1912. Pp. 72. 75c.)
To be reviewed.
- RUSSO, G. *L'émigration et ses effets dans le midi de l'Italie.* (Paris: Rivière. 1912. Pp. 225. 3.50 fr.)
To be reviewed.
- SCARSELLI, B. *Il problema delle classi medie.* (Milano: Soc. Ed. Libreria. 1911. Pp. viii, 224. 6 l.)

UMLAUFT, F. *Kleines statistisches Taschenbuch über alle Länder der Erde.* (Wein: A. Hartleben. 1912. Pp. iv, 106. 1.50 m.)

——— *Manual of the international list of causes of death.* United States Census Bureau. (Washington: Government Printing Office. 1911. Pp. 297.)

——— *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population effectué le 4 mars 1906.* Publication du ministère du travail. (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1911. Pp. 236. 5 fr.)

——— *Il problema politico dell'emigrazione e la questione della cittadinanza.* (Rome: coop. tip. Popolo romano. 1911. Pp. ix, 246.)

——— *Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population effectué le 4 mars 1906.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. Pp. 221. 4.50 fr.)

——— *Die eidgenössische Volkszählung vom 1.12.1910.* (Bern: A. Francke. 1911. Pp. 30. 1 m.)

Social Problems and Reforms

The Department Store. (Boston: Vocation Bureau of Boston. 1912. Pp. 97. \$0.50.)

This is the eighth volume in a series of publications brought out by the Vocation Bureau during the past two years. The others are *The Machinist*, *Banking*, *The Baker*, *Confectionery Manufacture*, *The Architect*, *The Landscape Architect*, and *The Grocer*. Though it does not differ materially in scope or method from the earlier studies, *The Department Store* is more extensive and more carefully prepared. Successive chapters describe the origin and growth of this type of mercantile institution and the organization of its activities such as merchandising and buying, superintending and selling, office and advertising departments. Consideration is also given to welfare work and questions of pay and promotion. There is a brief bibliography.

Like the rest in the series, this book is designed primarily for the use of teachers and others in counseling parents and boys in regard to the choice of a vocation. For this purpose it is desirable to know what inducements the industry or occupation has to offer to boys, and on the other hand what demands it will make on them in the matter of character, habits, and training. The number of positions, the lines of promotion, rates of pay as beginners and after experience, etc., are carefully ascertained and conservatively stated. The reasons for failure to advance are inquired into and

explained. In most cases statistics are gathered from authoritative sources, to indicate the general trend of the business as to rate of growth and probable future development.

The drawbacks in each case are explained, such as the substitution of machinery for skilled handicraft, of women and children for men, and the lack of opportunities for promotion from lower to higher positions.

Perhaps the most important phase of the work is the massing of expert opinion, gotten at first hand from those who have been long engaged in the business, whether as employers or employees, in regard to the aptitudes and training necessary for success in the occupations considered. This helps to guard against the great misfortune of misfits which are so numerous in every line of activity and which are so hard to remedy in later life.

C. W. D.

NEW BOOKS

- BOSANQUET, B., editor. *Social conditions in provincial towns.* First series. (London: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. 86. 1s.)
- BYINGTON, M. F. *What social workers should know about their own communities.* (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1911. 5c.)
- FEIG, J. and MEWES, W. *Unsere Wohnungsproduktion und ihre Regelung.* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1911. 2 m.)
- FULLER, S. J. *The Gothenburg system. Laws and regulations governing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages in Gothenburg, Sweden.* Special consular reports, No. 49. (Washington: Dept. Commerce & Labor. 1911. Pp. 48. 5c.)
- KIRK, W., editor. *A modern city. The activities of Providence, R. I.* (Chicago: University of Chicago. 1911. Pp. 374. \$2.50.)
 Chapters by experts on the city's geography, population, industry, labor, government, finance, education, art, philanthropy, and religion.
- LUCAS, C. *La mutualité et les retraites ouvrières et paysannes.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1911. 3.50.)
- MARCHAND, R. *Les grands problèmes de la politique intérieure russe. La question agraire. La question polonaise. La question finlandaise. La défense nationale. La situation politique.* (Paris: Alcan. Pp. 324. 3.50 fr.)
- MEHRTENS, J. H. *Wohnkunst für Jedermann. Ein Beitrag zur Wohnungshygiene und zur Lösung der sozialen Frage.* (Leipzig: D. Wigand. 1912. Pp. 159. 2 m.)

PABST, F. *Hypothekenbanken und Wohnungsfrage.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. 1.25 m.)

PABST, F. *Zweite Hypothek für Wohnhäuser.* (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1912. 1 m.)

PREUSS, SEYDEL, MICHAELIS. *Fragen der kommunalen Socialpolitik in Gross-Berlin.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. 0.90 m.)

SALUN, G. *Les retraites ouvrières et paysannes.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1911. 7.50 fr.)

PERIS, K. *Die Einkommen-Entwicklung in Preussen seit 1896 nebst Kritik an Material und Methoden.* (Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht. 1911. Pp. 236. 4s. 6d.)

A systematic grouping of incomes by growth rather than absolute magnitude.

WETZLAR, F. *Die Wohnungsfrage der minderbemittelten Klassen in den grössten Städten Deutschlands.* (Munich: Buchh. Nationalverein. 1912. Pp. 20. 0.20 m.)

— *A glance at some European and American vocational schools for children from twelve to sixteen years of age.* (Hartford, Conn.: Consumers' League of Connecticut. 1911. Pp. 64. 50c.)

— *List of works relating to criminology.* (New York: Public Library. 1911. Pp. 362.)

The most exhaustive analytical bibliography of books yet published; includes state and municipal documents and foreign countries. The list on prison labor covers six pages.

— *Welfare work for employes; scientific management; workmen's compensation; industrial combinations; uniform state legislation.* Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting. (New York: National Civic Federation. \$1.)

— *Proceedings of the imperial conference, 1911.* (London: King. 3s. 6d.)

— *Bericht über den 2. deutschen Wohnungskongress Leipzig 11-14.6.1911.* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1912. Pp. viii, 314. 4 m.)

— *Die Bau- und Bodenpolitik der Stadt Aachen. Denkschrift des Oberbürgermeisters der Stadt Aachen an die Stadtverordnetenversammlung.* (Aachen. 1911. Pp. 72.)

Section I deals with the development of the Aachen housing ordinances during the past century. Section II deals with building plans and cost of streets. Section III shows increase of municipal land ownership, which now comprises 1,709.98 hectares (including streets and forest) or 33.7 per cent of the entire city. Between 1898 and 1908 the city bought 110.56 hectares for 2,364,200 m. and sold 27.77 hectares for 4,716,800 m. There was a net profit

of 164,394 m. on the land sold. Other municipal land was leased in *Erbbaurecht*. The city (Section IV) is still unconvinced that municipal land purchase with sale under restriction will materially improve housing conditions and recognizes that the *Erbbaurecht* has only limited application.

J. F.

Insurance and Pensions

Accident Prevention and Relief. An Investigation of the Subject in Europe with Special Attention to England and Germany, together with Recommendations for Action in the United States of America. By F. C. SCHWEDTMANN and J. A. EMERY. (New York: National Association of Manufacturers. 1911. Pp. xxxvi, 481. \$15.)

The authors, members of a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, spent four months in Europe studying accident compensation. The value of their book is that it gives the employer's point of view on a disputed subject, and in an unusually graphic way portrays the British and German schemes.

In connection with the elaborate description of the German system, containing in general little that is new, are printed translations of letters from many leading German employers and officers of the insurance system. The invariably serene temper of these letters is in impressive contrast to the temper of the pamphlet, recently widely circulated, by the retired president of the Insurance "Senat," and must be reassuring, as few things else can be, to those of our employers whose ideas regarding accident indemnity have hitherto developed chiefly in relation to the proposals of labor leaders and of social reformers. The chapters on the comparative hazard of the farm and of manufacturing (finding agricultural accidents unexpectedly frequent), on prevention of accidents, and on the cost of insurance in different industries, contain matter hitherto not so conveniently accessible in English—unless the extraordinary price of the volume be reckoned an obstacle to its accessibility! The authors have not been perplexed in deciding on the comparative merits of the German and English systems: the latter system after detailed history and description, is characterized as a case of "charitable intervention" (p. 251). In the German system are reflected justice, humanity and a clear national policy.

"While many details of its administration are neither applicable nor desirable, the chief principles of the German system of

accident compensation may be adopted in our respective states by voluntary action or through permissive legislation and in a large degree compelled by statute" (p. 261). Not individual liability but insurance is necessary; and with insurance management there must be an intimate relation of shop management and the supervision of accident prevention. The employer's charge should conform to his accident record. Divergence from the form but not quite from the working of the German system lies in the recommendation that the employees should shoulder a minor part at least of the burden—this in the interest of justice, economy (the discouragement of fraudulent claims), the reduction of risk (the prevention of accidents), and the protection of the American character. The insurance system must apply to all employments and our states must enact substantially uniform laws. To get good laws will take time (no active policy is explicitly recommended.) Meanwhile employers should be encouraged to the adoption of voluntary schemes by laws that abolish the legal defense of employers who do not adopt such schemes.

The generally liberal tone of the book deserves commendation. The only important recommendation to which more radical students may take exception is that employees should pay a premium; and that touches a question, it must be confessed, which has as yet no one answer. Since the book has appeared, the plan for accident and old-age insurance of the United States Brewers' Association has been completed; representatives of the International Union of Brewery Workmen helped to prepare it, and it provides for a substantial contribution from the workmen.

The colored diagrams illustrating the results of the laws of Germany and England are so abundant and so simple that they will be welcomed by persons having use for special aids to instruction if among such persons are any who can afford to buy the book. An index, most elaborate for a brief text so plentifully interspersed with cuts, covers more than a tenth of the volume.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER.

Harvard University.

La Nationalisation des Assurances. By ETIENNE BUISSON.
Les Documents du Socialisme, III. (Paris: Marcel Rivière et Cie. 1911. Pp. 73. 0.75 fr.)

This monograph discusses the important subject of a state

monopoly of insurance with particular reference to the attitude of socialists. Such a scheme may be supported either as a fiscal policy or as a social policy, depending upon an individual's conception of what constitutes a public service. The author holds that under the insurance contract the insured is at a great advantage in comparison with the insurer.

The actual transfer of the insurance business to the state might be made upon the basis of the net annual revenue of the companies or a verified market value of the business. Insurance is fundamentally based upon the idea of mutuality and, therefore, is by its very nature suited to become a state monopoly. A state monopoly would, it is urged, make the benefits of insurance possible to more people than at present and probably would secure its benefits at a less social cost than under the present system.

Other chapters discuss the ordinary objections to such a scheme, as, for example, the problems centering about the subject of re-insurance and the high purchase price, which might place a strain upon the national budget. Then, too, the large amount of a reserve required to support the business might introduce difficult problems of financiering for the state. A very practical and serious objection would be made in the case of the mutual companies, since, in many cases, they are organized and administered without any idea of profit and also at such a cost that it would seem to be difficult for the state to duplicate this cost in its experience in conducting the business.

The monograph is unusually well written and should be read by all who are interested in the subject of state insurance.

W. F. GEPHART.

Ohio State University.

NEW BOOKS

BROGGI, H. *Versicherungsmathematik.* (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1911. Pp. viii, 360. 7 m.)

CARR, GARNETT, TAYLOR. *National insurance.* (London: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. xxx, 504. 6s.)

To be reviewed.

CHASE, P. *Labor, law and justice. A treatise on workmen's compensation.* (Stamford, Conn.: Bulletin Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 132. 50c.)

An essay in which the author, basing his argument upon equal right and equal justice to all, endeavors to find an adequate solu-

tion without regard to existing laws. Payments for injuries are to be made by the federal government under a system of national insurance.

CLARKE, O. *The national insurance act, 1911.* (London: Butterworth. 1911. Pp. 490. 12s. 6d.)

CRESCI, C. *Note sull'assicurazione di stato in Italia.* (Milano: E. Zerboni. 1911. Pp. 34.)

DAWSON, W. H. *Social insurance in Germany, 1883-1911. Its history, operation, results, and a comparison with the national insurance act, 1911.* (London: Unwin.)

DOERNBERGER, K. *Die Besonderheiten der Seeversicherung.* (Nuremberg: U. E. Sebal. 1911. Pp. iv, 62. 1.20 m.)

FOLEY, F. S. *The national insurance act, 1911, as it affects employers and workmen.* (London: Sherratt & Hughes. Pp. 62. 5s.)

FRASER, J. A. *The national insurance act, 1911, with introduction and notes.* (London: Waterlow. Pp. 228. 5s.)

GOBBI, U. *Il monopolio dell' assicurazione sulla vita.* (Rome: Soc. ed. libraria.)

GROBLEBEN, H. *Wegweiser durch die Privat-Angestellten-Versicherung. In Frage und Antwort gemeinverständlich zusammengestellt nebst einer Uebersichtstabelle.* (Dresden: C. Heinrich. 1912. Pp. 80. 0.90 m.)

HAGE, M. D. *Le problème de l'assurance obligatoire contre l'invalidité et la vieillesse.* (Paris: Rivièr. 4 fr.)

LOCH, C. S. *The national insurance bill. A paper approved by the council of the Charity Organisation Society.* (London. 1911. Pp. 49. 4d.)

MALNOURY, L. *La mutualité agricole et l'assurance contre l'incendie.* (Paris: Rivièr. Pp. 320. 3.50 fr.)

MANES, A. *Die Krankenversicherung. Die Reichsversicherungsordnung, Vol. II.* (Leipzig: G. J. Göschen. 1912. Pp. 310. 4.80 m.)

MASSMANN, F. *Praktischer Wegweiser durch die neue Reichsversicherungsordnung vom 19.7.1911.* (Dortmund: F. W. Ruhfus. 1912. Pp. 52. 0.75.)

MOLENHAEUER, P. *Das Versicherungswesen. Allgemeine Versicherungslehre, I.* (Leipzig: G. J. Göschen. 1911. Pp. 158. 0.80 m.)

Contains an unusual amount of well arranged information and instruction in small compass. Considers economic and social aspects, management and organization of companies, and gives a simple explanation of the method of calculating the premium, reserve, and dividends.

- MONEY, L. G. C. *Insurance versus poverty*. Introduction by Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE. (London: Methuen.)
- MORAN, C. G. *The alphabet of the national insurance act, 1911*. (London: Methuen. Pp. vi, 164. 1s.)
- NOETEL, H. *Landwirtschaftliche Unfallversicherung*. (Berlin: P. Parey. 1911. 4.80 m.)
- RICHARDS, G. *Insurance law*. Third edition. (New York: Banks Law Pub. Co.)
- SCHULZ. *Die Unfallversicherung. Die Reichsversicherungsordnung*, Vol. III. (Leipzig: G. J. Göschen. 1912. Pp. 439. 6 m.)
- SMITH, T. *Everybody's guide to the national insurance act, 1911*. (London: King. 1912. Pp. 312. 1s.)
- SQUIER, L. W. *Old age dependency in the United States*. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. \$1.50.)
- STIER-SOMLO, F. *Studien zum sozialen Recht, insbesondere zur Reichsversicherungsordnung*. (Mannheim: J. Bensheimer. 1912. Pp. vii, 316. 7 m.)
- VERMONT, H. *Le problème de la vieillesse*. (Paris: G. Roustan. 1911. Pp. 119. 1.50 fr.)
- ZWIERZINA, R. *Die geschichtliche Entwicklung des Pensionssystems der österreichischen Staatsbediensteten*. (Wien: Manz. 1912. Pp. 79. 1 m.)
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- *Fire insurance laws, taxes and fees; containing a digest of the statutory requirements in the United States and Canada*. Revised to September 1, 1911. (New York; Chicago: The Spectator Co. 1911. Pp. 464. \$5.)
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- *Lectures on fire insurance*. (Boston: Insurance Library Association of Boston. 1912. Pp. 300. \$3.50.)
Given before evening classes. Also contains questions covering the subject matter, bibliographies, and comprehensive index.
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- *National insurance act. A full explanatory digest by "an old parliamentary hand."* (London: W. Macdonald. Pp. viii, 72. 6d.)
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- *National insurance bill. Further replies to letters addressed to the chancellor of the exchequer, with a statement of the principal amendments which it is proposed to embody in the bill*. (London: King. 3d.)
-
- *Report of a committee to the Metal Trades Association at its meeting, April 12-13, 1911, on employers' liability insurance; and a proposed law*. (Moline, Ill.: William Butterworth. Pp. 112.)

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

American Socialism of the Present Day. By JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN. With an introduction by JOHN SPARGO. (New York: John Lane Company. 1911. Pp. x, 265; bibliography, pp. 257-265. \$1.25.)

A needed and timely piece of work has, in this book, been admirably done. It is far more than a mere narration of the history of the various socialistic groups and parties in the United States; it is more too than the desiccated outline of the tenets and crochets of different individuals and parties one might suppose it to be from the title. It is, in fact, a scholarly, sympathetic, critical exposition, based upon carefully chosen sources and well-digested data, of the present tendencies of belief and policy on the part of socialist leaders in this country with regard to the significant faults of the present social organization and to the ultimate and immediate programs of socialism.

Even the reader unacquainted with socialistic theory may find in the brief summaries of Marxian socialism basis enough to give him interest in the rest of the book. The informed reader will find not only a valuable incidental view into the inner politics of socialist propaganda in this country, but a keen and suggestive exposition of the position of the traditional tenets of "scientific" socialism in actual process of revision and evolution in the minds of contemporary American socialists. The American Socialist party, in itself, is hardly old enough, large enough, or important enough to merit so careful a study.

The author faces at once the question, Who is entitled to represent socialism in this country?—and settles upon "the political and intellectual leaders" from whom "we must for the most part determine aims and tactics." The expedient is followed of employing as authorities chiefly those men and women who have held during the past four or five years the offices in the highest gift of the party. Practically, in the course of the discussion, the reader is impressed with the frequency with which certain few names occur: Spargo, Simons, Hunter, Hillquit, Sanial, Untermyan, Berger, Thompson, Simkhovitch. Writers like Mackaye (*Economy of Happiness*) are scarcely mentioned; Edmond Kelly not at all. The fact of the matter is that there is in the Socialist party itself an intelligent and progressive nucleus of younger men who apparently stand toward the old Marxism in much the

same relation as the modern "higher critics" of biblical literature stand to the Bible; for they are under the necessity of maintaining their "orthodoxy," of squaring the tenets of Marx and other patron saints with sense and fact today, and of keeping before the rank and file, for propaganda purposes, the old ideas and shibboleths, to some of which, at least, they now attach an entirely different philosophical meaning than formerly, and one which the general mass will not readily understand or accept. One result is that much is being read into Marx that is not there and much ignored which is there. The state of affairs is entirely analogous to judicial interpretation of the Constitution. If it won't work as it is, it must be interpreted by "rule of reason," or by broad construction, until it will work. Dr. Hugan is so evidently sympathetic with socialism, and is also so careful to quote copiously and to give always definite citations, that one cannot but accept her exposition as in the main correct; and one comes through with the renewed conviction that the socialist leaders are hedging at many important points. The labor theory of value is something they would evidently like to drop; so with surplus value, the iron law of wages, Rodbertus's theory of crises, increasing misery, and on the part of a large section, the class struggle. Indeed, in Dr. Hugan's exposition, certain parts of the Communist Manifesto and the economic interpretation of history seem to the reader about all that is left as a sure basis of socialism.

The chapters on the constructive program leave the impression that the younger leaders are beginning to place more emphasis on a definite outline of policy rather than to rely upon the faith of economic evolution. The Wisconsin group is a notable example of this position.

Unfortunately the book has no index.

A. B. WOLFE.

Oberlin College.

Les Actions de Travail. By JEAN GRANIER. Preface by CHARLES GIDE. Bibliothèque de l'Economie Politique et de Sociologie, IV. (Paris: L. Larose et L. Tenin. 1910. Pp. viii, 357.)

In the discussion of the labor problem in America, forms of wage-earners' copartnership in the business that employs them are no longer regarded as promising means of amalgamating the in-

terests of employers and employees. The book before us seriously puts forward this idea of labor participation as worthy of hopeful consideration in France.

All forms or degrees of wage-earners' participation in the profits of enterprise, says the author, group themselves under two distinctive categories. In those of one group the wage-earners are related to the business merely as individuals, with some features of the role of the private capitalist; in those of the other group they are related to the business as a group, with some features of collectivist proprietorship. The first part of the volume is an examination of typical instances under the first category; a second part is given to a study of the forms in the second category; a third part is a fundamental criticism of the forms of labor co-partnership detailed in preceding pages.

The author is led by his discussion to this position in the matter: The strife between employees and employers can be stopped only by some method of organizing enterprise that will provide a dominating interest common to both parties; but no form of collective participation in proprietorship can do this, because it cannot maintain itself. On the other hand, no form or degree of individual sharing in proprietorship or in profits can provide the necessary dominating common interest. Profit-sharing is enjoyed only by an act of grace. Stock ownership can be utilized only by employees who have reasonable assurance of continued employment with the company. The necessary condition can be had only with some form of individual stock ownership that grants a temporary title to an employee, which must be transferred automatically to other employees or to the employer on his quitting the employment of the company. This, the author concludes, offers a way for the development of a dominating common interest between employer and employee, yet he does not believe that it can ever grow into general coöperation and, through that, after the manner of Lassalle's conception, into socialism. The author urges that the French Parliament make the necessary changes in the laws of corporative enterprise to encourage the development he anticipates can be realized.

Whatever there may be in French conditions to sustain the author's faith in his conclusion, American readers will generally fail to share his optimism so far as the United States is concerned. However extensively such labor-owned shares might practically

pass into the hands of wage-earners, the employees' income as wages will far exceed their income as shareholders, and their interest in the daily conditions of their employment will be more vivid than their partial interest as proprietors. Therefore, unless they, as stockholders, have control of the business, there will be the same occasion for dissension with employers over wages, hours and other matters now in dispute. With the French ambition to acquire a *rente*, the author's proposal may more reasonably hope for success in France than elsewhere; it is almost certain that American workmen would not participate in such a plan to any important degree.

ARTHUR SARGENT FIELD.

Washington, D. C.

Ferdinand Lassalle. Studien über historischen und systematischen Zusammenhang seiner Lehre. By EDUARD ROSENBAUM. (Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911. Pp. viii, 220. 5.50 m.)

Bischof von Ketteler als Vorkämpfer der christlichen Sozialreform. By JOHANNES MUNDWILER, S. J. (Munich: Buchhandlung des Verbandes südd. kath. Arbeitervereine. 1911. Pp. 132. 1.50 m.)

There is a great difference between these books, both in spirit and method of treatment. In the spirit of historical materialism Herr Rosenbaum patiently traces the doctrines of Lassalle to their roots in the past and shows their relation to his life and times. In the spirit of a devout admirer Father Mundwiler gives a faithful picture of Ketteler as nobleman, priest, bishop, social reformer, and friend of the workingman. Both books are excellent in their way, although one could wish that the doctrines of Lassalle had been presented in a less impersonal way and that the character of Ketteler had been placed in its historical setting, so as to show his relation to other social reformers of his day.

Herr Rosenbaum, in his interesting and scholarly book, shows in detail the relation of the theories of Lassalle to those of Ricardo, Rodbertus, Marx, Blanc, and other economists, and even gives a list of the books in Lassalle's library, including works of Comte, Sismondi, Chevalier, Proudhon, Cournot, Gioja, Böckh, Wappäus, Gläser, McCulloch, Carey, and Buckle, some with annotations in Lassalle's own hand, showing that he read both widely and critically.

When all the sources are investigated, it is found that Lassalle, in common with other great men, contributed little that was new to the thought of his time, but took the ideas current in his day and school, hammered them out on his own anvil, and presented them to the world in his forcible and effective way. The idea of the class struggle may be traced to Heraclitus and was recognized by Bazard; the dialectical method was derived from Hegel; the right to work was asserted by Fourier; the communal idea is characteristically German; the ideas of revolution and the political activity of the working class arose in France; and the economics of socialism came from England.

But Lassalle was far more than a voice uttering the opinions of others, for he was an original thinker of unusual power and knew how to use the dialectical method. Everywhere he saw the conflict of opposing forces working toward change and social progress. Competition brings about the disappearance of the middle class and an unmitigated antagonism between employers and laborers which will pass away only when the laborers seize the means of production. The profound antagonism between socialized production and individualized distribution will be removed when distribution also is socialized. Moral progress is the result of a conflict between the standards of the bourgeoisie and the ideals of the proletariat. Bourgeois economics, which is the intellectual reflection of the bourgeois economic organization, developed contradictions within itself and committed intellectual suicide when Ricardo expounded the doctrine of rent, which is nothing but a theory of exploitation leading directly to socialism. There is a dialectical opposition between production and the product, since production is a flow and the product the coagulation of that flow, and production could not go on were it not that the product is constantly being torn from its fixity and thrown again into the stream of production, whereby not-capital becomes capital and the eternal flow and creation go on.

The thought of Bishop von Ketteler was upon a wholly different plane from that of Lassalle, being largely limited by the ideals and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. In fact, he can hardly be called a socialist, in the usual meaning of that word, but a Christian social reformer, like his English contemporaries, Kingsley, Maurice and Hughes, though of a more ascetic and thor-

oughgoing type. The Church recognizes the right to property as derived from God, not as an absolute right but as a right to use and administer it for the glory of God and the good of man. As Thomas Aquinas says, individual ownership is necessary to effective management, but the fruits of wealth must be used by the owner for the common good and not for his own enjoyment.

Bishop von Ketteler gave himself with enthusiasm and devotion to all kinds of charity and social reform and spent his whole income, beyond the cost of the necessities of life, in works of mercy. He was a lovable yet strong and warlike personality, reminding one of the character of Bishop Bienvenu depicted by Victor Hugo. He realized that charity alone was not sufficient, and that the sources of poverty and misery must be discovered and preventive measures used, if anything permanent was to be accomplished in the way of social reform. Like his teachers the Jesuits, he understood the importance of training children in industry and virtue, with religion as the indispensable means thereto. He strongly advocated workers' unions and coöperative associations, preferably under the wing of the church, but he opposed Lassalle's Workingmen's Association, which he regarded as an atheistical sect.

In reply to some workingmen who asked Ketteler whether they could, as good Catholics, be members of Lassalle's Association, he wrote:

"We Catholics cannot possibly be members of any association which does not respect our religious convictions . . . Godless egoists, whether they call themselves social democrats or leaders of the Universal German Workingmen's Association, do as much harm to the working class as godless, egoistic capitalists."

The present volume was prepared in connection with the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Ketteler's birth, and is a worthy memorial to a great and good man.

J. E. LE ROSSIGNOL.

University of Nebraska.

NEW BOOKS

ANDRE, R. *Les limites du collectivisme.* (Paris: Grasset. 1911. Pp. vi, 193. 1.50 fr.)

ANDLER, C. *La civilisation socialiste.* Les documents du socialisme, No. 5. (Paris: Rivière. Pp. 72. 0.75 fr.)

BLANC, L. *Organization of work.* Translated from the first edition by M. P. DICKORE. University of Cincinnati studies, Series II,

Vol. VII, No. 1. (Cincinnati, O.: University Press. 1911. Pp. 59.)

CRAWFORD, J. S. *Political socialism—Would it fail in success?* Third edition. (Cherokee, Iowa: J. S. Crawford. 1911. Pp. viii, 110. 25c.)

A criticism, by a senator from Iowa, in which the arguments of socialist agitation in the United States are analyzed.

CROSS, I. B. *The essentials of socialism.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. 152. \$1.)

To be reviewed.

GOODELL, A. P. *Socialism in practice.* (Wellsville, N. Y.: A. P. Goodell. 1911. Pp. 15. 25c.)

HITCHCOCK, C. C. *The socialist argument.* (Chicago: Kerr. \$1.)

LAVERGNE, B. *Les progrès de la coopération de consommation en Europe depuis dix ans, 1900-1910.* (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 2 fr.)

LEWIS, A. *The militant proletariat.* (Chicago: Kerr. 1911. Pp. 183. 50c.)

LOWENTHAL, E. *The Ricardian socialists.* Columbia university studies in history, economics, and public law, Vol. XLVI, No. 1. (New York: Longmans. 1911. Pp. 105. \$1.)

To be reviewed.

MISSIAEN, B. *L'appauvrissement des masses: essai de critique sociale.* (Louvain: Charles Peeters. 1911. Pp. xiii, 488. 8s.)

Attacks both old and new socialistic doctrines and attributes the discontent of the masses to moral impoverishment, the only cure for which is to obey the tenth commandment. Examples and data used are largely German.

MIMIN, P. *Le socialisme municipal devant le conseil d'Etat, critique juridique et politique des régies communales.* (Paris: Larose & Tenin. 4.50 fr.)

POOR, G. H. *Blazing a trail. The story of a pioneer socialist agitator.* (Milwaukee. G. H. Poor. 1911. Pp. 90. 25c.)

Of some incidental value in showing primitive economic conditions in a rural section of Louisiana.

RIVAIN, J. *Les socialistes antidémocrates.* (Paris: Nouvelle librairie nationale. 1911. Pp. 72. 0.75 fr.)

RUSSELL, G. W. *Coöperation and nationality. A guide for rural reformers from this to the next generation.* (Dublin: Maunsell. Pp. 104. 1s.)

SCUDDER, V. D. *Socialism and character.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1912. Pp. xvi, 430. \$1.50.)

SPARGO, J. and ARNER, G. L. *Elements of socialism. A text-book.* (New York: Macmillan Co. 1912. Pp. 382. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

VEDDER, H. C. *Socialism and the ethics of Jesus*. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. xv, 527. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

VOIGT, A. *Die sozialen Utopien*. (Leipzig: G. J. Göschen. 1911. Pp. viii, 146. 1 m.)

WILLIAMS, A., translator. *Twenty-eight years of co-partnership at Guise*. (London: Co-partnership Pub. 1s. 3d.)

— *Report on industrial and agricultural coöperative societies in the United Kingdom, with statistical tables, 1895 to 1910*. (London: King. 1s. 8d.)

Statistics

NEW BOOKS

ALBRECHT, G. *Haushaltsstatistik. Eine literarhistorische und methodologische Untersuchung*. (Berlin: Heymann. 1912. Pp. 126. 3 m.)

Study of workmen's and family budgets.

BIROT, J. *Statistique annuelle de géographie humaine comparée (1911): population, superficie, agriculture, industrie, commerce, finances, forces militaires*. (Paris: Hachette. 1 fr.)

BLENCK, E., NEEFS, M., and ZAHN, F. *Die amtliche Statistik in den Hauptkulturstaaten*. (Jena: Fischer. 1911.)

DENIS, H. *Les index numbers des phénomènes moraux*. (Bruxelles: Hayez. 1911.)

HARET, C. *Mécanique sociale*. (Paris: Gauthier-villars. 1910. Pp. vi, 256. 5 fr.)

An endeavor to apply a method based on mathematical analysis to the study of social questions.

JULIAN, A. *Précis du cours de statistique générale et appliquée*. Third edition, revised. (Paris: Rivière. 4 fr.)

LIESSE, A. *La statistique. Ses difficultés; ses procédés; ses résultats*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (Paris: Alcan. 1912. Pp. viii, 192. 2.50 fr.)

LOTTIN, J. *Quételet, statisticien et sociologue*. (Paris: Alcan. Pp. xxx, 564. 10 fr.)

Chapters are devoted to free will and social laws, and to the average man. There is an exhaustive bibliography.

MACIEJEWSKI, C. *Nouveaux fondements de la théorie de la statistique*. (Paris: Giard & Brière.)

NIJHOFF, M. *Aperçu de la littérature statistique des Pays-Bas*. (La Haye: Nijhoff. 1911.)

OTTOLENGHI, C. *La determinazione dei valori d'importazione e d'esportazione nella statistica italiana*. (Rome: Giorn. d. Econ. 1911. Pp. 18.)

DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, AND LEGISLATION

Industries and Commerce

The address of President Taft on *Conservation of the Soil*, delivered at the National Conservation Congress, Sept. 25, 1911, has been reprinted by the Department of Agriculture as Circular No. 38 (pp. 8).

The *Official Proceedings of the Nineteenth National Irrigation Congress*, held at Chicago, Dec. 5-9, 1911 (Arthur Hooker, secretary, Spokane, Washington, 1912, pp. 359), includes the addresses delivered at the convention. Among the topics discussed were "The Uses of the Great Lakes"; and "Principles Underlying Water Rights."

The *Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress*, held December 6-8, 1911 (S. A. Thompson, secretary, 824 Colorado Building, Washington, 1912, pp. 310), gives evidence of the active campaign carried on for the improvement of waterways. A policy of an annual river and harbor bill has been inaugurated, and the amount appropriated in the past seven years since the association was organized is \$82,000,000 more than for a similar period previous. Among the papers published are "The Mississippi Valley Waterway System and South American Trade," by Professor Kinley (pp. 19-31); "Influence of the Panama Canal on the Development of the Lumber Industry," by J. N. Teal (pp. 74-88).

The State Library of Washington has published a *Select List of References on Conservation of Natural Resources* (Olympia, 1911, pp. 38).

The "Crop Reporter" (Washington, Department of Agriculture) for April, 1912, contains an article on *High Prices and Crop Production* in which from statistical data it is shown that the production of staple food products in the past few years has increased more rapidly than population.

Hearings on the Development and Control of Water Power before the National Waterways Commission, November 21-24, 1911, has been published as Senate Document No. 274 (62 Cong., 2 Sess., 1912, pp. 292).

According to the *Report of the Governor of the District of Alaska for 1911* (Washington, Department of the Interior, 1912, pp. 92) Alaska is not likely to develop until there is a more liberal policy in behalf of capitalized interests. Population increased only 764 be-

tween 1900 and 1910. The report contains a summary of industrial resources and at the end there is a bibliography of ten pages.

The Library of Congress has added to its list of useful bibliographies a compilation of references on *Parcels Post* (Washington, 1911, pp. 39). Books and articles in periodicals extending from 1859 to 1911 are listed.

President Taft in a *Message* communicated to Congress, February 22, 1912, transmitted the *Report of the Commission on Second-Class Mail Matter* (1912, pp. 100). An elaborate analysis of the cost of the different branches of postal service is made, from which the commission recommends that there should be an increase in the charge for second-class mail applied to both newspapers and periodicals.

Everglades of Florida (Sen. Doc., No. 89, 62 Cong., 1 Sess., 1911, pp. 208) contains a compilation of acts, reports, and other papers relating to the everglades of Florida and their reclamation. Documentary material extends back to 1819. There are two maps.

Alabama's New Era, published by the State Board of Immigration (Montgomery, pp. 148), presents information in regard to resources and industrial opportunities.

Bulletin No. 13 of the Milwaukee Bureau of Economy and Efficiency deals with *Milk Supply* (Milwaukee, Jan., 1912, pp. 47); it is prepared by S. M. Gunn. The average per capita consumption of milk is 0.64 pints per day. The supply is derived from 1900 farms, and 95 per cent comes from within 45 miles. There are 188 retail dealers distributing in wagons in addition to about 1100 stores selling milk. 61 per cent of the total supply is handled by ten dealers; 52 per cent by four, and 36 per cent by one dealer.

The Bureau of Corporations has issued Part II of *The Steel Industry: Cost of Production, Preliminary Report* (Washington, Jan. 22, 1912, pp. 144). The report is based on the actual records of companies producing two thirds of the products from 1902-1906 as well as more restricted returns for later years. A difficult problem in the analysis of the records was the separation of intercompany and transfer profits.

The Wisconsin Water Power Association has published in pamphlet form the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on *The Water Power Cases*, rendered Jan. 30, 1912, declaring the recent Wisconsin act unconstitutional.

The Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts anticipates the federal report in presenting the census returns of 1910 in its *Twenty-Fourth Report on the Statistics of Manufactures* (Boston, 1911, pp. xxxi, 111). The rate of increase during the last five-year period was greater than for the preceding half decade. Population increased 12.1 per cent and value of manufactured products 32.6 per cent in the years 1905-1910. The classification of manufacturing establishments formerly used by the state bureau has now been made to conform with that of the federal census.

In the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Navigation* for 1911 (Washington, 1911, pp. 299) special attention is given to a discussion of Panama Canal tolls and also to the question of federal regulation of radiocommunication.

Two reports, majority and minority, have been made by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on the *Operation of the Panama Canal* (H. R., No. 423, March 16 and 20, 1912, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 13, 16). The majority report supports a bill (H. R., No. 1969) which among other provisions authorizes uniform toll charges not exceeding \$1.25 per ton without preference to any foreign nation or to Americans; the reasons for such recommendation are given at length. The minority advocates the exemption in favor of vessels engaged in commerce between the states.

An exceptionally valuable report is that on *The Sheep Industry in Canada, Great Britain and the United States*, issued by the Department of Agriculture of Canada (Ottawa, Nov., 1911, pp. xi, 187). The inquiry, prompted by the decline of the sheep industry in Canada, was made by special commissioners who spent several months in the United States and Great Britain. Special attention was given to methods of marketing both wool and mutton. The woolgrowing industry of the United States is regarded as more interesting than instructive. "It is even disappointing because it has not developed in proportion to the support it has received" (p. 48). The system of cross-breeding in the Western states is unsatisfactory; shearing sheds are very crude; there is much waste; and there is a lack of labor-saving devices. The system of marketing wool is equally unsatisfactory.

The Canadian Oyster Industry (Ottawa Commission of Conservation, 1911, pp. 20), by M. J. Patten, gives statistics of a dying industry and discusses methods of control for its revival.

Russian Cereal Crops, by Edward T. Peters, has been published

by the Department of Agriculture as Bulletin No. 84 (Washington, 1911, pp. 99). It covers the years 1901-1910. A map illustrates the distribution of population.

Corporations

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has already published thirty-two parts of *Hearings* authorized under Senate Resolution 98, concerning the desirability of changes in the laws regulating corporations, persons and firms engaged in interstate commerce. A large number of witnesses have appeared before the committee; and the hearings are valuable as illustrating the extraordinary diversity of opinion of the lawyers, business men, economists, and others upon the present conditions of governmental control of interstate commerce. These documents contain a considerable number of original memoranda and most of the bills which have been proposed for the purpose of amending or supplanting the Sherman Act. In Part XXX (Feb. 24 and 28) there is supplementary testimony and evidence submitted by Messrs. Untermeyer and Brandeis, the latter relating to the United Shoe Machinery Co.; and in Part XXXI (March 13-15), testimony bearing upon the Panama Canal trade route.

The Stanley Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed for the purpose of investigating the United States Steel Corporation, has published nearly sixty parts of *Hearings*. Part LIII contains an elaborate report of the accountant, Mr. F. J. MacRae, in four sections. The first of these contains the report proper; the second, extracts from the minutes of the board of directors, executive and other committees on the administration and general policies of the Steel Corporation; the third, documents; and the fourth, a general index of the report. The first also includes an elaborate series of exhibits showing the financial history and present condition of the Steel Corporation.

In the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Corporations for 1911* (Washington, Apr. 8, 1912, pp. 6) attention is directed to the need of further legislation to supplement judicial procedure after disintegration of trust organizations. The companies which formed the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company should be subject "to constant inspection by a federal office." It is "wholly impossible to enforce effectively any real system of restraint through the courts alone."

Other investigations of trusts are represented by *Hearings* before

the House Committee on Rules on the International Harvester Company (Jan. 17, 1912, pp. 43); *Hearings on the Investigation of the Shipping Trust* (Dec. 18, 1911, pp. 122); and a brief report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate the American Sugar Refining Company and others, in which the history of trust development in the sugar refining business is summarized. (Chairman of Special Committee, Mr. Hardwick, 1912, pp. 32.)

Note should also be made of the message of President Taft on *The Anti-Trust Statute* (Dec. 5, 1911, pp. 43), in which federal incorporation is again recommended.

There has been prepared for the use of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House of Representatives a compilation on *Trusts in Foreign Countries* (Washington, 1911, pp. 132, 30), containing laws and references concerning industrial combinations in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Continental Europe, and a digest of the British Companies Act of 1908. Among the papers are reprints of articles by Francis Walker and two reports on German trusts made by consular officers.

In "Greater New York" (the bulletin of the Merchants' Association of New York) for April 15, 1912, are published the recommendations of the association for amending the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The plan in brief follows the Canadian Combines Investigation Act, in ascertaining quickly and definitely whether any particular form of business is illegal.

Students of the trust problem will be interested in *Operations of the United States Shoe Machinery Company*, a booklet made up from a series of articles contributed to the "Weekly Bulletin of Leather and Shoe News" (Boston, Weekly Bulletin Publishing Company, 1911). It criticises severely the lease system by which the Shoe Machinery Company has, it is charged, been able to control a large proportion of the machine-made shoes, and advocates among other things that the tariff on imported shoes be reduced so that outside competition may prevent the Shoe Machinery Company from exacting a monopoly profit from the wearers of shoes in the United States. After reading this pamphlet, one would do well to consult the report of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which has published the leases of the Shoe Machinery Company in full. M. H. R.

The investigation of the United Shoe Machinery Company in Canada up to April, 1911, is summarized in *Report of Proceedings under the*

Combines Investigation Act for the year ended March 31, 1911 (pp. 22), published as an appendix to the report of the Department of Labour.

In the *Second Annual Report of Statistics of Express Companies in the United States* for 1910 (Washington, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1912, pp. 38), it is shown that the "record value" of all property used in operation by express companies is but 12.37 per cent of their total assets. One company, with working property valued at \$29,000, is reported to have made a net profit of \$139,000. The report contains abundant data illustrating the problem of franchise value.

The *Twenty-third Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States* containing statistics for the year 1910 has recently been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is but one prominent change in the composition of the report, and that is the omission of the accident statistics. It is gratifying to note that for the first time there is included a detailed statement of the railway securities owned by railway corporations. On the other hand, the figures for switching and terminal companies are still lacking; and it is to be hoped that the studies of the commission will have been sufficiently completed before the next report to permit of their inclusion. And would it not be possible to publish the volume within twelve months of the date of the statistics?

E. R. D.

Bulletin 28 of the Bureau of Railway Economics discusses the *Effect of Recent Wage Advances upon Railway Employees' Compensation during the Year Ending June 30, 1911; Variations in the Numbers of Railway Employees 1909-1911; and Relation of the Number of Employees and their Compensation to Traffic and Revenue* (Washington, Feb., 1912, pp. 47). Interesting and novel statistical ratios are worked out showing the number of employees per 1,000 miles of line, in different branches of railway service.

Accounting Bulletin, No. 7 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, entitled *Decisions upon Questions Raised under Classifications Prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for Electric Railways, in Accordance with Section 20 of the Act to Regulate Commerce, Effective on January 1, 1912* answers 262 questions which have come up in reference to the administration of the accounts by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bulk of the questions has to do with the

classification of particular costs, *i. e.*, the uncertainty to what specific account a particular cost should be charged. In every case the answer is explicit and direct. The bulletin really supplements the classification of accounts published by the commission. Similar bulletins have previously been published in reference to both electric and steam roads.

J. B.

The *Report of the Tax Commissioner of Corporations of Massachusetts upon Voluntary Associations* (Boston, 1912, pp. 31) assembles useful information in regard to a peculiar form of organization which has received in this country its greatest development in Massachusetts. Voluntary associations, which were common in England a century ago, are similar to corporations in that shares are transferable and that there is limited liability; but on the other hand they escape some of the obligations and responsibilities of corporations. The report discusses the form and status of these associations and recommends legislation.

The Special Libraries Association (State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.) has reprinted from "Special Libraries" a bibliography on *Street Railway Service* (10c.).

On March 6, 1912, Governor Foss of Massachusetts sent a special message to the legislature advocating the establishment of a public utilities commission to take the place of the several commissions now in existence. This is favored on the ground that a single commission would be more efficient, a higher standard could be set, and uniform principles of control would be developed. A proposed bill drafted by Professor Bruce Wyman, of the Harvard Law School, is appended. (Boston, H. Doc., No. 1904, pp. 69.)

A serviceable report published by the California Railroad Commission deals with *Leading Railroad and Public Service Commissions* by Max Thelen (Sacramento, 1911, pp. 98). The author, attorney for the commission, visited the commissions in twelve states and summarizes his data under headings, such as organization and office systems, physical valuation, rate making, engineering department, supervision of securities, forms of accounts, etc. It is doubtful if so much information on the work of commissions at the present time is elsewhere available in so convenient a form.

In the *Report of the Public Service Commission of Maryland for 1911* (Baltimore, 1912, pp. 738) will be found a large mass of material bearing upon the subject of telephone rates. This includes the

report of the chief engineer relative to proposed rates of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and the report of D. C. and Wm. B. Jackson on telephone rates in Baltimore, referred to in a subsequent note.

The *Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for 1911* (Ottawa, 1911, pp. 641) is of interest as illustrating methods of federal supervision of corporations at the time of incorporation. Objections have been made in the past to federal incorporation on the ground that it infringed upon the rights of the provincial legislatures. Such doubts apparently are disappearing, for strong corporations are seeking the privileges of the Dominion Act. This bulky volume contains transcripts of the objects of business of every company seeking a charter during the year. The submission of this as well as payment of fee must be made before a "letter patent" is issued.

New rates proposed by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for Baltimore were submitted by the Public Service Commission of Maryland to the electrical engineers recently employed on similar investigations in Chicago and Boston, and the results are published in a *Report to the Public Service Commission of Maryland on the Telephone Rates in the City of Baltimore*, by D. C. and W. B. Jackson (1911, pp. 32). In the main, the experts approved the proposals of the telephone company, including its proposal to abolish flat-rate unlimited business service. The economist's interest in their report will lie especially in the theory of rate-making recommended by the experts to the Public Service Commission.

This theory is founded upon the proposition that "a perfect rate for any telephone service would be one which would return to the company the entire cost of rendering that service," but is modified in consideration of the fact that "the business subscribers of the city who use a great many messages demand the speediest and most accurate service obtainable at any cost, but other business subscribers and the residence subscribers would often be well satisfied by a more leisurely grade of service." Since it is not practicable to offer different grades of service within a single telephone system, "the cost of performing specific service for the small users is not in itself a fair basis of rates in case the cost is to be put where it belongs; and a distinction should, therefore, probably be made in class rates so that the cost of speed and accuracy may be placed on the classes of subscribers who demand it." That is to say, the Public Service Commission is advised that rates should be based, not strictly upon the

cost of serving the several classes of subscribers, but upon such cost subject to certain economic and social considerations, the force of which must be judged by the commission. A. N. H.

The pamphlet edition of the *Fifth Annual Report of the New York Public Service Commission, Second District*, for 1911 (Albany, 1912, pp. 154), summarizes the work of the commission for the past year. There are now 940 companies under its supervision. Expenses were \$343,000. The number of complaints shows an increase, particularly those made by correspondence.

The quarto volume of the *Fourth Annual Report of the New York Public Service Commission, Second District*, Vol. III, contains abstracts of reports of electrical, gas, and telephone companies (Albany, 1911, pp. 192). The tabulations include abstracts of reports of municipal corporations operating lighting plants. In all there are two cities and forty-eight villages which operate municipal lighting plants. As not all of these have adopted practices of modern accounting, it is difficult to tabulate returns for these plants.

The opinions filed by the New York Public Service Commission for the First District beginning with January, 1912, are to be published in an *Official Series of Reports*, in form similar to reports of decisions of courts. These will include syllabi, indices, and judicial decisions reviewing orders of the commission. Opinions will appear first in pamphlet form about once a month, and there will be at least one bound volume a year. The price is \$2.00 per volume. Subscriptions may be sent to Travis H. Whitney, secretary, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

The *Public Service Laws of Vermont*, compiled from the public statutes and the acts of 1908 and 1910 have been issued as a separate pamphlet (1911, pp. 121). There is a table showing the dates of enactment of different provisions, which throws light on the history of the development of regulation.

The *Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year ending December 31, 1911*, in addition to showing the remarkable development of the telephone business in the United States, contains an elaborate discussion upon the desirability of building up a considerable reserve against future extraordinary risks and also an interesting contribution to efficiency literature by showing the gains resulting from the union of the telephone and telegraph service. M. H. R.

The argument of G. W. Anderson of Boston in the Haverhill Gas Case, made before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts, Dec. 14, 1911, has been privately printed under the title *Twenty-five Years of Regulated Monopoly* (pp. 46). It is an interesting review of the history of a public service corporation, in which questions of reduction of price and reorganization by a securities company are involved.

In this connection is to be noted the decision of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners (Boston, pp. 9), rendered Dec. 30, 1911, adverse to the petition of the Haverhill Gas Co. to increase its stock.

Labor

PROPOSED FEDERAL COMPENSATION ACT; COMPARISON WITH STATE LAWS. The federal compensation act, which was drawn up by an able commission of which Senator Sutherland is chairman, was transmitted to Congress by President Taft on February 20.¹ The proposed act applies to railroads engaged in interstate commerce and compels them to pay compensation to employees injured while engaged in such commerce. The right to compensation is granted irrespective of negligence on the part of the railroads and supersedes all other civil remedies. The amount of compensation depends on the rate of wages and varies in accordance with the degree of injury. For total disability the injured man receives one half wages during his life. In case of death compensation is paid to the widow or children.

Controversies are to be settled by agreement, or by a committee chosen by the employer and employees, or if they are not settled in this way they are determined by the adjusters in each district appointed by the District Courts. There is an appeal from the decision of the adjuster to the District Court sitting without a jury unless a jury is claimed within five days and a fee of \$5 is deposited. From the decision of the District Courts there is an appeal to the higher courts on questions of law. There is no provision in the act for an administrative board nor does it require the railroads to carry insurance.

It will be of interest to contrast this act with several of the laws passed by the states. Acts have been passed in about a dozen states. They differ from each other in many respects and we may take the laws of New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Ohio and Washington

¹ *Message of the President of the United States Transmitting the Report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission.* (Sen. Doc., No. 338, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., Vol. I, pp. 214).

as representing the various types. They all agree in allowing recovery irrespective of negligence. The New Jersey law does not provide an administrative board and the controversies are to be settled in the ordinary courts. The Wisconsin law provides a board to administer the law; and this board determines the controversies arising under the act with a limited appeal to the courts. The Massachusetts act adds the requirement that an employer must insure the compensation in a liability insurance company or in a large mutual company patterned after the German practice. The Ohio act establishes a system of state insurance and provides for contribution to the premiums by the employees. All these laws are elective and the amount of compensation is based on the wages earned by the injured man. The act of the state of Washington is compulsory. It provides for state insurance; it differs from the other laws in the feature that the amounts of compensation do not vary according to wages but are awarded at the same rate to all injured employees.

The federal act differs from all the above acts except that of New Jersey in not providing for an administrative board. The absence of such a board will not be so great a defect as it would be in the case of a state law, as the law applies only to one kind of employment and does not require so much technical oversight to insure its effective operation. The employees of interstate railroads are a very intelligent class of men and do not need the same provisions for protecting their interests as the less intelligent operatives in many other industries.

The lack of any requirement of insurance has been found in England to be a great disadvantage but it is not a serious drawback in this instance as there are so few railroad systems of the country which are not financially sound. A great advantage which the proposed act possesses over the state laws is that it applies to all railroads engaged in interstate commerce and there is no question of imposing too great a burden on the industry of one state as contrasted with that of another.

The chief advantage over all state laws except that of Washington is that it is compulsory and requires railroads to conform to it. All the state laws but one are elective, with the result that, although the state has declared the new law to be required in the interests of modern industrial development, it has no means of providing that all industry shall be subject to it as every employer has the choice of accepting or rejecting the law. This situation was due to a fear that

the courts of other states would follow the New York court in holding compulsory laws unconstitutional. The federal bill will be watched with great interest and if it is passed by Congress and upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States it will have great effect on the future development of such laws in the various states.

JAMES A. LOWELL.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF OHIO'S EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW. At the time of the passage of the Employers' Liability Law considerable doubt was expressed as to its constitutionality. Benefitting from the experience of some other states whose acts, after having been placed in operation, were declared unconstitutional, Ohio secured a decision on this point before the law was completely placed in operation. When the three commissioners were appointed to administer the act, a friendly suit was instituted upon a commissioner's attempting to draw his first salary. The case was ably presented to the court and a large amount of evidence was submitted on both sides. The chief points made against the act and the court's reply in each case were as follows: (1) That it was an unwarranted exercise of the police power. To which the court replied that anything "reasonable and necessary to secure the peace, safety, morals and best interests of the commonwealth may be done under the police power." (2) That it takes private property without due process of law, and that it deprives the employer of the common law defense in case he did not subscribe to the fund, and second, that it deprives the employee of his wages and a trial by jury. To this the court replied that depriving the employer of the common law defense was not coercive, since he might elect whether he would or would not come under the act. And further, that the employee was not coerced, in that he had the option of making a claim under the act or suing in the court for damages. (3) That it deprived the parties of freedom of contract and impaired the obligation of contract. On the second part of this point the court replied "that existing contracts are not affected and that any contracts made subsequent should conform to the spirit and letter of the law." And further, that while the courts of the country have resisted any encroachment on the constitutional guarantees, yet they have found in these constitutions ample powers to enable the legislative will to meet the emergencies and changing needs in a developing society. (4) That it makes an unjust and arbitrary classification and does not affect all who are within its reason. The court refused to

consider seriously the first part of this objection and on the second it said that in order to be general and uniform in operation it is not necessary that the law should operate upon every person in the state. If it operates uniformly upon all brought within the law, it is not discriminatory legislation. (5) That it creates a court with judges appointed by the Executive of the state. The court replied that the board appointed is not a court but an agency to collect and administer an insurance fund.

Since the constitutionality has been decided, the board has proceeded to place the act into operation. In order to acquaint the people with its working, their agents have been sent into the industrial centers of the state to explain the provisions of the act. The rates have been promulgated for only a six months' period, at the close of which time it is proposed to revise the rates in accordance with experience. The rates promulgated are considerably higher in some occupations than those charged by private employers' liability companies in a number of the states. However, it seems likely that the act will be taken advantage of by a great number of employers.

W. F. GEPHART.

COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK IN 1912. The decision of the New York Court of Appeals in 1911 setting aside as unconstitutional the Wainwright Compensation Act presented two alternatives to the New York legislature which has just adjourned. A compensation amendment, empowering the legislature to pass a compulsory compensation law, might be added to the state constitution; or the plan might be adopted, which is being tried in so many neighboring states, of permitting compensation and at the same time penalizing employers and employees who refuse to adopt the system so that they will be under strong pressure to accept it. The New York branch of the Association for Labor Legislation decided in favor of the first plan, and largely as a result of its efforts, the legislature passed, just before the close of the session, a joint resolution which, if again adopted by the legislature and approved by popular vote in the election of November, 1913, will become a part of the constitution of the state. The important portion of this joint resolution is as follows:

Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of employees; or for the payment, either by employers, or by employ-

ers and employees or otherwise, either directly or through a state or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employees or for death of employees resulting from such injuries without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty; or for the adjustment, determination and settlement, with or without trial by jury, of issues which may arise under such legislation; or to provide that the right of such compensation, and the remedy therefor shall be exclusive of all other rights and remedies for injuries to employees or for death resulting from such injuries; or to provide that the amount of such compensation for death shall not exceed a fixed or determinable sum; provided that all moneys paid by an employer to his employees or their legal representatives, by reason of the enactment of any of the laws herein authorized, shall be held to be a proper charge in the cost of operating the business of the employer.

As will be seen, the amendment includes a broad definition of the police power, in addition to the clauses relating to compensation. The final clauses, added out of deference to the insistent desire of an influential member of the assembly, would be more proper in a statute than in the constitution but will not, it is believed, seriously hamper the legislature in drafting a wise compensation law.

At the same time that this compensation amendment was being considered, three different bills were before the legislature. Of these, one copied closely the Washington Compulsory State Insurance Law; another, the Ohio Optional Insurance Law; and the third, the New Jersey Optional Compensation Law. No one of these bills was brought to a vote.

HENRY R. SEAGER.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION, appointed by the Governor, in 1911, to investigate the wages of women and minors in Massachusetts industries and to consider the advisability of establishing minimum wage boards, has submitted its report¹ (Boston, Jan., 1912, pp. 33). This commission restricted its investigation to female employees in confectionery factories, retail stores and laundries, and to the cotton industry. Most of the information with respect to the latter was obtained from the first volume of the federal report upon the *Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States*. Information concerning the other industries was obtained by special investigators under the direction of the commission itself.

The following tables summarize the most important of the commission's findings:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVESTIGATED OVER EIGHTEEN,
WITH CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES

	Under \$4	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 and over	Total
Confectionery	197	302	296	206	133	84	1,218
Stores	90	201	555	526	358	1,131	2,861
Laundries	23	113	209	164	127	211	847
Cotton	860	732	1,033	1,045	958	2,305	6,933
Total	1,170	1,348	2,093	1,941	1,576	3,731	11,859

¹ The commission reached the conclusion that the establishment of minimum wage boards is advisable. See AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, March, 1912, p. 31.

DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES BY PERCENTAGES—WOMEN
OVER EIGHTEEN

	Under \$4	\$4 to \$4.99	\$5 to \$5.99	\$6 to \$6.99	\$7 to \$7.99	\$8 and over
Candy factories	16.2	24.8	24.2	17.1	10.8	6.9
Retail stores	3.1	7.1	19.3	8.4	12.5	39.6
Laundries	2.7	13.4	24.6	19.4	15.0	24.9
Cotton	12.4	10.6	14.9	15.1	13.8	33.2
Total	9.9	12.3	16.7	16.4	13.3	31.4

"Examination of the findings of our own investigators, however, shows that the lowest range of wages is less uniformly distributed within an industry than the statement of an average would suggest. For instance, in the candy industry, with its 41 per cent of adult women receiving less than \$5 a week, a comparison of wage rates in all different establishments shows that the lowest wages are confined to four factories, in one of which, indeed, 53.3 per cent of the employees received less than \$5, while the other seven factories paid not one single employee of eighteen or over so low a wage. The difference between these factories in the kind and grade of their product cannot account for the differences in the wage scale, as both the higher and the lower wage scale prevailed in the factories manufacturing the cheaper line of confectionery. Similar differences between different establishments were found in the stores and the laundries evidence that the industry will bear a higher rate of compensation than some employers pay. These latter, whether because of inefficient management or because they are making unusual profits, are doing business at the expense of their employees.

"These inequalities of wages in the same industry are evidence of the fact to which some of the more thoughtful employers testified—that the rate of wages depends to a large degree upon the personal equation of the employers and upon the helplessness of their employees, and to a very inexact degree upon the cost of labor in relation to the cost of production."

Further details are to appear later in Part II of the commission's report, containing a special report by the secretary, together with appendices upon such topics as "Women Adrift," "What is a Living Wage," and a series of statistical summaries.

A. N. HOLCOMBE.

WOMAN AND CHILD WAGE-EARNERS IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1907 Congress authorized the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to report on "conditions surrounding women and child workers in the United States wherever employed, with special reference to their age, hours of labor, term of employment, health, illiteracy, sanitary and other conditions surrounding their occupation, and the means employed for the protection of their health, persons, and morals." The investigation has been made, and documents dealing with different phases of the subject are being issued by the Bureau of Labor. The entire report will be covered by nineteen volumes, of which fourteen are under present consideration.¹

The first four volumes contain studies of selected industries, cotton textile, men's ready-made clothing, glass and silk. These industries were selected because of the number of women and children employed

¹ *Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States* (61 Cong., 2 Sess., Sen. Doc., No. 645, 1910-1911), prepared under the direction of CHARLES P. NEILL and under the immediate direction and supervision of CHARLES H. VERRILL. I, *Cotton textile industry*, 1910, pp. 1044; II, *Men's ready-made clothing*, 1910, pp. 878; III, *Glass industry*, 1910, pp. 970; IV, *Silk Industry*, 1910, pp. 592; V, *Wage-earning women in stores and factories*, 1910, pp. 384; VI, *Beginnings of child labor legislation*, by ELIZABETH LEWIS OTEY, 1910, pp. 225; VII, *Conditions under which children leave school to go to work*, 1910, pp. 309; VIII, *Juvenile delinquency and its relation to employment*, 1910, pp. 177; IX, *History of women in industry in the United States*, by HELEN L. SUMNER, 1910, pp. 277; X, *History of women in trade unions*, by JOHN B. ANDREWS and W. D. P. BLISS, 1910, pp. 236; XI, *Employment of women in the metal trades*, by LUCIAN W. CHANEY, 1911, pp. 107; XII, *Employment of women in laundries*, 1911, pp. 121; XV, *Relation between occupation and criminality of women*, by MARY CONYNGTON, 1911, pp. 119; XVI, *Family budgets of typical cotton mill workers*, by WOOD F. WORCESTER and DAISY WORTHINGTON WORCESTER, 1911, pp. 255.

and the industries' dependence upon them. The cotton textile industry, for instance, according to the census, employed in 1905 nearly 60,000 more women than any other manufacture, and more children than any other four industries combined. Women and children constituted 53.4 per cent of all the employees in the industry. Men's ready-made clothing is the second manufacture in the country in the number of women employed, though ranking ninth as an employer of child labor; this afforded excellent material for a study of home work. The glass industry has long been a large employer of child labor, and more recently has been an important employer of women. "Essentially spectacular in its processes, it has everywhere attracted the attention of those interested in the problems of child labor, and it has thus played a large part in molding that public sentiment which is everywhere being expressed in laws. Obviously in an investigation of women and child labor, glass could not be ignored" (II, 15). The silk industry, in 1905, was the seventh manufacture in the number of women employed, and third in number of children; it is peculiarly dependent on women and children, who constitute 66 per cent of its wage-earners.

The portion of each industry covered by the investigation varies, but is always so broad that conditions reported may reasonably be believed typical of those generally surrounding the women and child employees. The cotton textile industry was studied in four New England and six Southern states. In 1908, the year of the survey, these states had 85.8 per cent of all spindles in the country. The investigation covered 32 per cent of the operatives in these states. The study of the glass industry included three fourths of the factories in operation and 70 per cent of the industry's women and child workers. The investigation of the men's ready-made clothing manufacture covered nearly 30 per cent of the employees at work in the industry in five cities which produce over 68 per cent of the total value of the product. The report on the silk industry is based on a study of 174 establishments, out of a total of 624 recorded by the census of 1905. In selecting regions and establishments for study, care was taken to include different sections of the country and varied types of establishment, large, small, urban, rural, old, new, good, bad and average. All points on which investigation was ordered are treated as regards the occupations in each industry in which women or children are employed. Occupations employing only men are omitted from the survey. In the analysis of the labor force and

of hours of work and wages, a particularly valuable service is rendered by tables showing the relation between age and wages. Overtime and night work are carefully reported. Industrial processes and factory conditions are described. Agents studied the home conditions of a part of each industrial group, reporting on the character of dwellings and neighborhoods and on the amount and sources of family income.

Volume V is a report on living conditions of women wage-earners, based on a study of nearly 8000 women employed in stores and factories, and of waitresses in about 73 per cent of the hotels and restaurants of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. This volume, of course, is extensively supplemented by material in other volumes of the report. Volume VI is a history of the beginnings of child labor legislation (prior to 1860 in several states and down to the present in four Southern states). Volume VII reports on conditions under which children leave school for work, being a study of 622 such children, below high school grade, excluding negroes in the South. Two northern and two southern states are represented, and the seven localities covered in this study—Pawtucket and Woonsocket, R. I., Plymouth and Hazelton, Pa., Columbia, S. C., and Columbus and its environs, Ga.,—were chosen because of the variety and the typical character of child labor present, school conditions, and the presence of different racial, social and industrial features. It was obviously necessary to select places small enough to allow thorough visiting of schools.

Volume VIII is a report of juvenile delinquency and its relation to employment; Volume IX, a history of women in industry, by Miss Sumner; Volume X, a history of women in trade unions, by Messrs. John B. Andrews and W. D. P. Bliss. Volume XI, on the employment of women in the metal trades, is essentially a study of accidents to machine operators, based on an investigation of 246 factories in 13 states. Volume XII, on women's employment in laundries, is primarily a study of the reaction on health from laundry occupations. The investigation was carried on in five cities, in 315 laundries employing over 6000 employees, more than 80 per cent of whom were women. Volume XV is a report on the relation between occupations and criminality of women, and Volume XVI, a report on family budgets of typical cotton mill operatives. The last two have been issued too recently to be reported on at present. Volumes in preparation deal with employment of women and infant mortality, causes

of death among women and child cotton mill operatives, hook-worm disease among cotton mill operatives, employment of women and children in selected industries, and labor legislation and factory conditions.

In spite of its breadth the survey is detailed, even intimate. Inaccuracy on some points is admitted, notably on the ages of children at work and on annual family income. Statements are cautious and the temper of the report appears fair. Different parts vary in excellence, but the general level is high. The report is eminently readable and contains some passages of vivid description and penetrating analysis.

From the varied material presented, little can be selected for notice. The investigation has, in general, confirmed and supplemented the results of recent surveys. That women's employment depends on industrial environment and race influence rather than on the specific character of the occupation, is indicated by the very different proportion of women to men in the same industry in different localities. Men predominate, for instance, in New Jersey, as silk weavers and warpers, while women predominate in these occupations in Pennsylvania (IV, 55). It should be noted, however, as regards the occupations cited from the silk industry, that they generally demand less skill in Pennsylvania, where the silks manufactured are of the plainer sort.

The investigation constitutes additional evidence that women and men are so seldom employed in the same occupation that their wages are practically fixed in different markets. Immaturity, consequent specialization in unskilled occupations, brief industrial careers, and the unorganized character of their labor are the causes of women's low wage level conspicuously evident in this survey. The social and industrial inefficiency due to this wage level is made vividly apparent.

The youth of the typical woman wage-earner is one of the most striking impressions conveyed by the report. In the southern textile establishments visited, "the number of females at eighteen is much in excess of those of any other age" (I, 42); and 60.8 per cent of the females employed were under twenty-one. In New England the predominant age of women in this industry is twenty-one. In the Pennsylvania silk mills visited, 74.2 per cent of the females employed were under twenty-one, 51.7 per cent falling in the age group 16-20 (IV, 53). The bureau did not secure this information in the Paterson mills, but the New Jersey census of 1905 reports 33.9 per cent in

this group. More females employed in this industry are reported at sixteen than at any other age. Half the women investigated in the clothing industry were under twenty-one, while only about one fifth of the men in the industry fall in this age group. This industry shows "the fact common to industries in general, viz.: That women are employed with much older men. To the extent that they are in competitive occupations, women must be handicapped by their limited experience in industry" (II, 57). Plainly most wage-earning "women" are at an age when their surroundings play a large part in shaping moral and physical health.

"The pin-money girl" appears an insignificant figure. The great majority of the women studied who lived at home contributed their total earnings to the family fund. This is stated of 84.3 per cent of those in New York stores and 88.1 per cent of New York factory workers. These percentages were but slightly smaller in Chicago and St. Louis. "Taken as a whole it appears that the problems of wage-earning women with homes are as difficult as those which must be solved by the wage-earning women adrift" (V, 137). The report affords much evidence of the unity of the family income and of the importance of women's contributions to it in the groups studied.

The account of home work (II, ch. 5) outdoes the reports of private agencies in its recital of vicious conditions, though "in selecting from the cases found for purposes of illustration those picturing the worst conditions were not chosen." The bureau recommends abolition of home finishing, as impossible of regulation. "It is not claimed that all home finishing is done under unsanitary and revolting conditions, and yet the fact that it can be done under such conditions, and that much of it is so done, forces the conclusion that such a method of manufacture should be abolished in the interest of the public health" (II, 316). Along with the pin-money girl, another figure seems eliminated from informed discussion—the poor widow with a family to support to whom home finishing is a godsend. Such a widow "was not found among the home finishers. If she were a factor her poor children would starve, as the remuneration for this class of labor falls far short of supporting its most diligent and tireless workers."

The report presents interesting evidence of the large amount of child labor employed and of its relative decrease. Many factors appear influential—rapid industrial expansion, social ideals expressed in law and administration, family standards and incomes, and the character of schools. The report on the glass industry calls attention to

the possible effect of custom in perpetuating child labor when the substitution of machinery or of older workers is possible or even profitable. In some glass factories the mold is "so near the ground that only a small child could crouch beneath its handles, or the space reserved for the snapping-up boy was too limited for use by anyone but a small child." It has been found in many factories that "by raising the height of the mold and by opening up the working space, larger boys or even men can be employed with perfect satisfaction" (III, 201). On the substitution of "old men," fifty-five and over, for boys in glass factories, the report says: "The usual boy, in carrying in, rushes madly to the leer with his paddle full of bottles, dumps them in carelessly, and then spends several seconds straightening them up before he rushes back with almost the same speed to get a second load, frequently arriving before it is ready for him, in which case he utilizes the time by making a noise or by throwing bits of glass at the snap-up or the mold boy. The man, on the other hand, walks slowly to the leer, sets up his paddle full of bottles with care, and then walks as deliberately back to the shop, arriving usually just as the next load is ready for him. In other words much of the supposed agility, nimbleness and speed of the boy is nothing but waste effort, and interferes with rather than increases the rate of production" (III, 171).

On the moral, intellectual and physical dangers surrounding women's and children's employment, the report is extremely significant. Considering the nature of forthcoming volumes, detailed statement on this aspect of the investigation may better be postponed. It is clear that strenuous effort is needed for the solution of certain problems of factory sanitation and safety. Equally clear, and a sharper challenge to social compunction, is the evidence of failure to apply generally to these problems such knowledge as is available.

The whole survey testifies to serious social waste accompanying women and child labor. The devitalization of great numbers of the youth of each generation, needless risk from disease and accident, loss of moral and industrial strength entailed by a wage that denies reasonable life to thousands of women, wasted efficiency due to the haphazard way in which children drift into occupations regardless of ambition or fitness—these are shown to be general and to call for relief. Despite its relatively small scope, the study of children leaving school for work is one of the most important and suggestive parts of the report showing the waste due to social inertia.

The value of the report and its defects are both powerful arguments for such national activities as this and for such institutions as the new Children's Bureau. The government's resources and the official nature of its investigation have given peculiar scope and authority to its findings. Yet so constantly are these phenomena affected by market changes, immigration, legislation and voluntary effort that much of the report was obsolete by the time of its publication. The desirability of continuous rather than occasional effort on the part of the government to discover and publish the conditions to which its citizens are subjected by industrial circumstances could not be more strongly affirmed than by this notable survey.

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The National Child Labor Committee (105 East 22d St., N. Y.) has added to its list of pamphlets *Child Labor in Virginia*, by A. J. McKelway (No. 171, pp. 12). Since the federal investigation by the federal Bureau of Labor, Virginia has enacted an age limit of fourteen, exempting, however, children between twelve and fourteen of dependent parents. A special investigation has recently been made of cases where permits were granted and it is claimed that there was inadequate justification for granting such permits.

The *Report of the Commission to Investigate the Conditions of Working Women in Kentucky*, submitted to the Governor (Louisville, Mrs. R. P. Halleck, secretary, Dec., 1911, pp. 55), discusses sanitary conditions, wages and overtime, summarizes labor laws, and makes recommendations. In five industries employing 4664 women, the average wage was \$5.96 as compared with \$6.50 regarded as a necessary standard for subsistence in Louisville. Some attempt is made to classify wages. Bad sanitary conditions and sweating practices are shown to be common.

In connection with the wage disputes in the coal-mining industry the *Thirtieth Annual Coal Report of Illinois* for 1911 (Springfield, 1912, pp. 445) furnishes a large amount of statistical data systematically classified. Machine mining is increasing, and now produces 41 per cent of the total tonnage. Little improvement has been made in the accident record. The average price paid per gross ton for hand mining was \$0.627 as compared with \$0.597 in 1910.

A special committee of the House of Representatives has submitted

(March 9, 1912) a report on *Taylor and Other Systems of Shop Management* (H. R., No. 403, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 7). It is adverse to any legislation at this time. Standardization and systematizing is advocated, but "stop-watch time study" should not be made without consent of workmen. Over-stimulation is the factor most feared.

The subject of scientific management is considered in two federal documents: *Investigation of Taylor System of Shop Management, Hearing* May 1, 1911 (Washington, Com. on Labor, 1911, pp. 70); and *Report Amending H. R. 90 Authorizing Committee to Investigate Taylor System and Other Systems of Shop Management*, June 24, 1911 (H. Rept., No. 52; 62 Cong., 1 Sess., pp. 12).

The Virginia State Library has issued *Legislative Reference Lists 1912* (Richmond, 1911, pp. 70). Included are bibliographies on cold storage, convict labor, semi-monthly payment of wages, train-crews, and employers' liability.

The Iowa Employers' Liability Commission has published a small pamphlet giving a summary of *Workmen's Compensation Laws* recently enacted in ten states. (Des Moines, 1912, pp. 13.)

Michigan has added its contribution to the extending list of state reports on workmen's compensation. *The Report of the Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission* (Lansing, 1911, pp. 152) covers familiar ground. This commission was more than usually successful in obtaining records of accidents and the costs of settlements as a basis for making recommendations. The report is supplemented by *A Special Message of Governor Osborn* of Michigan, Feb. 26, 1912, recommending legislation (Lansing, pp. 8).

With the growth of interest in questions of child labor and industrial accidents the proceedings of associations of public officials who have to deal with labor legislation increase in interest. Less space is given to rehearsal of familiar essays and more to concrete experience. This is seen in the *Proceedings of the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors* held at Lincoln, Nebraska, September 18-22, 1911. (W. W. Williams, secretary, 704 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, 1911, pp. 141.)

The Industrial Accident Board of California (907 Royal Insurance Building, San Francisco) has issued a brief summary of the *Roseberry Liability and Compensation Law* which became effective Sept. 1, 1911. It appears that since the new law went into opera-

tion liability insurance rates have been increased, due to the increased liability of the employer who no longer enjoys the old defenses which he could plead. Voluntary compensation schemes, however, are being established whereby, it is believed, the cost of compensation will not materially exceed that under the old system. The pamphlet clearly explains the meaning of the new law and answers objections.

The Committee on Industrial Relations (607 Kent Hall, 116th St., N. Y.) is circulating a series of pocket pamphlets in advocacy of the Hughes-Borah bill to create a federal commission on industrial relations.

A special committee of the Federal Council Commission of the Churches of Christ in America (215 Fourth Ave., N. Y.) has recently issued an interesting report on the *Industrial Situation at Muscatine, Iowa*. This city during the past year has suffered from a prolonged strike on the part of the button workers.

In the *Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor of New York* for 1911 (Albany, 1912, pp. 383), it is noted that it is extremely difficult to enforce the provisions of the labor laws relating to public works. The term "prevailing rate of wages" cannot be accurately defined, and the penalties are so drastic that great caution must be exercised in applying the law. Nor has the law reserving to American citizens the privilege of working on public work been enforced with success. Little heed has been paid by magistrates and public officials when notified of violations. The number of inspectors for enforcing the statutes relating to manufacturing in tenement houses is altogether too few. About four per cent of the factory workers were injured during the year. For the first time accidents in the prosecution of building and engineering work are reported, amounting to 15,000. The subject of industrial diseases receives special attention.

Apparently, if one may judge from the *First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor of the Philippine Islands* (Manila, 1911, pp. 174), the labor problems of America are reproduced in about every detail in our eastern colonial possessions. The report discusses accidents, employment agencies, strikes, wages, migration of laborers, and prices affecting the cost of living.

Part IV of the *Hearings before the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission* (Washington, 1912, pp. 1115-

1473) contains an extended brief on legal aspects of workmen's compensation, by Carman F. Randolph.

Mr. Charles M. Cabot (95 Milk St., Boston) has recently issued a circular letter transmitting a statement relating to *Hours of Labor in the Steel Industry*, by John A. Fitch. It is noted that the Steel Corporation is engaged in eliminating seven-day work from its plants, but that the evils of a twelve-hour day are not adequately recognized. In this connection the Steel Corporation has published *Copies of Letters Received from Stockholders in Answer to the C. M. Cabot Circular Letter of March 26, 1912* (pp. 73).

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney has printed in pamphlet form his address before the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Feb. 14, 1912, on *The Case Against the Minimum Wage*. The arguments are forcibly presented.

The Third Annual Report on Labor Organizations, for 1910, of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts (Dec. 15, 1911, pp. xi, 56) contains a chart showing the percentage of trade-union members unemployed in Massachusetts, New York, and the United Kingdom, 1908-1910. Curves are brought into comparison. Indirectly the similarity of these curves testifies, on the whole, to the approximate accuracy of the data collected by the trade-unions.

The Emerson Company (30 Church St., New York) has published a valuable pamphlet entitled *Comparative Study of Wage and Bonus Systems* (pp. 27). Comparisons are made of six well-known bonus systems comprising the Halsey one-third system, Halsey one-half system, Rowan system, Taylor differential rate piece system, Gantt bonus system, and the Emerson bonus system. Diagrams illustrate the differences.

The Library of Congress has issued a *Select List of References on Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation* (Washington, 1911, pp. ix, 196). This continues the bibliographies published in 1906 and 1908. The annotation is quite complete.

The Labour Department of the British Board of Trade has published a *Report on the Accounts of Expenditure of Wage-Earning Women and Girls* (1912, pp. 96, 5d.). Expenditures are concerned with only thirty persons, but they have some value as they cover the weekly accounts for a whole year. Of the thirty, twenty-three lived at home. Weekly earnings ranged from 4s 10 1-4 d. to 28s. 10 3-4d.

The Fourth Report of the Register of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation issued by the Ministry of Labour of Canada (Ottawa, 1911, pp. 306) is of more than usual interest as it contains a review of the work accomplished under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 since its beginning; and it is hoped that this compilation may serve as a documentary reply to the many inquiries which the Department of Labour is constantly receiving in regard to the operation of this act. The total number of cases dealt with, 1907-1911, is 106. A threatened strike or lockout has been averted in 95 cases; in 10 cases there was a failure.

Reference has been made in the March and December (1911) numbers of the REVIEW to the inquiry of the British Board of Trade in regard to earnings and hours of labor. Another report has been issued, Volume VII, on *Railway Service in 1907* (London, Wyman, 1912, pp. xxix, 258). The classification and distribution into wage groups is to be commended as conforming to best statistical standards in handling wage statistics.

Money, Prices, Credit and Banking

Mr. J. Howard Cowperthwait advocates in *Separate Reserve Associations* (New York, American News Company, 1911, pp. 44, 25c.) the establishment of a number of independent reserve associations in place of a single organization as proposed under the Aldrich plan. It is believed that popular objection to a concentration of control would thus be obviated, and that different sections of the country could adjust discount rates and requirements as to nature of security with less likelihood of disturbance. Washington as the headquarters of a national association is objected to as it is not the financial center, but "the hotbed of political activity." A favorable word is said in behalf of developing the National Currency Associations. The writer is in favor of permitting banks to make acceptances upon time bills, and of allowing them to count as legal reserve clearing house loan certificates to the extent of one half of the required reserve.

In the *Annual Report of the Superintendent of Banks of New York* (Albany, Dec. 31, 1911, pp. 320) special emphasis is laid upon the subject of examination. Returns from 41 states show that the cost of examination of state banks was 6.7 cents per thousand dollars of assets, and that the cost for national banks was 4.7 cents per thousand dollars.

The International Institute of Agriculture (Rome, Italy) has recently published in English two pamphlets on the Raffeisen system of rural corporation credit and its possible application to the United States. Letters by Mr. David Lubin are printed in response to inquiries made by the governor of Nebraska and the managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

The *Annual Report of the Postmaster General of the United States* for 1911 (Washington, 1912, pp. 39) notes the success of the postal savings system and advocates a parcel post and governmental operation of telegraph lines.

The "Banking Law Journal" (27 Thames St., N. Y.) has published a serviceable volume entitled *Governmental Supervision of Banking throughout the World* (1911, pp. 60, \$1.000). The summaries deal with commercial bank law, savings banks, trust companies, loaning provisions, and penalties.

Hearings in regard to a money trust held before the Committee on Rules have been published in two parts (No. 1, Jan. 26, 1912, pp. 44; No. 2, pp. 58). A previous document to be noted in this connection is *Hearings*, Dec. 15, 1911 (pp. 51), at which Mr. Lindbergh testified at length.

The Laws, 1907, 1909, 1911, of Pennsylvania Relating to Corporations under the Supervision of the Banking Department have been issued as a pamphlet supplementary to the *Digest* published in 1905. (Harrisburgh, 1911, pp. 63.)

The act whereby every investment company operating in Kansas comes under the supervision of the bank commissioner has been printed as a separate and may be obtained of the commissioner (Topeka, Kansas). By this law full statements must be made in regard to proposed plans of transacting business, including names of promoters and financial responsibility. Under this law, passed March 10, 1911, Kansas has already been freed from irresponsible promotion schemes.

In *Reform of the Currency*, Mr. J. N. Dolley of Kansas, in an address before the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Nov. 21, 1911, criticises the Aldrich plan on the ground that adequate provision has not been made for state banks. Advantages to state institutions have "been more or less grudgingly granted." In particular the restriction of membership to banks with a capital of

\$25,000 or over should be abandoned; of 889 state banks in Kansas, 657 have a less capital. The requirement of a combined capital of \$5,000,000 for a local association is also regarded as too large for the more thinly populated sections. The plan of election of officers of the national association is criticized; and voting power should not be based upon capitalization. (Topeka, 1911, pp. 23.)

From Australia has been received *Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Australia, 1910-11*, prepared by G. H. Knibbs of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics (Melbourne, 1911, pp. 20). Data are based upon 212 budget books which were distributed for the purpose of records; the weekly account books contained 56 pages of schedules. About half of the returns were from families having incomes of £200 or less per annum. Food took 29 per cent, housing 14 per cent, clothing 13 per cent, food and light $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The analyses, showing conditions of families as to occupation, income, ownership of homes, comparisons with other countries, etc., are instructive as examples of statistical method.

Public Finance

In *Combined Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the United States during the Fiscal Year, 1911* (Washington, Treasury Department, 1911, pp. 81), which contains the most detailed statement of the federal budget, a slight change has been introduced whereby the net payments from the Treasury by appropriations are stated (arranged by departments and bureaus) according to the particular years for the service of which the disbursement was made. Hitherto the disbursements for current and prior years have been shown in one figure for each object of appropriation.

Under date of December 16, 1911, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that dividends paid by insurance companies are not deductible from gross revenue, either when paid in cash or when used to purchase paid up additions, or for other purposes connected with the insurance policy. The insurance companies by their officers and counsel represented through extended hearings that the dividends of mutual and participating insurance companies are not dividends in the commercial sense of the word but are simply refunds to the policy holders of the overcharge. The commissioner rules that this contention is not warranted, because, first, most companies are in a position to pay dividends in the commercial sense, and, second, whatever

may be the real character of the money refunded by the insurance companies, it is clear that Congress, in the special excise tax on corporations, had in mind the payments which the insurance companies themselves have been designating as dividends. The commissioner acknowledges that certain decisions of the state courts appear to lend color to the assertions of the insurance companies, but contends that the Corporation Tax statute, having been passed since the decision in question, must be construed in accordance with the ordinary meaning of the language used.

M. H. R.

The Committee on Ways and Means has submitted a series of reports recommending tariff changes. Among these are to be noted: (1) *Report on Schedule A, Chemicals, Oils, and Paints* (H. R., No. 326, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., Feb. 16, 1912, pp. 426) which assembles a large amount of data in regard to the industries affected. Appendices compare rates proposed under the reported bill (H. R. 20182) with those of the act of 1909; a "glossary" prepared by the Tariff Board, analyzing the act of 1909 by paragraphs and presenting a statistical survey of the industries affected with a comparison of tariff laws since 1888. This latter is of more than immediate interest, for the report in much detail explains the use of materials in the several branches of the chemical industries. The report by the Tariff Board has also been published separately (pp. 274).

(2) *Report to Reduce Duties on Metals and Manufactures of Metals* (H. R., No. 260, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., Jan. 25, 1912, pp. 98). An appendix shows tariff rates on metals and their manufactures in foreign countries. As a rule the rates proposed in the bill accompanying the report are higher than those levied by other nations.

(3) *Report to Reduce Duties on Wool and Manufactures of Wool* (H. R., No. 455, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., March 27, 1912, pp. 82). This report accompanies House bill 22,195, which is practically identical with House bill 11,019 passed last year and vetoed by the President, and is devoted to an analysis of the report of the Tariff Board. The views of the minority may be found on pp. 73-78. Each party to the controversy rests upon evidence presented by the Tariff Board.

There is ample evidence of the exhaustive investigation which is being made by the federal Commission on Economy and Efficiency in a series of reports which has recently appeared. Among these are to be noted *Report of the Commission*, etc., *Message from the Presi-*

dent (Sen. Doc., No. 293, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., Feb. 5, 1912, pp. 37); *Memorandum of Conclusions concerning Handling Correspondence* (Circular No. 21, 1912, pp. 36); *Report to the President on the Use of the Outline of Organization of the Government* (Circular No. 22, March, 1912, pp. 8); *Message of the President on Economy and Efficiency in Government Service* (House Doc., No. 458, 62 Cong., 2 Sess., Jan. 17, 1912, 2 vols.); and *Message* (same subject), communicated Apr. 4, 1912 (pp. 12).

The two volume message of Jan. 17, contains outlines of government of the different branches of public service. This is constructed on the loose-leaf principle. For the outlines of the government of the District of Columbia, details are added to indicate the serviceability of the plan.

The commission proposes that the distribution of public documents should be centralized in the office of the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office, instead of as at present by various departments and bureaus. A plan for this centralization is outlined. Much duplication of organization and work would be avoided, resulting in an annual saving of \$250,000. In another report, the commission estimates that a saving of \$250,000 a year may be effected through the use of "window" envelopes in the government service, saving the work of addressing letters.

The resolutions which were adopted by the second New York State Conference on Taxation have been printed (E. L. Heydecker, secretary, assistant tax commissioner, New York). The New York Tax Reform Association has also published an address delivered at this conference, by A. C. Pleydell, on *Taxation in New York* (pp. 8).

The New York Tax Reform Association has issued its *Twenty-first Annual Report* (A. C. Pleydell, secretary, 29 Broadway, N. Y., 1911, pp. 11). Tax reform during 1911 is regarded as most encouraging. Discussion by topics makes this a helpful aid to students of taxation.

Under date of Feb. 6, 1912, the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts issued a circular in regard to a recent amendment of the *Town Note Certification Act and the Incurrence of Debt*. The act prohibits towns from issuing demand notes, and defines the methods by which money may be borrowed.

The Insurance Department of New York has published a pamphlet

on *Fees and Taxes Charged New York Insurance Companies by Insurance Departments of Other States* (Albany, 1912, pp. 44).

The subject of licenses and fees charged in the regulation of passenger carrying vehicles in New York City is discussed in a special report made by the Commissioner of Accounts (N. Y., Jan. 23, 1912, pp. 29).

The Wisconsin State Board of Forestry has issued a report on *The Taxation of Forest Lands in Wisconsin* (Madison, Wis., 1911, pp. 80) in which it is noted that the common method of exempting wood lots from taxation for limited periods of time has been inconsequential in its results. It recommends a new policy whereby land may be entered with the State Board of Forestry to be classified for taxation. Land so classified is to be subject to certain regulations of the forestry board.

The *Third Report of the Joint Special Committee on the Taxation Laws of Rhode Island* recently presented (Providence, 1912, pp. 103) submits two plans, one providing for the taxation of corporate excess at a uniform rate, and the other for the taxation of gross earnings of public service corporations and the application of the corporate excess principle to all other corporations. The rate proposed on corporate excess and intangible personal property is 4 mills.

Part II of the *Annual Report of the Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics*, for 1911 presents the first report on the statistics of municipal finance of the cities and towns in Rhode Island. An attempt made the year before to secure the data for such a report by sending schedules to the municipal treasurers had failed; and the report issued has been prepared by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics from the printed reports and statements of the local treasurers; in most cases for the fiscal year ending in 1910. The tables published show, for each of the six cities and thirty-two towns in the state, statistics of property valuations, tax rates, indebtedness, and current receipts and expenditures, classified according to the schedules of the United States Census Bureau.

In summarizing the results of this compilation, Commissioner Webb recognizes the lack of perfection, which could hardly be avoided in a work undertaken without any special appropriation and without any authority over the local accounts. But the data in the various local reports have been carefully collected and made available for comparison and study. The Commissioner recommends legislation

to aid in compiling similar reports in the future, and also asks for legislation regulating the borrowing of money by towns, similar to the certification of town notes recently established in Massachusetts.

J. A. F.

The Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission of Chicago has recently published *Charts of Organization of All Departments in the City of Chicago*, as in effect February, 1912. These indicate lines of authority and responsibility, titles, classification, grades, number, and salaries of positions, and the total number and compensation of the employees assigned to the various departments, such as the City Council, Department of Buildings, Board of Education, etc.

Of interest to the student of municipal finance is the *Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Accounts of the City of New York*, for 1910 (June 1, 1911, pp. 38). This officer has power not only of audit but of investigation.

The Pittsburg Civic Commission (324 Fourth Avenue) has issued a *Report on Expenditures of the Department of Charities* (1911, pp. 14). Tables show comparative costs in a number of large cities for relief, medical service, care of insane, and investigation.

In the *Report of the State Board of Equalization of Taxation of New Jersey* (Trenton, 1911), for 1911, classification of intangible property with specific rates is recommended.

The different methods of taxation in operation in British Columbia are discussed in *Synopsis of Report of the Royal Commission on Taxation* (Victoria, B. C., 1912). Recommendations are made affecting the income tax, assessment of real estate, the coal tax, succession duties, and the bank tax.

Housing

Bulletin No. 88, published by Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, is devoted to the subject of *Homesteads for Workmen* (Boston, Jan., 1912, pp. 46). There is a compact account of the "character and scope of the principal projects for housing working people" in Europe, Australasia, and America. It deals primarily with the building of suburban workmen's homes by state and municipality, but includes in a brief way for some countries state subsidization, loans, tax exemption, colonization of unemployed, and government land policies. The report is compiled almost exclusively from secondary

authorities, some of which are of doubtful value. In addition to the report, the bulletin comprises a statement of the history of the Homestead Commission of Massachusetts, its report of Jan. 10, 1912 and a bill "to extend and define the duties" of that commission. A ten page bibliography is included. J. F.

The Massachusetts Civic League (3 Joy St., Boston) has issued a leaflet on the housing problem, in which past legislation is briefly summarized and a new law proposed.

A Committee of the Albany Chamber of Commerce has recently submitted a report on *Moderate Cost Houses*. The need of homes for the working classes properly located near trolley lines stimulated this inquiry. The immediate problem is the construction of a home that would bring a fair return on investment at a monthly rental of \$18. Various plans are submitted.

The subject of housing is also treated in the "Civic Bulletin" of the Pittsburg Civic Commission (402 Keystone Building) for January, 1912. Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of revising the tax laws so that the tax rate on buildings shall be only half of the rate on land. The report is based on statistical data.

In New York a bill to carry out a similar proposal was the subject of discussion at the recent legislative session. The Merchants' Association of New York City referred the matter to a committee composed of Professor J. F. Johnson, Professor Seligman, and former comptroller H. A. Metz. This report, published in "Greater New York," issue of March 4, 1912 (54 Lafayette St., N. Y.), is adverse. Though land values would be reduced (probably about ten per cent), it would place a premium on the erection of tall buildings and cheap tenement houses in the crowded parts of the city. It would be unjust to present owners of land; it does not take account of improvements which have become part of the land; it would lessen municipal revenue, and lower the debt limit of the city.

Demography

In *Mortality Statistics: 1910*, published by the Bureau of the Census as Bulletin 109 (Washington, 1912, pp. 191), it is noted that three states, Minnesota, Montana, Utah have been added to the registration area, and for North Carolina municipalities with population of 1000 and over are for the first time included. This latter step is of interest as representing the first compilation by the Bureau of the

Census of vital statistics in the South. South Dakota has been withdrawn on account of defective returns. The population of the registration area has increased from 51.1 per cent to 58.3 per cent of the total. For this bulletin rates are furnished based on the new census of 1910. The death rate for 1910 was 15 per 1000 as compared with 14.4 in 1909. In presenting tables of causes of deaths the classification conforms for the first time to the second revision prepared by the International Commission of Revision in Paris in 1909. There is a special discussion of the most important causes of death of infants shown for the first seven days, first four weeks, and single months up to two years of age.

The *Proceedings of the First Wisconsin Country Life Conference*, held at Madison in February, 1911, have been published by the College of Agriculture (Madison, pp. 106). Of interest are the maps showing the nationality of rural population.

The Bureau of the Census has issued a Bulletin on *Center of Population* (pp. 8), in which care is taken to show the difference between center of population and center according to median lines.

Under date of Feb. 27, 1912 the Minister of Agriculture of Canada has issued *Area and Population, Special Report on the Fifth Census of Canada* (Ottawa, pp. 172). In the last census decade the rural population has increased 16.48 per cent, and the urban, 63.83 per cent. The report is published in French as well as in English.

Credit should be given for the improvement in recent years in the form of the *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration*, the last issue of which is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911 (Washington, 1912, pp. 263). The tables now show the numbers of arriving and departing aliens and citizens, the aliens being subdivided into "emigrant" and "non-emigrant," and "immigrant" and "non-immigrant" aliens. This latter classification is based upon the stated intention of the alien as to whether his residence here or abroad is to be temporary or permanent. It is a question how far such a distinction is valuable; for there is no certainty that an alien will stick to his intention, and one result of making the division is a tendency to disregard the "non-immigrant aliens" altogether in speaking of the size of the total immigration. The effects of large numbers of aliens upon the community may be very marked even if their residence is only temporary.

In the case of non-emigrant aliens departing, the sex, age and

length of residence in the United States is given for each race or people, as well as the country of intended future residence. These tables, which have been given in this form only recently, are intended to make possible a survey of the movement of any particular class of workers between any given foreign country and any state or section of the United States. Like all tables depending upon the statements of the aliens themselves, these are subject to considerable error. This is especially true of the destination in this country, as many aliens give the port of entry as their destination and only decide where to go after landing.

Special mention should be made of the discussion (pp. 4-7) of the question of the distribution of aliens. Many writers and speakers assume that proper distribution of aliens would cause the immigration problem to disappear. The Commissioner General's exposition of the practical difficulties of effecting distribution, and of the limits of its usefulness, is the best we have seen.

P. F. H.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, in its *Circular of Information, No. 29* (Jan., 1912), gives some information in regard to "A Method of Making a Social Survey of a Rural Community," by C. J. Galpin. Facsimiles of schedule blanks are reproduced. It is stated that the information called for on these schedules will be gladly given by someone in the home. Such confidence is of interest as showing the difference in the social organization in the East and in the West. It may be doubted whether such schedules could be adequately filled out in a New England country township.

The *Thirty-Eighth Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania*, for 1910 (Harrisburgh, 1911, pp. 477), contains a valuable detailed study of property holding of negroes in Pennsylvania, by Richard R. Wright, Jr., editor of the "Christian Recorder," official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of America. (Pp. 54-108.)

The American Unitarian Association has recently issued *Knowing One's Own Community*, by Carol Aronovici (Boston, 1911, pp. 97). This contains suggestions for a social survey of small cities or towns, serving to bring clearly into view the character of the population, industry, character of workmen, chances for permanent employment, social advantages, poverty, etc.

In a pamphlet published by the Bureau of Immigration and

Naturalization on *Distribution of Admitted Aliens and other Residents*, a report of proceedings of a conference held at Washington, Nov. 16-17, 1911, there is a considerable amount of information in regard to the characteristics of immigrants of different nationalities, of the demand for farm labor, and methods of agencies for distributing laborers into agricultural sections. (Washington, 1912, pp. 115.)

Of special interest and value is the *First Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration* of New York, for 1911 (Albany, 1912, pp. 184), prepared by Miss Frances A. Kellor. The report is a model in arrangement and interpretation. Among the subjects discussed are distribution of labor, transportation, living conditions, savings, and assimilation of immigrants. An appreciative notice may be found in "The Nation," for March 28, 1912.

No. 59 of the *Publications of the Immigration League* (11 Pemberton Square, Boston, pp. 9) presents a convenient summary of immigration statistics for 1911 based upon the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration.

PERIODICALS

The REVIEW is indebted to Robert F. Foerster for abstracts of articles in Italian periodicals, and to R. S. Saby for abstracts of articles in Danish and Swedish periodicals.

Theory

(Abstracts by W. M. Adriance)

AMOROSO, L. *Le teoria matematica del monopolio trattata geometricamente*. Giorn. d. Econ., Aug., 1911.

A mathematical statement of the monopolist's possible influence on prices. A more exact presentation of an abstract situation is sought than Cournot gave, yet no pretence is made to show what actually happens in the world.

ATKINSON, M. *Domestic life and the consumption of wealth*. Sociol. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 11.

Holds that the study of family budgets should be an integral part of economics and sociology. Cites methods of Le Play.

FEILBOGEN. *L'école autrichienne d'économie politique*. Journ. des Econ., Jan. 15, Mar. 15, 1912. Pp. 4, 13.

This interesting account of the Austrian school is taken up again after an interval of three months. (The other articles were published in July, August, and September, 1911.) The present instalments deal with the disciples of Karl Menger, and with the work of Boehm-Bawerk.

JARACH, C. *Appunti sulla Aetoria della speculazione*. Rif. Soc. (supplement), Jan.-Feb., 1912.

A study of the economic effects of speculative purchase or sale.

KLEENE, G. A. *The income of capital*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 27.

This article, after giving the *coup de grace* to several current theories of interest, essays, in outline, a comprehensive theory of distribution. It should call forth a rejoinder from some of the younger men—if not from the leaders—who acknowledge their indebtedness to the Austrian school.

LOCH, C. S. *The main line of thought in sociology*. Char. Organ Rev., Dec., 1911. Pp. 18.

Traces the history of sociological thought as explanatory of what sociology is.

MURRAY, R. A. *Economia matematica ed economia statistico-induttiva*. Giorn. d. Econ., Nov., 1911.

MURRAY, R. A. *La "causa" del valore e la teorica dell' equilibrio economico*. Riv. Ital. di Sociologia, Nov.-Dec., 1911.

Prices are to be studied essentially as mathematical relations. In-

quiry into the "cause" or "causes" of value is a fruitless invasion of the field of philosophy.

NEURATH, O. *Nationalökonomie und Wertlehre, eine systematische Untersuchung.* Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XX, 1, 2, 1911. Pp. 61.

The author's purpose is to outline the relations between the value theory and the theory of wealth—Ricardo's issue of value and riches. The latter he conceives to be the true subject of economics. In elaborate and somewhat mystifying tables he tries to symbolize the problems presented by the combination and distribution of pleasure and pain in various ways. His psychology seems to be frankly hedonistic. He concludes that a sound theory of value must concern itself with total pleasure, or with pleasures viewed as parts of a whole system, rather than with particular gratifications. F. A. F.

VOIGT, A. *Wirtschaftliche Gesetze und Naturgesetze.* Zeitschr. f. Socialwis. Jan., 1912. Pp. 4.

Voigt reiterates his thesis (cf. American Economic Review, Dec., 1911, p. 920) that law reflects the facts of economic life. He thinks that Diehl and others have fallen into error through the use of one term in several senses.

WHITING, F. J. *The political economy of American courts.* Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 5.

Urges against certain of our courts the somewhat unusual indictment that they are forgetting the sacrosanct character of capital and profits.

——— *Seminar methods of economic instruction: A symposium.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 26.

Papers presented at the second conference on the teaching of economics, held at the University of Chicago, 1911. "The seminar: Its advantages and limitations," E. R. A. Seligman; "The conduct of a seminar in economics," F. W. Taussig; "The economic seminar," J. L. Laughlin; "Graduate instruction in political economy," J. H. Hollander.

Economic Geography

(Abstracts by E. V. D. Robinson)

ARMSBY, H. P. *The conservation of the food-supply.* Pop. Sci. Mo., Nov., 1911.

In future, grains must be more and more reserved for people, live stock being fed on other foods; hence the importance of exhaustive experiments to ascertain their food values.

BELLET, D. *Les transformation de l'industrie beurrière.* L'Econ. Franç., Aug. 5, 1911.

Brief description of factory methods of butter making.

BISHOP, A. L. *The development of wheat production in Canada.* Bull. Am. Geog. Soc., Jan., 1912.

BULL, G. M. *The irrigation situation*. Engg. Rec., Feb. 24, 1912.

Brief analysis of the different plans used in financing irrigation projects.

CARONCINI, A. *L'ultima fase della industria della potassa in Germania*. Giorn. d. Econ., Sept., 1911.

Description and history of the potash industry in Germany, including an account of the law of 1910 which regulates, till 1925, the share of the various producers and the destination of the product.

CARTER, T. L. *Mining in Mexico. An estimate of present and future conditions*. Engg. Mag., Mar., 1912.

Exposition of advantages of Mexican mining laws over those of the United States. Map of physiographic provinces. Well written.

CHADWICK, C. N. *Conservation of state waters and forests*. Mo. Bull. N. Y. Chamber Commerce, Apr., 1912.

"The natural waters of the state of New York are the property of the people The theory that the rainfall, on its way to the sea, may be corraled by one person is neither good law nor good sense."

HULBERT, W. D. *Wanted: a new deal in the coal fields*. Outlook, Dec. 23, 1911.

A careful account of the Bering river coal fields, the character of the Cunningham claims, and the questions of policy involved.

JACKSON, E. R. *Forestry problems in the United States*. Sewanee Rev., Oct., 1911.

Conservation resembles practice of putting estates in trust so that only income may be used. Forest is being cut three times as fast as it grows. Less than three eighths of standing timber goes into manufactured product; nearly half is lost in the saw-mill alone. Necessary to regard forest property as a long-time investment rather than a short-time speculation. Only the government can do this.

KAY, G. F. *The Bering river coal field, Alaska*. Pop. Sci. Mo., Nov., 1911.

The coal will be expensive to mine and handle. The tonnage is, however, large (though estimates are unreliable), and the government should expedite the opening up of the field.

KOESTER, F. *Our national waste*. World's Work, Mar., 1912.

Annual preventable waste in the United States is over 1000 million dollars, or \$110 per capita.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES. *Scope and progress of the mining industry in Colorado*. Quart. of the Col. Sch. of Mines, Oct., 1910.

Contains little of direct economic interest.

MIGHILL, T. A. *The recent development of peat as a fuel*. Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journ., Nov., 1911.

Use of peat for power purposes has developed rapidly in last ten years. The lead has been taken by Sweden and Germany.

MITCHELL, G. E. *The potash search in America*. Rev. Rev., Jan., 1912.

Imports of potash have reached \$15,000,000 a year, have aggregated \$75,000,000 in the last 12 years, and at the present rate of increase will amount to \$125,000,000 in the next 12 years. Germany is the sole source of supply; the deposits there are monopolized, and extortionate prices are charged. For this reason, Congress has appropriated money for a systematic search for potash deposits in this country.

MULLER, R. *La géographie humaine, à propos de l'ouvrage de M. Jean Brunhes*. Rev. Sci. Pol., Nov.-Dec., 1911.

An extended analysis, indicating the topics treated and some of the principal conclusions. The work is described as the first adequate synthesis of the subject in French.

NEWCOMB, J. T. *Conservation by water power utilization*. Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journ., Dec., 1911.

The available water power of the United States is about 31,000,000; that developed only 6,000,000. Non-use of the rest means waste of fuel and is due to the lack of proper federal laws, because principal water power sites are either on public lands or on navigable rivers. At present only an uncertain permit is legal on public lands, and only a 50-year franchise, with no provision for renewal or compensation can be granted on navigable streams. Fault lies with Public Lands Committee, which is controlled by those favorable to turning water power sites over to private interests without conditions.

NEWELL, F. H. *Irrigation developments in the United States*. Eng. Rec., Dec. 16, 1911.

Excellent brief sketch of legislative history of irrigation, scope and provisions of the several acts.

PAYEN, E. *Les nouveaux bassins de minerais de fer en France*. L'Econ. Franç., Mar. 9, 1912.

The output of iron in France has increased from 2.4 million tons in 1877 to 5.4 in 1900, 7.3 in 1905, 11.8 in 1909. Meurthe-et-Moselle, where chief increase has taken place, now produces over 90 per cent of the total. Deposits have also been opened in Normandy and elsewhere. France now exports considerable ore.

PAYEN, E. *La production, la consommation et les prix des divers métaux durant les dix dernières années: cuivre et plomb*. L'Econ. Franç., Aug. 5, 1911.

A brief survey of the statistics with some forecast as to the future development of the industries. Production of copper especially shows signs of outrunning consumption.

PENROSE, A. F. *History of gold mining in the United States*. Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb., 1912.

A clear and well-written sketch.

RAFFALOVICH, A. *L'industrie électrique en Allemagne*. L'Econ. Franç., May 6, 1911.

The chemical and electrical industries are the most important branches of German manufactures; and the process of concentration has now gone so far that two huge combinations dominate the situation.

RAFFALOVICH, A. *La houille en Allemagne*. L'Econ. Franç., Mar. 16, 1912.

The Rhenish-Westphalian coal syndicate has felt the competition of independents in recent years, especially in 1911; but in Jan., 1912, Prussia, which has acquired important mines in the Ruhr valley, joined the syndicate, preferring profit on its coal to lower prices in the interest of the public welfare. Prices were at once advanced on all kinds of coal adding 46 million marks to the cost of fuel in Germany.

RAYMOND, R. W. *Japan's mining industry*. Oriental Rev., Mar., 1912.

Japan contains great quantities of low grade ores which were formerly not usable but now can be worked. Japan is third in list of copper-producing countries. The further development of Japan depends chiefly on minerals.

SELWYN-BROWN, A. *Development of the world's iron resources*. Engg. Mag., Nov., 1911.

Lavish estimates of amounts; purpose apparently is to demonstrate that "there will never be a scarcity of iron ores."

SHARPE, A. *The geography and economic development of British Central Africa*. Geog. Journ. (London), Jan., 1912.

Considerable areas between 6000 and 8000 feet above sea level have a European climate. The original export crop was coffee, but cotton and tobacco now lead. Tea and Ceará rubber are also being planted.

TORRALBAS, J. I. *Cartilla de agricultura intertropical*. Revista Bimestre Cubana, 1910-1912.

This ample study of the products of the soil in middle America, by a late professor at the National University of Cuba, is continued through a series of numbers of the Revista.

VON SCHON, H. *The most resourceful utilization of water powers. (State policies, and a plan for the best development.)* Engg. Mag., May, 1911.

Comparison based on statistics of 1870 and 1905 as to use of mechanical power showing a more than proportional increase, measured by value of output, workers and population. Present conditions as to water conservancy in this country and abroad with a plan for state control of private power enterprises.

WALLACE, C. F. *Development of water powers in navigable streams and within the public domain*. Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journ., Dec., 1911.

Development of water powers is now hindered by confusion of laws. Such enterprises are natural monopolies and should be granted indeterminate franchises by federal authority, with proper safeguards both for the public and the investors. The heavier the rental charge imposed on the company, the higher will be the price to the consumer. Double regulation (by federal and state governments) is objectionable. Of the state systems of control, those of Wisconsin and New York are the best.

WALLIS, B. C. *Measurement in economic geography, its principles and practice.* Geog. Journ. (London), Jan., 1912.

Crude statistics in millions of pounds sterling or in thousands of tons are not geographical; they are the raw materials which it is the business of the geographer to transmute into constant values which can be expressed much more simply—that is into comparative or ratio statements.

————— *Sugar in Brazil.* Bull. Pan Am. Union, Feb., 1912.

The sharp rise in price of sugar in recent years indicates that supply is not increasing rapidly enough. Brazil is admirably suited by nature to cane culture, but the output has remained stationary for many years; a revival in improvement is clearly at hand.

————— *The influence of forests on stream flow in the Merrimac river basin, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.* Engg. News, July 27, 1911.

Summary of report by Lieut. Col. Burr, U. S. A., embodied in H. Doc. 9, 62 Cong., 1 Sess. Author finds no evidence that deforestation or reforestation have materially affected the flow of the Merrimac river.

————— *Resolutions adopted by the national irrigation congress, Dec. 9, 1911.* Engg. News., Dec. 21, 1911.

Practically the entire conservation program is embodied in these resolutions. They also cover many details of the national reclamation work.

Agricultural Economics

(Abstracts by John Lee Coulter)

Land values, size of farms, tenancy, etc.:

BILLINGS, G. A. and BEAVERS, J. C. *Systems of farming in Central New Jersey.* Farmers Bull. 472 (U. S. Dept. of Agric.) 1911. Pp. 1.

A review of concrete experiences of farmers, covering several years and farms. Brief report on the tenant problem.

BOEHMKE, W. *What size enterprise is best suited to the farmer?* Deut. Landw. Presse. Nos. 91-96, 1911.

A careful analysis of advantages and disadvantages of different sizes of holdings with a comprehensive view of the problems of farm management.

BUCHMANN, L. *Agriculture in Bavaria.* Dip. & Con. Rpts. (London), No. 4798, 1911. Pp. 8.

A review of agricultural, rural, and urban population; ownership of farms vs. tenancy; and extent to which the government assists and encourages farmers.

ELLIS, L. W. *Farm land utilization and farm equipment.* Bull. Ohio Exp. Sta. No. 227. Pp. 50.

Results of a careful economic survey of the present utilization of land in farms, and investment and use of the equipment of the farms.

FOLEY, J. W. and SMITH, C. B. *A system of tenant farming and its results.* Farmers Bull. 437 (U. S. Dept. of Agric.) 1911. Pp. 18.

A careful field study.

HIBBARD, B. H. *Tenancy in the western states.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb. 1912. Pp. 14.

Third of series of articles on tenancy in different sections of the United States. Based on statistics collected by the Bureau of the Census in 1910.

KNIBBS, G. H. *Land tenure and settlement.* Yearbook Australia, 1910. Pp. 15.

Experience of the various states in purchasing lands, subdividing and reselling the same. Statistics showing the extent of the operations and laws under which that is accomplished.

KNIBBS, G. H. *Government loans to farmers.* Yearbook Australia, 1910. Pp. 8.

Review of extent to which different states have laws authorizing loans for securing and improving farms and the extent to which these laws have been taken advantage of.

RAEDER, R. *Creation of small holdings for agricultural laborers in Denmark.* Jour. Bd. Agric., No. 7, 1911. Pp. 4.

A careful review of how the central government assists laborers to become land owning farmers by lending money at low interest rates, secured by mortgages. Several years' experience is given.

TREDWELL, R. C. *Labor exchange for English agriculturists.* Daily Con. and Trade Repts. (U. S.), No. 273, 1911. Pp. 1.

Brief review showing to what extent government labor exchanges are being adapted to the needs of farmers and farm laborers.

TRIVETT, J. B. *Rural settlement.* Yearbook (New South Wales), 1909-10. Pp. 20.

Statistical review of land policy for 30 years, number and size of holdings, number of people interested and their activities.

— *Agricultural laborers: Report on wages and hours of labor.* Bd. of Trade (Gt. Brit.)

Concrete data showing present status and ten years' experience in typical sections of England and Wales.

— *Farms for sale or lease in Rhode Island.* Bull. 1, R. I. Conservation Comm., 1911. Pp. 1.

A careful compilation for the use of prospective lessees or vendees of farms.

Organization movements among farmers, for insurance, credit, marketing, etc.; prices:

ANDREWS, F. *Marketing grain and live stock in the Pacific coast region.* Dept. of Agric. (U. S.) Bu. of Statis. Bull. 89, Pp. 1.

Contains a detailed analysis of methods, costs and efficiency of present marketing system. Includes statement of quantity of products, source and destination with conclusions as to satisfaction or reverse.

COLLIEZ, A. *Les associations agricoles entre les Européens et les indigènes.* Mus. Soc. Mém., Jan., 1912. Pp. 18.

A careful review of the need for development of and present status of various kinds of associations; a few statistics, but largely devoted to details of legal regulations, farms, and economic forces.

COULTER, J. L. *The coöperative farmer.* World's Work. Nov., 1911. Pp. 4.

Brief review of the present coöperative activity among American farmers.

DEYOUNG, D. P. *Coöperative agriculture in Holland.* Daily Cons. & Trade Repts. (U. S.), No. 206, 1911. Pp. 2.

Present application of coöperation as compared with decade ago; extent, influences and tendencies.

GAULIN, A. *Coöperative societies in France.* Daily Cons. and Trade Repts., No. 93, 1912. Pp. 6.

Brief review of number of coöperative societies, their scope, character and amount of business, etc.

TAYLOR, H. C. *The prices of farm products.* Bull. 209. Wisc. Exp. Sta., 1911. Pp. 27.

Critical study of influences back of supply and demand which affect prices, illustrated by movement of prices of eggs, corn, etc.

TODD, S. E. *Agricultural coöperation.* Bull. 192. Agric. Dept. Ontario, 1911. Pp. 1.

Reviews rise and present status of coöperation among farmers.

——— *Marketing and transportation of agricultural products.* Bull 23. N. Y. Dept. of Agric., Pp. 12.

Report presented to the seventy-first annual meeting with discussion and addresses.

——— *Ann. Rept. Eng. Agric. Organ. Soc., 1910.* Pp. 1.

Review of year's activity of central coöperative bank, central coöperative insurance and other coöperative activities.

——— *Ann. Rept. Irish Agric. Organ. Soc., 1910.* Pp. 1.

Survey of year's activities with critical analysis of forces which work for success and failure and status at close of year.

——— *Mutual agricultural insurance, credit, and coöperative societies in France.* Bull. Mens. Off. Renseig. Agric. (Paris), 1911. Pp. 37.

Statistical and descriptive, showing present status and effect of mutual associations and recounting their origin and growth.

——— *Agricultural coöperative societies in Germany.* Dipl. and Cons. Repts. (London), No. 4773, 1911. Pp. 2.

Present status of the movement in Germany, showing number, volume, etc.

——— *Agriculture in Russia.* Dipl. and Cons. Repts. (London), No. 4781, 1911. Pp. 2.

A statement of the extent to which local and central governments

of Russia are aiding the peasants to advance. Covers economic phases, such as coöperation, credit, land-ownership, etc.

— *Coöperation and cost of living in certain foreign countries.*

H. Doc. 617, March, 1912. Pp. 245.

A large amount of data and views collected by the Department of State through the consular offices.

Railways

(Abstracts by Ernest R. Dewsnap)

AMOROSO, L. *Le condizioni e i risultati finanziari dell'esercizio ferroviario di Stato.* Giorn. d. Econ., Dec., 1911.

Concluding article of a review, not unfavorable, of the management of the railways of Italy by the state. Recommendations for improvement of the service are made.

BAILEY, E. C. *The legal basis of rate regulation. Fair return on the value employed for public service. II.* Columbia Law Rev., Nov., 1911. Pp. 22.

The market rate of return upon equally hazardous investments is determinative of what constitutes a fair rate of return.

BAKER, J. N. *The limitation of state control over the regulation of rates.* Yale Law Journ., Dec., 1911. Pp. 15.

Approves the decision of Judge Sanborn in the Minnesota rate case.

BALTZER. *Die Eisenbahnen in den deutschen Schutzgebieten.* Archiv. f. Eisenbahnw., Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 30.

Mileage, traffic and operating statistics of railways in the African possessions of Germany.

BIGGAR, E. B. *Canada's transportation problem.* Can. Engr., Jan. 25, 1912. Pp. 1½.

BIKLE, H. W. *Jurisdiction of certain cases arising under the Interstate Commerce Act.* Univ. of Pa. Law Rev., Oct., 1911.

Jurisdiction in matters of reasonableness of existing rates or practices is final.

BLOCH, T. *Zum Postwesen der alten Perser und Inder.* Wörter und Sachen, III, 1, 1911.

BROWN, W. P. *Why steamboat traffic declined before the railway.* Ry. Age Gaz., Jan. 12, 1912. Pp. 4.

The decline took place not because the railway of the time was so superior an instrument of transportation, but largely because the organization and methods of operation of the river service were poor.

COOKE, F. H. *The use and the abuse of the commerce clause.* Mich. Law Rev., Dec., 1911. Pp. 15.

The power of legislation allowed to Congress under the commerce clause is a superfluous power of legislating on matters as to which ample power has been reserved to the states.

COQUET, E. *L'organisation administrative et financière des chemins de fer de l'Etat*. Rev. Sci. Legis. Finan., Oct.-Dec., 1911. Pp. 50.

Significance of sections of the budgetary law of July 13th, 1911, which refer to the administrative and financial control of the state railways.

DAVIS, J. C. *The relation of railroads as common carriers to the state and federal governments*. Journ. W. Soc. of Engrs., Jan., 1912. Pp. 21.

Brief sketch of the development of government control in the United States, with some reference to Judge Sanborn's decision in the Minnesota rate case.

DIXON, F. H. *The trend of railway earnings*. Ry. Age Gaz., Dec. 29, 1911. Pp. 2½.

The situation is improving but is yet far from satisfactory.

ECKARDT. *Canadian Pacific Railway*. Independent, Dec. 21, 1911. Pp. 6½.

An appreciation of the development and policy of this railway.

EVERSMANN, A. *Die Canadische Ueberlandbahn und ihre wirtschaftliche Bedeutung*. Archiv. f. Eisenbahnw., Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 36.

The first part of an historical treatment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with reference to its steamship interests.

FRITCH, L. C. *Opportunities for economy on railways—stationery and printing*. Ry. Age Gaz., Feb. 2, 1912. Pp. 2.

During 1909, the railways of the United States spent \$16,500,000 for stationery and printing.

FRITCH, L. C. *Opportunities for economy on railways; personal injuries, loss and damage*. Ry. Age Gaz., Apr. 12, 1912. Pp. 3½.

Discusses methods of reducing the \$57,000,000, or so, that the railways of the United States pay out annually under these heads.

GAINES, M. W. *A living rate for the railways*. Ry. Age Gaz., Jan. 5, 1912. Pp. 3½.

Low rates have forced the railways from extensive into intensive development in order to reduce the cost of haul. Rates are too low, and regulation is tending to force the railways into a state of inertia.

GLEASON, A. H. *Cable rate for common use*. World's Work, Feb., 1912. Pp. 6.

HOLCOMBE, A. N. *The first decade of the Swiss federal railways*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 22.

Government management of the Swiss railways has resulted in reduction of rates, increase of wages, improvement of service, and in net revenues sufficient to cover, over the eight years, 1902-10, interest and amortization charges.

HUTCHINS, F. L. *The railway problem: Capitalisation and regulation. Deductions from unit costs of twenty American roads*. Engg. Mag., Feb. 1912. Pp. 11.

A comparison of unit costs of selected railways.

JOHNSTON, R. H. *Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics*. Special Libraries, Jan. 1912. Pp. 4.

Deals with the organization and collecting policy of this library.

KIRCHHOFF, H. *Die vorläufige Neuordnung der preussischen Eisenbahnfinanzen und deren Rückwirkung auf die geplante Steuerreform*. Bank Archiv, 1911.

LESSE. *Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen der preussischhessischen Eisenbahngemeinschaft im Jahre 1910*. Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., Jan.-Feb. 1912. Pp. 75.

A very complete statistical exposition of the current status of the pension fund, sick fund, and accident insurance fund of the railway system named.

LEROUY-BEAULIEU. *Les chemins de fer de l'Etat français; les causes de leur ruineuse et déplorable exploitation*. L'Econ. Franç., Dec. 30, 1911. Pp. 3½.

Under state-working (1909-10-11), the operating expenses of the western system have been so increased as to cut down the net revenue to less than one third of what it was during the preceding three years. State management has extravagantly increased the numbers of its administrative staff while at the same time unduly restricting the numbers of its operating forces. Present unsatisfactory conditions are not shouldered on the previous management: the state is alone to blame.

LEROUY-BEAULIEU, P. *Le mouvement économique au Canada: les voies de communication: les chemins de fer*. L'Econ. Franç., Mar. 30, 1912. Pp. 2.

Deals mainly with the transcontinental railways; reference is also made to the geographical and economic advantages of the Winnipeg-Hudson Bay line, the funds for the construction of which have been voted by the Canadian Parliament.

VON DER LEYEN, A. *Der neueste Stand der Bundesgesetzgebung über das Eisenbahnwesen der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika*. Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., Jan.-Feb. 1912. Pp. 39.

Explanation of the recent amendment of the interstate commerce law. Reference is also made to the Supreme Court decision on the "commodities" clause and to the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the rate-advance cases.

MARTIN, G. G. *Recent federal court decisions affecting state laws regulating freight and passenger rates*. Yale Law Journ., Dec., 1911. Pp. 9.

Attacks the decision in the Minnesota rate case. The policy of the federal courts in prorating railway earnings and expenses, between state and interstate business, on a revenue basis, is a vicious one.

NEAL, J. H. *Impressions of European traction*. Editorial Rev., Feb., 1912. Pp. 10.

Some general observations as to the conditions of street-car service in certain European cities.

NEHSE. *Reichsunfallfürsorgegesetz und Reichshaftpflichtgesetz*. Archiv f. Eisenbahnw. Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 9.

An explanation of the bearing of the above legislation upon liability arising out of accidents and fatalities to railway officers.

OVERMANN. *Neuere Eisenbahnpolitik in Holland*. Archiv. f. Eisenbahnw., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 17.

In September, 1908, a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the existing organization of the railway system, and this body reported in May, 1911. A summary of the report is given. The commission refused to recommend the establishment of state-working by ten votes against five.

PAYNE, J. L. *Canadian railways in 1911*. Ry. Age Gaz., Feb. 9, 1912. Pp. 3.

A synopsis of the latest statistics of Canadian railways. Since 1907 there has been an increase of 141 per cent in dividends paid.

PERRY, E. W. *Transportation development and projects in Honduras*. Engg. Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 14.

POPE, C. C. *The sea-going railroad*. Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 6.

An account of the celebrations at Key West upon the completion of the Florida East Coast Railway.

POWELL, T. C. *Different classes of competition resulting in the making of railroad freight rates*. Pro. St. Louis Ry. Club., Jan. 12, 1912. Pp. 10.

Discusses the effect upon freight rates of the competition of markets, carriers, and rival products, also of wagon and waterway carriage.

PROUTY, C. A. *The future of railway regulation*. Ry. Age Gaz., Apr. 5, 1912. Pp. 3.

(1) The constitution is likely to be amended so as to deprive the courts of all power to set aside legislative enactment dealing with private monopoly. (2) Five per cent is an adequate rate of dividend. (3) Where reduction of net revenue through increase of the rate of wage is the ground of a request for an advance in rates, the commission must be satisfied that the wage increase is necessary and just.

RIPLEY, W. Z. *Railway bonds and notes*. Ry. Age Gaz., Jan. 5, 1912. Pp. 3.

Discusses the considerations that need to be taken into account in issuing bonds. Special attention is given to financing by means of income bonds and notes.

RIPLEY, W. Z. *Collateral trust bonds*. Ry. Age Gaz., Jan. 12, 1912. Pp. 2.

The merits and demerits of this method of railway financing are presented.

RIPLEY, W. Z. *Minority shareholders in railroad combinations*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 4½.

Cites instances of overriding of interests of minority stock-holders by certain railways. Favors recommendations of the railroad securities commission as to acquisition of railway stock-holdings by other railways.

ROSS, W. L. *Railway regulation*. Ry. Age Gaz., Feb. 23, 1911. Pp. 1½.

Believes that traffic matters should be controlled by the national commission, not by state boards.

SMITH, M. H. *Industrial railways and unfair discrimination*. Ry. Age Gaz., Feb. 23, 1912.

Testimony of the president of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. to the effect that illegal allowances are being made to industrial railways.

STEARNS, R. B. *Discussion of report of committee on determining the proper basis for rates and fares*. Elec. Ry. Journ., Jan. 27, 1912. Pp. 2.

Advocates a zone-fare system for city street railways.

SWIFT, W. M. *Railroad operating expenses*. Moody's Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 6.

The higher operating expenses and reduced surplus available for dividends, since 1905, are chiefly due to investments of new capital beyond the amount justified by increase of business.

TIFF, G. E. *Economic limitations upon the development of transportation by electric railways*. Elec. Ry. Journ., Jan. 27, 1912. Pp. 2.

Readjustment of the fixed five-cent fare and of the universal transfer is necessary to insure a fair return on present investment in city street-car lines.

VANAUKEN, A. M. *Preliminary investigation of new railway projects*. Ry. Age Gaz., Mar. 8, 1912. Pp. 3.

Tables, showing the percentages of the main elements of cost of construction, under various conditions, are given as a means of enabling the investor to form an idea of the reasonableness of the estimates of the cost of new lines.

WEEMS, C. *Transportation in Alaska*. World To-Day, Mar., 1912. Pp. 11.

— *Effect of two-cent fares on passenger traffic and earnings*. Ry. Age Gaz., Mar. 8, 1912. Pp. 1.

The two-cent fare laws have retarded the growth of railway travel.

— *"Express" business in the United States and Canada*. Scottish Bankers Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 5.

Describes the work of the American Express Company.

— *Increases in rates of Milwaukee-Northern railway*. Elec. Ry. Journ., Feb. 24, 1912. Pp. 3.

The increases have had favorable effect upon net revenue.

— *Present condition of the Italian state railways. I, II*. Economist, Nov. 4, Dec. 23, 1911. Pp. 1, 1¼.

The state working of the railways has been a gross financial and administrative failure. The real financial condition is hidden by manipulation of accounts. Free passes have become one of the most frequent methods of corruption in the hands of the government. As many as 776 special freight tariffs (1569 items) for the benefit of particular firms have been counted.

— *Railway officers on the situation and outlook*. Ry. Age Gaz., Dec. 29, 1911. Pp. 8.

Replies indicate that: (1) the public is inclined to adopt a more favorable attitude towards the railways; (2) federal regulation of railway securities, and federal incorporation, would be viewed favorably by the railways; and (3) the year 1912, is likely to be a period of "marking time."

——— *Railway statistics of various countries.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., Mar.-Apr., 1912.

Austria (1910), Bavaria (1910), India (1910), Prussia-Hesse (1910), Siam (1910-11).

——— *Statistics of various railways.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., Jan.-Feb., 1912.

Austria (1908, 1909), Baden (1909, 1910), Federated Malay States (1909, 1910), Portugal (1905-1908), Saxony (1909, 1910), Servia (1909), Turkey (1909).

——— *The state administration of public highways in the United States.* Engg. News, Mar. 28, 1912. Pp. 2½.

A condensed statement of the attitude of the various states to public highway improvement.

——— *Die Güterbewegung auf deutschen Eisenbahnen und den deutschen Wasserstrassen im Jahre 1910 im Vergleich zu der in den Jahren 1907, 1908 und 1909.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 55.

The usual annual summary and comparison, 1910, witnessed a considerable increase of railway freight traffic over 1909. The railways and inland waterways carried respectively 395½ million and 761½ million kilometric tons in 1910, the figures for 1909 being 365½ and 73½.

——— *Neue Eisenbahnbauten in Deutsch-Ostafrika.* Archiv f. Eisenbahnw., Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 13.

The imperial law of December 12, 1911, authorizes certain extensions of the two railways of German East Africa. Details of the projects are given. It is interesting to note that one of the lines will connect Lake Tanganyika with the sea.

Commerce and Industry

(Abstracts by H. S. Person)

ANSIAUX, M. *L'organisation des bourses de commerce aux Etats Unis.* Bull. Mensuel, Nov.-Dec., 1912. Pp. 7.

Apropos of Huebner's "The Functions of Produce Exchanges," *Annals*, Vol. xxxviii.

BASHTOLD, H. *Zur österreichischen Handelsgeschichte.* Viertelj. f. Soz. u. Wirtschaftsgesch., IX, 4, 1911. Pp. 10.

BORGATTA, G. *Produzione e commercio in Tripolitania.* Rif. Soc., Jan.-Feb., 1912.

DENBY, C. *Tobacco trade abroad.* Daily Cons. & Trade Repts., Feb. 9, 1912. Pp. 10.

ELLIOTT, C. B. *Philippine trade today*. Rev. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 4.

Reasonably optimistic.

GIRETTI, E. *Le commerce extérieur de l'Italie en 1910*. Journ. des Econ., Dec. 15, 1911. Pp. 13.

Statistical study.

NEYMARCK, A. *Le commerce international et les valeurs mobilières*. Rev. Intern. du Com., Dec., 1911. Pp. 18.

The importance to France of French commerce, savings, and investments.

PATUREL, G. *Les industries française au début du XX^e siècle*. Journ. des Econ., Feb. 15, 1912. Pp. 33.

The present status of the cotton industry in France; concluding an article begun in the October number of the same periodical.

REYNOLDS, F. W. *The development of the textile industries of the United States*. Journ. Am. Soc. of Mech. Engrs., Dec., 1911.

A general statement of present conditions throughout the country.

SCHULLER, R. *Handelspolitik und Handelsbilanz Oesterreich-Ungarns*. Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtschaft., XXI, 1, 1912. Pp. 20.

STRINGHER, B. *Su la bilancia dei pagamenti fra l'Italia e l'estero*. Rif. Soc., Jan.-Feb., 1912.

An attempt, by the Director-General of the Banca d'Italia, to explain the continued and increasing excess of imports over exports in Italy.

WHIPLEY, J. D. *Germany's foreign trade*. Century, Feb., 1912.

——— *The Clyde and the shipping trade*. Scottish Bankers Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 6.

Historical.

——— *England's lead in the cotton trade and how it was gained*. Economist, Dec. 16, 1911.

Accounting

(Abstracts by John Bauer)

BENTLEY, H. C. *Standardization of accounting forms and methods*. Journ. Account., Feb., Mar., 1912. Pp. 12, 21.

Discusses rather elementary matters aiming to secure uniform terminology and forms. Article two is a good discussion of the form and use of the condensed balance sheet for a mercantile concern.

CONRAD, C. *Bonds for government industrial plants*. Journ. Account., Oct., 1911.

Points out inefficiencies in the accountancy of government industries. In the costs of the post office department, for example, interest and depreciation are now entirely neglected; this would not be true if the post office properties were covered by a mortgage debt, which has been

effected as capital investment. Thus government industries would be placed upon entire self-supporting basis, as private industries.

DICKINSON, A. L. *The fallacy of including interest and rent as cost.* Journ. Account., Dec., 1911. Pp. 6.

Argues that receivers of interest and rent merely divide total profits of the business with receivers of dividends or owners of the business. Holds, therefore, that interest and rent should not be counted costs unless also ordinary dividends or interest on owners' capitals be so considered. In the latter case the difficulty is in deciding what rate to use.

EGGLESTON, D. C. *Municipal revenue accounts.* Journ. Account., Oct., Nov., 1911.

Shows that ordinary financial records of cities do not reflect the true condition correctly. Double entry bookkeeping systems should be adopted, with a careful classification of accounts.

EGGLESTON, D. C. *A municipal cost system.* Journ. Account., Dec., 1911. Pp. 11.

Gives cost data from several department accounts of a "large city." Several specific accounts are presented. No connected analysis is made. The article is suggestive; not very instructive.

FRANKLIN, B. A. *Cost figures for the executive.* Eng. Mag., Jan., Feb., Mar., 1912.

Discusses ideals of a cost system most serviceable to manager. A system should be connected with the business accounts, and should make possible ready comparisons from day to day, and period to period, both as to costs and financial conditions. Emphasizes the need of imagination on the part of the manager.

FRAZER, G. E. *The pro-rating of distribution expense to sales orders.* Journ. Account., Jan., 1912. Pp. 19.

Distribution expenses include (1) ordinary selling costs, (2) storing, packing, and delivering, (3) collection, (4) general indirect costs. Methods are described by which each class may be reasonably pro-rated to individual sales orders. Selling cost sheets should show the net profit realized from each order.

HALE, R. S. *Depreciation and reserve.* Rollins Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 5.

Better to make the rate of depreciation a percentage of gross earnings instead of percentage of investment.

STAUB, E. E. *Municipal cost accounts.* Journ. Account., Feb., 1912. Pp. 10.

Outlines and illustrates the advantages of proper cost-keeping in municipal departments.

VIERLING, F. *Accounting between life tenants and remaindermen.* Journ. Account., Jan., Feb., Mar., 1912. Pp. 20, 18, 12.

When property is devised to a trustee for the benefit of a life tenant and a remainderman, the income of the property belongs to the tenant

for life, while the property itself, or the capital, belongs to the remainderman. This article makes a clear and excellent classification of the points, many of which, however, are not in accord with modern accounting principles.

WEBER, A. F. *Treatment of depreciation and maintenance in Greater New York*. Elec. Ry. Journ., Apr. 6, 1912. Pp. 1.

A table showing the provision for depreciation and maintenance made by the different lines. The rate used by most lines is "cents per car-mile." It is not clear accounting to combine maintenance and depreciation.

————— *A form for annual reports prescribed by law in England*. Ry. Age Gaz., Apr. 5, 1912. Pp. 2.

WESTON, W. H. *Power plant cost data*. Eng., Mag., Jan., 1912.

Shows from experience the cost of installing and operating different classes of power plants. The figures are useful for standards of comparison.

YOUNG, J. P. *Accounting in antiquity*. Journ. Account., Nov., 1911.

Elaborate systems of accounting existed among Babylonians, Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans. An interesting and suggestive article.

Corporations and Trusts

(Abstracts by M. H. Robinson)

BATCHELDER, C. C. *The character and powers of governmental regulation machinery*. Journ. Pol. Econ., Apr., 1912.

State regulation is a failure and federal supervision must be established. The holding corporation should be abolished.

BELL, H. *L'industrie du fer et de l'acier dans la Grande-Bretagne et le libre échange*. Journ. des Econ., Jan., 1911.

Strongly opposes the return to protection.

BURDICK, C. K. *The origin of the peculiar duties of public service companies. II, III*. Columbia Law Rev., Nov., Dec., 1911.

CARTER, G. H. A. *The Rhenish Westphalian coal syndicate*. Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912.

A glowing account of the "largest and most effective combination in Europe," its organization and working, and a forecast of its renewal in 1915 when the present agreement expires.

CHAMBERLIN, W. H. *Patented articles: when are they emancipated from the patent monopoly under which they are manufactured*. Illinois Law Rev. Jan., 1912.

Reviews the leading cases concerning restrictions on the sale and use of patented articles and concludes that the decision in the Button Fastener case was erroneous, and that it has led to an unwarranted extension of monopoly under the patent laws.

COOK, W. W. *Industrial democracy or monopoly*. McClure, Jan., 1912.

COOKE, F. H. *The right to engage in interstate transportation, etc.* Yale Law Journ., Jan., 1912.

DIEPENHORST, F. *Der gegenwärtige Stand der Kartellfrage in der deutschen Eisenindustrie. I, II.* Zeitschr. f. Socialwis., Jan., Feb., 1912.

German steel combinations have been short lived and in view of present critical conditions, it is an open question as yet whether the present *Kartelle* will be resumed at its expiration in June.

DE LEENER, G. *Antinomies entre le régime capitaliste de l'industrie et l'organisation des syndicats de producteurs.* Bull. Mensuel, Nov., Dec., 1911.

DE LEENER, G. *Sur les procédés d'élimination des petites entreprises industrielles par les grandes.* Bull. Mensuel, Nov., Dec., 1911.

A review of Geist's booklet on competition in the electrical industry with a discussion of the tendency toward physical concentration.

ESCHWEGE, L. *Trust-Patriotismus.* Die Bank, Mar., 1912.

Discusses the tendency toward consolidation in the manufacture of moving picture films and shows how the spirit of nationality is being aroused to support trusts in Germany, France and England.

FOULKE, W. D. *An interstate trade commission.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Apr., 1912.

Advocates plan for an interstate trade commission as proposed by a committee of the Civic Federation. Cites Canadian and German methods with approval.

HENEY, F. J. *The McNamara sentence justified.* Journ. Crim. Law & Criminology. Jan., 1912.

HICKS, F. C. *Competitive and monopoly price.* University of Cincinnati Studies, Vol. VII, No. 2, 1912. Pp. 34.

An essay on the aim and method of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Urges more definite legislation to regulate both competition and "excessive unity of action."

HOGG, J. E. *Tulk v. Moxhay and Chattels.* Law Quart. Rev., Jan., 1912.

The doctrine law laid down in *Tulk v. Moxhay*, originally referring to the uses of law, is being extended to chattels through a series of decisions under the patent law, of which the Button Fastener case is the most prominent. A late decision, *McGuether v. Pitcher*, holds that restrictions may be imposed only by the patentee.

HORNBLLOWER, W. B. *Anti-trust legislation and litigation.* Columbia Law Rev., Dec., 1911.

JENKS, J. W. *Economic aspects of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on trusts.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Apr., 1912.

The government ought by legislation to prevent the existence of combinations and to provide such a supervision of their business methods that there shall be saved to the public their industrial efficiency, while also providing that their power should not be used against the public.

L., A. *Die Finanzgeschäfte des Fürstentrust.* Die Bank, Mar., 1912.

Chiefly financial,

LAUGHLIN, J. L. *Good and bad trusts.* World To-day, Jan., 1912.

Bad trusts caused by special privileges, good trusts by economies of operation. Guarantee free competition, and only the good trusts will survive. These should be regulated by a federal board of commissioners.

MEADE, E. S. *The economies of combination.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Apr., 1912.

Trusts have not only lowered prices, but have steadied them; but they have not yet shown themselves to be efficient business organizations. Disintegration may yet prove wise action.

MEESMANN. *Die Entwicklung der deutschen Eisen- und Stahl-Berufsgenossenschaften in 25 Jahre.* Stahl & Eisen, Jan. 4, 1912.

A statistical analysis of the progress of the iron and steel industry in Germany as shown by the records of the eight associations, with special reference to accidents and accident insurance.

POBRIIT, E. *The United States steel corporation.* Quart. Rev., Jan., 1912.

Especial attention is given to the attitude of the steel corporation to union labor; the tariff is also reviewed. Based upon government documents and the latest investigations.

RAYMOND, R. L. *The standard oil and tobacco cases.* Harvard Law Rev., Nov., 1911.

Holds that the court read the word "unreasonable" into the statute and that the subject of combinations has been bungled by the courts as a result of neglecting to consider them from the economic point of view.

RAYMOND, R. L. *Industrial combinations; existing law and suggested legislation.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Apr., 1912.

The suggested legislation is framed with the avowed purpose of preventing monopoly and unfair practices. No corporation may control more than 20 per cent of the natural supply and must sell to all at a uniform price.

RUSSELL, C. E. *The lumber trust.* World To-day, Mar., 1912.

The timber land frauds of Minnesota, the concentration of timber holdings, and the development of lumbermen's associations are described.

SEELAV, R. *Is there a lumber trust?* Editorial Rev., Feb., 1912.

Based upon the report of the Bureau of Corporations on the lumber industry. Lumbermen's organizations are necessary, but are not monopolistic in their operations. Scarcity is the cause of high prices in lumber.

SMALLEY, H. S. *Trust regulation and the courts.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Apr., 1912.

Advocates the administrative supervision of trusts, free from judicial review. Questions of administrative supervision are economic and not legal in nature. To permit judicial review would be a colossal blunder.

WICKERSHAM, G. W. *Enforcement of anti-trust law.* Century, Feb., 1912.

Argues that opposition to the Sherman Act comes either from those

who are interested in trade agreements or from those who are financially connected with illegal consolidations; the Sherman Act is needed to prevent monopolistic consolidations, all uncertainties connected with it can be avoided by a federal corporation act.

WICKERSHAM, G. W. *Recent interpretation of the Sherman Act.* Mich. Law Rev., Nov., 1911.

An historical review of the decisions under the Sherman Act, arriving at the conclusion that "the law will henceforth be used as a part of the running machinery of our political system, adapted to the needs of our social condition."

————— *Tobacco trust's plan.* Rev. Rev., Nov., 1911.

A short editorial resumé of the plan of disintegration and the views of the independents.

Labor and Labor Organizations

(Abstracts by George F. Barnett.)

ALLSOPP, H. *The future of trade unionism.* Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 5.

The trust movement in British industry will force the English trade-unionists to federate or amalgamate their unions.

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LE CHOMAGE. *Question du placement.* Bull. de l'Assoc. Intern. pour la Lutte contre le Chômage, Oct.-Dec., 1911. Pp. 205.

A series of papers describing employment bureaus in all the chief industrial countries.

BOWLEY, A. L. *Wages and mobility.* Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 6.

"Increased mobility of labor always tends to produce lower prices to consumer, or higher average wages, or higher profits, and may produce all three."

BROMBACHER, M. H. C. *The Rock Island Arsenal labor trouble.* Ir. Age, Feb. 1, 1912.

Critical discussion of the trouble and the attack on scientific management.

BURNS, W. J. *McNamara case.* McClure, Jan., 1912. Pp. 5.

CALDER, J. *The manufacturer and industrial safety.* City Club Bull. (Philadelphia), Jan. 24, 1912. Pp. 6.

Describes "legal, administrative and practical measures" by which, it is claimed, one third of all factory injuries may be prevented.

CHAPMAN, S. J. and MARQUIS, F. J. *The recruiting of the employing classes from the ranks of the wage-earners in the cotton industry. With discussion.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Feb., 1912. Pp. 17.

Based chiefly on a letter of inquiry sent to a number of employers. The replies indicate that 60 per cent of the employers began as operatives or clerks. The paper also discusses the channel for the passage of labor to the employing class.

CLAWY, L., *Les accidents du travail*. Réf. Econ., Jan. 19, 1912.

CLAWY, C. *La retouche de la législation sur les accidents*. Réf. Econ., Feb. 16, 1912.

Discusses the reform of the French workmen's compensation law in various important particulars.

DORR, R. C. *The twentieth century child*. Hampton-Columbian, Jan., 1912.

Discusses the present status of child labor legislation in the United States.

DOUMERGUE, J. *La loi de dix heures*. Réf. Econ., Feb. 9, 1912.

Criticizes the proposed ten-hour law on the ground that a uniform length of working day is impracticable on account of differences in industries.

FITCH, J. A. *Workmen's compensation and pensions plan in the brewing industry*. Survey, Jan. 20, 1912. Pp. 2.

FITCH, J. A. *Steel and steel workers in six American states. V. The steel industry and the people in Colorado*. Survey, Feb. 3, 1912. Pp. 15.

GERARD, C. *Organisation et résultats du syndicalisme féminin aux Etats-Unis*. Mouv. Social, Jan. 15, 1912. Pp. 12.

Describes the National Women's Trade-Union League of America.

GLASER, F. *Arbeitskämpfe und Arbeiterbewegung in England. II. Soziale Praxis*, Feb. 22, 1912. Pp. 7.

Argues that the labor situation in England is marked primarily by the growing alienation of the laboring class from the middle and upper classes, and discusses the causes of the alienation.

GOMPERS, S. *The Lawrence strike*. Am. Federationist, Apr., 1912. Pp. 12.

Defends the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the Industrial Workers of the World in the strike.

GREENWOOD, J. J. *Trade-unions and the law*. Westminster Rev., Dec., 1911. Pp. 11.

In order to afford trade-unionism a free field for development by securing it from judicial interference, author favors enactment of a labor code which shall explicitly define the legal status of unions.

GRUNSPAN, A. *Ueber den Begriff der Arbeitslosigkeit*. Soziale Praxis, Feb. 29, 1912. Pp. 5.

An examination of the difficulties in defining "willingness to work," and "lack of work."

GUYOT, Y. *La grève des mineurs dans la Grande-Bretagne*. Journ. des Econ., Mar. 15, 1912. Pp. 24.

Recent English social legislation and the attitude of the ministry are responsible for the strike.

HANSON, W. C. *Attitude of Massachusetts manufacturers toward the health of their employees*. Bull. Bur. Lab., Sept., 1911. Pp. 13.

A critical study of the operation of the Worcester plan, under which

employers pay the expenses of tubercular employees at a sanatorium. The writer finds that very few employers entered into the plan, and that still fewer were willing to post notices advising their employees to be examined.

HAYMEN, J. *Le contrat de travail*. Rev. Intern. du Com., Dec., 1911.

Argues that a special law governing the labor contract such as has been proposed in France would be useless and harmful.

KEASBEY, E. Q. *The courts and the new social questions*. Green Bag, Mar., 1912. Pp. 14.

KENNADAY, P. *State intervention in strikes*. Survey, Mar. 16, 1912. Pp. 7.

Criticizes the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and urges changes in law and management which will secure an impartial, speedy and efficient investigation.

KERSHAW, J. B. C. *Labour unrest in the United Kingdom*. Engg. Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 9.

An examination of the causes.

LAGARDELLE, H. *La formation du syndicalisme en France*. Mouv. Soc., Sept.-Oct., 1911. Pp. 25.

An historical sketch of the development of the syndicalist philosophy.

LAUCK, W. J. *Employees of the smelting and refining industries*. Min. Engg. World, Dec. 30, 1911.

Remarks on the races employed, the small per cent of native laborers, earnings and conditions.

LAUCK, W. J. *The significance of the situation at Lawrence*. Survey, Feb. 17, 1912. Pp. 3.

Comments on the racial composition of the population of Lawrence and the wages of the mill operatives.

LOW, S. *Anti-strike legislation in Australasia*. Fortn. Rev., Apr., 1912.

The complete success of the Australian legislation is not yet assured, but experience indicates that the arbitration acts do furnish protection against a general strike.

MARTIN, J. *The industrial revolt at Lawrence*. Independent, Mar. 7, 1912. Pp. 5.

MATTUTAT, H. *Unfallhäufigkeit und Unfallverhütung*. Soz. Monatsh., Oct. 12, 1911. Pp. 7.

Urges that a systematic campaign of instruction among workmen will yield important results in decreasing the number of industrial accidents.

MERRITT, W. G. *Closed shop*. No. Am., Jan., 1912.

OBERNAUER, M. L. and CONYNGTON, M. *Employment of children in Maryland industries*. Bull. Bur. Lab., Sept., 1911. Pp. 22.

OBERNAUER, M. L. *Working hours, earnings, and duration of employment of women workers in selected industries of Maryland and of California*. Bull. Bur. Lab., Sept., 1911. Pp. 118.

PIERCE, W. S. *Government work shop management*. Ir. Age, Feb. 22, 1912.

Discusses the arsenal labor troubles from the official side.

PIC, P. *Les enseignements de quelques grèves récentes*. Rev. d'Econ. Polit., Jan.-Feb., 1912.

A review of recent French strikes and of proposed remedies.

PICARD, R. *Travail à domicile et salaire minimum. Conclusions d'une enquête*. Rev. Soc., Oct. 15, 1911. Pp. 15.

Based on inquiry of French labor office into home work. Discusses remedies in some detail, particularly establishment of legal minimum wage.

POLLIO. *Strikes and the Australian remedy*. Nat. Rev., Apr., 1912.

The New South Wales arbitration law could not be successfully adopted in England for two reasons: (1) the greater class consciousness of the English workman would militate against the acceptance of the awards, (2) the absence of a protective tariff would make it impracticable for the awards to really give a fair wage.

RENWICK, W. H. *The coal crisis*. Nineteenth Cent., Jan., 1912. Pp. 8.

Reasons impelling the miners to demand minimum wage and the objections of employers to granting the demand are outlined.

RICE, C. T. *Labor conditions at Calumet and Hecla*. Eng. & Min. Journ., Dec. 23, 1911.

Illustrated account of labor conditions.

RICHTER, A. W. *The Wisconsin workmen's compensation law sustained*. Journ. Pol. Econ., Feb., 1912.

ROBERT, J. *Woman and the wage question*. Rev. of Rev., Apr., 1912. Pp. 4.

A statement of the case for minimum wage boards.

ROBERTS, E. *The passing of the unskilled in Germany*. Scribner, Feb., 1912.

ROHLING. *The fixing of the wages and working hours of English railway employees by conciliation boards and arbitrators*. Bull. Int. Ry. Cong., Nov., 1911.

ROOSEVELT, T. *Conservation of womanhood and childhood*. Outlook, Dec. 23, 1911.

SAUNDERS, W. L. *American and European wages and efficiency*. Ir. Age., Feb. 29, 1912.

Observations on a recent trip around the world. Germany is our most formidable competitor.

SNOWDEN, P. *Railway unrest—a socialist view*. Nat. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 7.

"The agreement which has just been concluded gives no promise of a lasting peace."

SUMNER, M. B. *Railroad men and the English conciliation boards*. Survey, Jan. 20, 1912.

SUMNER, M. B. and PALMER, L. E. *Two strikes: A strike brought about*

by a bundle of dirty linen. *A strike for four loaves of bread.* Survey, Feb. 3, 1912. Pp. 13.

Brief impressionistic accounts of the New York laundry strike and the Lawrence textile strike.

THOMAS, J. E. *Changes in the Illinois mining law.* Ill. Law Rev., Jan., 1912.

Reviews the changes made by the act of 1911.

VERNEY, H. *Industrial accidents.* Transactions of the Manchester Statist. Soc., Session, 1910-1911.

WALKER, G. B. *The coal strike—and after.* Nineteenth Cent., Apr., 1912.

Lays stress on the increasing strength of German competition in the coal trade as a factor in limiting the possible increase in wages of the unions.

WAMBAUGH, E. *Workmen's compensation acts; their theory and their constitutionality.* Harvard Law Rev., Dec., 1911.

WILLIAMS, A. D. *Modern apprenticeship.* Sib. Journ. of Engg., Jan., 1912.

Critical discussion of systems.

WOODS, R. A. *The clod stirs.* Survey, Mar. 16, 1912. Pp. 4.

Behind the Lawrence strike is the "religious force of a world-wide awakening."

ZAMANSKI, J. *La crise du syndicalisme.* Mouv. Social, Feb. 15, 1912.

Syndicalism is weakening; the need is for a constructive form of labor organization.

— *The conspiracy against the molders' union.* Am. Federationist, Apr., 1912. Pp. 4.

Charges that the National Founders' Association was responsible for attacks on union molders during the Milwaukee strike in 1906.

— *Home work; a German act and a French bill.* World's Labour Laws, Feb., 1912. Pp. 4.

— *The larger bearings of the McNamara case. A symposium.* Survey, Dec. 30, 1911.

— *New York street-cleaners' strike.* Am. Federationist, Feb., 1912. Pp. 6.

— *Piece-work and bonus systems in interborough rapid transit company shops.* Elec. Ry. Journ., Apr. 6, 1912. Pp. 5.

Detailed description of the systems with price lists.

— *Proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the American Association for labor Legislation.* Am. Labor Leg. Rev., Feb., 1912. Pp. 176.

Papers on workmen's compensation, reporting industrial injuries, unemployment, and safety and health in the mining industry.

— *The railway labor situation.* Ry. Age Gaz., Feb. 2, 16, 1912.

— *Rest-day legislation in foreign countries.* Dept. Labor Bull. (N. Y.), Dec., 1911. Pp. 15.

— *The wage earners of Massachusetts.* Protectionist, Apr., 1912.
Pp. 4.

Savings bank deposits and post office money orders indicate that the Lawrence operatives have been prosperous.

— *Die Bergarbeiterbewegung in Grossbritannien, Deutschland, und den Vereinigten Staaten.* Soziale Praxis, Mar. 7, 1912. Pp. 5.

Brief description of the recent wage disputes of the coal miners in three countries.

Money, Prices, Credit and Banking

(Abstracts by Fred Rogers Fairchild)

ALLEN, W. H. *Solving a great financial problem.* Sewanee Rev., Jan., 1912.
Pp. 21.

Attacks the Aldrich plan; denies that monetary stringency in New York is caused by crop-demands from the West. Our panics are due to adverse balance of trade and inability to meet foreign debts.

ALLEN, W. H. *Will Wall street control the central bank?* Moody's Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 6.

Answers the question in the affirmative.

ANDREW, A. P. *The relation of the National Reserve Association to the treasury.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Jan., 1912. Pp. 11.

Advantages in taking the United States government out of the banking business, especially in saving of expense to treasury.

ANGELL, N. *The influence of banking on international relations. Discussion.* Journ. Inst. Bankers, Feb., 1912. Pp. 33.

Modern nations are so dependent upon each other economically that wars of aggression for economic advantage have become futile.

ANGELL, N. *The influence of banking upon international relations.* Bankers' Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 18.

Same article reprinted.

BAILEY, F. *Waste in borrowing on real estate.* Rev. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 5.

The unfavorable terms on which small house owners in America are compelled to borrow, with an argument for a national mortgage bank like the French Crédit Foncier.

BOLLES, A. S. *The Aldrich report.* No. Am., Mar., 1912. Pp. 9.

Criticizes the Aldrich plan, for failure to stop flow of reserves to New York, for unfair treatment of the government, and for other defects.

CAPEYBON, A. *Les conférences des caisses d'épargne et le congrès de Nantes.* Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux, Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 12.

An account of the movement toward associations of savings banks in France; especially the Conférence de l'Ouest et du Sub-Ouest, its organization and aims, its work in encouraging saving.

COX, W. V. Z. *Defects in our banking system and remedies therefor.* Moody's Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 2.

In favor of banking plan of National Monetary Commission.

CRAICK, W. A. *The school savings bank system in Canada.* Banker's Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 4.

Legal status, form of organization, and history.

CRAWFORD, J. A. *Banking in Egypt.* Scottish Bankers' Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 14.

DOMERGUE, J. *Les abus du crédit agricole.* Réf. Econ., Jan. 12, 1912.

Not intended that funds devoted to agricultural credit should become a state subvention to shrewd capitalists. If this has resulted in practice, it is because of faulty administration, and the law should be amended to serve its original purpose.

DUNNING, J. E. *Cost of living in France.* Daily Con. & Trade Rep., Jan. 25, 1912. Pp. 4.

With statistics of prices and wages and discussion of habits of living.

ECKHARDT. *Bank note issues. How they benefit the public.* Bankers Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 3.

Advantages of Canadian branch bank system, especially in development of new territory.

ECKHARDT. *Canadian banking and commerce.* Bankers Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 6.

Review of the year 1911.

FEDERN, W. *Moderne Geldtheorie im oesterreichisch-ungarischen Bankprivilegium.* Schmoller's Jahrb., XXXV, 3. Pp. 343.

Discussion of the proposal to place upon the Austro-Hungarian bank the obligation of maintaining the parity of the foreign exchanges. This is a triumph of sound monetary theory; its meaning and importance.

FRAME, A. J. *A review of the proposed national reserve bank.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Jan., 1912. Pp. 8.

Criticism of the Aldrich plan, especially the loaning functions of the local associations, bank acceptances, the work of the branches, the failure to restrict reserve to gold, etc.

GIBSON, H. A. *Savings bank statistics.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Feb., 1912. Pp. 13.

A study of "operativity", i.e., the average number of deposits and withdrawals per account per annum, in the various classes of British savings banks. (The first of a series.)

GIBSON, A. H. *Savings bank statistics. II.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Apr., 1912. Pp. 11.

Formulation and statistical demonstration of the "reciprocal law," i.e., that "the number of depositors possessing a certain balance is proportional to the reciprocal of that balance." (To be continued.)

GUTHRIE, H. M. *Branch bank management*. Banker's Mag. (Australia), Nov., 1911.

HITCHOCK, F. H. *The new postal savings banks*. Independent, Jan. 18, 1912. Pp. 4.

Brief description of the system and summary of its first year's operation.

HOOKE, R. H. *The course of prices at home and abroad*. Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Dec., 1911. Pp. 50.

A thorough study, presenting the course of the index numbers for the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the United States, and Canada, reduced to a common basis. Some study of individual commodities and of wages. The production of gold and its relation to price changes.

HULBERT, E. D. *Some points in opposition to the Aldrich plan*. Journ. Pol. Econ., Jan., 1912. Pp. 8.

Aldrich plan will make possible unsound inflation and expansion of bank credit. Urges that its power be restricted to furnishing extra currency only in times of emergency.

KEMMERER, E. W. *The recent rise in the price of silver and some of its monetary consequences*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 60.

Price of silver, 1903-1908, shown by a chart. Discussion of causes of the increase, especially the demand for industrial and monetary uses. Influence of the rise in price upon the monetary systems of the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, Japan, and Mexico.

KINLEY, D. *The specie reserve in a banking system*. Journ. Pol. Econ., Jan., 1912. Pp. 13.

The principles that should govern the management of the specie reserve of the United States banking system. Favors the Aldrich plan.

KLEIN, J. J. *The development of mercantile instruments of credit in the United States. Parts IV, V, and VI*. Journ. Account., Dec., 1911, Jan., Feb., 1912. Pp. 14, 7, 11.

An exhaustive historical study. Part IV treats of bills and notes, days of grace, market quotations, drafts and acceptances, accommodation paper, etc., up to the Civil War. Part V covers the period of 1860 to 1873. Part VI, covering the period of 1873 to 1911, treats of the development of banking, forms of credit, the displacement of the inland bill of exchange, lending on open book accounts, etc. (To be continued.)

KNIFFIN, W. H. *The progress of the postal savings bank in the United States*. Bankers' Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 3.

Brief notes on its operation.

LANSBURGH, A. *Zur Verlängerung des Privilegs der Bank von Frankreich*. Die Bank, Dec., 1911. Pp. 13.

Discussion of proposed changes in charter of Bank of France, particularly the increased limit to note issue. The tendency to increase

the issue of notes not covered by gold is seen also in Germany, Austria, etc. Popular discussion regards only the evil effect on trade of the absolute increase of notes. Uncovered note issue ought to be used only in time of emergency. The English system is the correct one.

LANSBURGH, A. *Reservepolitik der Banken*. Die Bank, Feb., 1912. Pp. 11.

In January, 1912, a very low interest rate for short-time loans and export of gold prevailed in Germany, in connection with a lively demand for capital for investment. This apparent anomaly is explained by the reserve policy of the Reichsbank, which was strengthening its reserve for future demands and investing its cash in short-time loans and foreign exchange.

LANSBURGH, A. *Die deutsche Kommunalbank. II*. Die Bank, Feb., 1912. Pp. 8.

States the reasons against establishing in Germany a communal bank to furnish credit to the local governments, in particular the conflict of interest between the large cities and the small towns and country communes.

LESCURE, J. *L'accroissement de la production de l'or et la hausse générale des prix*. Rev. d'Econ. Polit., Nov.-Dec., 1911.

LYFORD, F. E. *A country banker's views on the National Reserve Association*. Moody's Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 6.

General argument in opposition. Fears domination of county banks by city banks, etc.

MACDONALD, R. A. *The rate of interest since 1884*. Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 20.

Criticism of theories of the classical economists. Statistics showing rate of interest and growth of capital in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Concludes there is no essential connection between these phenomena.

MAHERSCH, *Die italienischen Volksbanken*. Soz. Kultur, Jan., 1912. Pp. 2.

Historical development and present magnitude of people's banks in Italy.

MARTINDALE, J. B. *Business of a commercial bank*. Independent, Dec. 21, 1911. Pp. 4.

A brief popular statement of rules for sound banking.

MARTIN-SAINT-LEON, E. *Une crise économique: la vie chère*. Mouv. Soc., Nov., 1911. Pp. 24.

A study of the increase in cost of living since 1900. Gives little weight to gold production or social legislation. Studies the causes affecting particular articles of food. Bread, wine, fish, and fruit have not increased in price. For the increase in price of meats, butter, milk, eggs, sugar, vegetables, etc. the causes are increased consumption, insufficient production, tariff duties, and other restrictions on imports, high costs of transportation, too many middlemen. The

remedy must be removal of tariffs, high transportation costs, and other restrictions upon supply. Relates to France only.

NEDELJKOVITCH, M. *Etude sur les banques hypothécaires. Part II, The mortgage bank and commercial banking operations.* Rev. Intern. du Com., Dec., 1911. Pp. 40.

Refutation of the common idea that it is improper for a mortgage bank to engage also in regular commercial banking operations. Fluctuations and risks in land values. Causes leading mortgage banks to engage in commercial banking operations. Wisdom of this policy shown by many examples in various countries. Receiving of deposits, and employment of deposits, reserve, etc., in short-term commercial loans is proper. Great diversity in practice. Legal restrictions are unwise and have worked badly in practice.

ROBERTS, G. E. *The next reform.* Everybody's, Mar., 1912. Pp. 9.

Popular exposition of evils of present banking system and description of the Aldrich plan. Favors the plan.

SAUERBECK, A. *Prices of commodities in 1911.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 14.

Prices and index numbers of 45 commodities. Tables and discussion.

SHAW, L. M., HAMBY, W. R. and FOWLER, C. N. *Some objections to the proposed National Reserve Association.* Banker's Mag., Mar., 1912. Pp. 19.

Mr. Shaw argues that the Reserve Association will be controlled by Wall Street; Mr. Hamby claims that it will produce inflation, will not serve the county bankers, and is generally defective; Mr. Fowler predicts that it will cause great inflation and expulsion of gold from the country.

SCHROTTER, F. F. *Das Münzwesen des Deutschen Reichs von 1500-1566.* Jahrb. f. Gesetzg. (Schmoller) No. 4, 1911. Pp. 44.

An elaborate historical study of the coinage legislation of the period, so far as it relates to the imperial coinage system. (To be continued.)

SELIGMAN, E. R. A. *Everybody's money.* Outlook, Dec. 30, 1912. Pp. 6.

A careful, elementary essay on the Aldrich banking plan; the defects of the present system; advantages of the proposed plan.

SPALDING, W. F. *Foreign branch banks in London.* Bankers' Mag., Feb., 1912. Pp. 17.

Reprinted from Journ. Int. Bankers (London). For abstract see AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, March, 1912.

SUBERCASEAUX, G. *La monnaie.* Rev. d'Econ. Intern., Oct., 1911.

TSUDA, N. *Designs of the old Japanese paper money.* Intern. Archiv. f. Ethnographie, Vol. XX, No. 3, 1911. Pp. 9, 4 plates.

A description of the designs on the Japanese paper money of the Tokugawa period, dating from the beginning of the seventeenth cen-

tury. The purpose is ethnographical, with little relation to monetary science.

VON TYSKA, C. *Die Bewegung der Preise einiger wichtiger Lebensmittel, insonderheit der Fleischpreise, in Deutschland und im Auslande, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Englands.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., Nov., 1911. Pp. 34.

A thorough study of changes in prices of various kinds of meat, both wholesale and retail, in Berlin and other German cities; also in London and certain other foreign cities. Numerous elaborate statistical tables and charts, covering various periods from 1881 to 1910. Shows that the increase in prices has been very great in Germany, and relatively small in England. Difference is due to respective tariff policies of the two nations. Remedy in Germany is removal of the tariff on meat and agricultural products.

WALL, A. *The Aldrich plan: A possible monetary gerrymander.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Jan., 1912. Pp. 8.

Criticises arrangement of districts and distribution of directors of the proposed Reserve Association. Control would be in a few hands, representing the Eastern and Middle Western States. Proposes a substitute plan based on present machinery of clearing houses.

WARBURG, P. M. *Circulating credits and bank acceptance.* Moody's Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 6.

An analysis of American banking system, showing inefficiency resulting from lack of a standardized discount market, an elastic note circulation, and a central agency for holding the country's cash reserve. Conclusion favors the Aldrich banking plan.

WILLIAMS, T. T. *The rate of discount and the price of consols.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 21.

An elaborate statistical study, showing that (1) the market rate of discount tends to rise and fall with the prices of commodities and (2) that the prices of consols tend to fluctuate so that their yield follows the rate of discount.

WOLFE, O. H. *Collections and transits.* Journ. Am. Bankers' Assoc., Feb., 1912. Pp. 4.

A discussion of the technical problems of collecting out-of-town checks.

WOOD, E. F. *Juvenile savers.* Am. Bldg. Assoc. News, Feb., 1912. Pp. 6.

An account of the method of handling children's savings accounts in the building and loan associations of Ohio.

— *American bills of lading for cotton.* Scottish Bankers' Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 4.

Brief discussion of the fraudulent cotton bills of lading issued in America in 1910 and the measures taken to prevent a recurrence.

— *A \$680,000,000 philanthropic syndicate wanted to finance Mr. Lindbergh's "joker."* Banking Reform, Mar. 16, 1912. Pp. 2.

Answer to certain criticisms of the banking plan of the National Monetary Commission.

— *Canada's growth and the need for revising its bank act.*

Bankers' Mag. (London), Mar., 1912. Pp. 5.

Discussion of proposed changes, particularly in relation to inspection of banks, loans in New York, use of savings deposits, surplus, requirement of Dominion notes in reserves.

— *The discount broker.* Scottish Bankers' Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 7.

Sketch of the business of the London bill broker.

— *Discussion on papers by Mr. Williams and Mr. Macdonald.*

Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Mar., 1912. Pp. 11.

For abstracts of the papers under discussion, see above.

— *English building societies and their depositors.* Am. Bldg.

Assoc. News, Mar., 1912. Pp. 3.

Points out that the recent failure of the unincorporated Birbeck Bank (England) does not imply any weakness in the incorporated building societies of England.

— *The gold supply.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Mar., 1912. Pp. 8.

Distribution of the stock of gold among the leading nations.

— *Immediate and ultimate effect on government bond prices under the provisions of the Aldrich bill as revised to date.* Bankers' Mag., Jan., 1912. Pp. 2.

A statement issued by C. F. Childs & Co. of Chicago, dealers in U. S. Government bonds.

— *Tenant farmers and a land bank scheme.* Bankers' Mag.

(London), Apr., 1912. Pp. 12.

Statement and discussion of a plan for a land bank proposed by a committee of the (British) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Favorable comment.

— *West African currency.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Feb., 1912. Pp. 4.

Brief sketch of proposals for a colonial monetary system.

— *Istituti di emissione e banche popolari.* Nuova Antologia, Jan. 16, 1912.

A monograph upon the Italian financial institutions from 1893 to 1910, describing and praising their work. Urges inspection by the banks themselves.

Public Finance

(Abstracts by C. C. Williamson)

ADAMS, C. F. *Pensions. III.* World's Work, Feb., 1912.

ALVIN, J. *The farmer's share of state taxes.* Country Gentleman, Mar. 23, 1912. Pp. 2.

An analysis of state budgets, especially of New York and Mary-

land, shows that while farmers pay a very large per cent of the taxes, appropriations directly benefiting them are very small.

ANTONY, A. *Le budget de l'Alsace-Lorraine. I.* Rev. Sci. Pol., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 15.

Discusses the extent to which real financial autonomy was granted to Alsace-Lorraine by the new constitution of 1911. (To be continued.)

BARKER, D. A. *The public debt of India.* Econ. Rev., Apr., 1912. Pp. 9.

BENCK-WILMERSDORF, W. *Die Gemeinden als Veranlagungsorgane der Reichszuwachsteuer.* Die Kommunalfinanzen, March 25, 1912. Pp. 3.

BICKERDIKE, C. F. *The principle of land value taxation.* Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 16.

Holds that "there is a strong theoretical case for the local appropriation of urban site value, on the ground that when those whose activities produce a value are able to appropriate that value, production is more efficient."

BLAND, J. O. P. *The finance of China.* Nat. Rev., Apr., 1912. Pp. 16.

Activities of foreign financiers and the powers in Chinese private and public finance.

BOGART, E. L. *Taxation of the Second Bank of the United States by Ohio.* Am. Hist. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 20.

BREWER, C. B. *Government economy and efficiency.* No. Am. Rev., Mar., 1912. Pp. 12.

Description of actual and possible economies now receiving attention in the different departments of the federal government.

CABOT, L. *Le budget de 1912.* Le Correspondant, Nov. 23, 1911. Pp. 12.

CAUSSY, F. *La politique commerciale de Voltaire; Voltaire contre la gabelle. Documents inédits.* Grande Rev., Feb. 25, 1912. Pp. 30.

CHERINGTON, P. T. *State bounties and the beet-sugar industry.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912.

CLARKE, E. *An old exchequer tally.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Dec., 1911. Pp. 14.

Reminds us that so recently as 1826 notched tally sticks were used in keeping the accounts of the English exchequer and that it took a great agitation to abolish that antiquated, expensive, and inefficient system.

CLEVELAND, F. A. *Causes of waste and inefficiency in national government.* Rev. of Rev., Apr., 1912.

COHN, G. *Die Einkommensteuer in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.* Schmoller's Jahrb., XXXV, Pp. 1-35.

An article occasioned by the publication of Professor Seligman's *Income Tax*, of which it is in large part a review and a criticism.

CRAMMOND, E. *The economic position of Scotland and her financial relations with England and Ireland. With discussion.* Journ. Royal Statist. Soc., Jan., 1912. Pp. 19.

The burden of expenditure for imperial services is more and more placed upon the shoulders of the taxpayers of England.

CRAMMOND, E. *Financial difficulties of home rule.* Nineteenth Cent., Oct., 1911.

CRAMMOND, E. *The growth of expenditure on armaments.* Nineteenth Cent., Jan., 1912.

DAVENPORT, H. J. *State taxation of interstate commerce.* II. Pol. Sci. Quart., Mar., 1912. Pp. 19.

DUPUIS, C. *Les droits de succession et l'évasion fiscale. (A propos de publications récentes.)* Rev. Sci. Pol., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 26.

An extended review of the contents and bearing of two volumes recently published by M. Charles Lescœur: *Pourquoi et comment en fraude le fisc* (1909) and *Les coffres-forts et le fisc* (1911).

FOOTE, A. R. *A state corporation net income tax.* Ohio Journ. Com., Jan. 13, 1912.

FREMY, E. *Première tentative de centralisation des impôts indirects* (1584-1614). Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, Sept.-Dec., 1911. Pp. 26.

An important contribution to the history of taxation in France.

GAUTHIER, A. E. *La situation financière de l'Allemagne.* La Grand Rev., Nov. 25, 1911. Pp. 28.

GERBINO, G. DE F. *Sul concetto di patrimonio e sulla sua funzione dal punto di vista tributario.* Giorn. d. Econ., Oct., 1911.

Taxes on income and taxes on property are not to be distinguished in principle. Which should be selected depends on the circumstances of time and place.

GHIDIGLIA, C. *Unità di gestione ed unità di controllo nell'azienda dello stato.* Giorn. d. Econ., Jan., 1912.

This introductory lecture of a university course in public finance discusses the assignment of the essential financial functions of government among the appropriate offices.

GRUNWALD, P. *Ueber Gemeindesteuern in Deutschland und in Oesterreich.* Zeitschr. f. Volkswirtsch., XXI, 1, 1912. Pp. 24.

A review of the papers presented at the October, 1911, conference of the Verein für Sozialpolitik, and now published as volumes 126 and 127 of the *Schriften des Vereins für Sozialpolitik*. Author deals especially with the nature of municipal taxes and their proper relation to state taxes.

GUYOT, Y. *Notes sur les rapports de la commission du budget.* Journ. des Econ., Dec., 15, 1911. Pp. 13.

Another of M. Guyot's incisive criticisms of what he believes to be a disastrous increase of the annual budgets.

IMBERT, L. *L'impôt sur les marchés de marchandises à livrer au terme.* Rev. Econ. de Bordeaux, Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 7.

Criticism of proposed law for taxing dealings in futures.

JEZE, G. *Les pouvoirs financiers de la Chambre des Lords (le parlement act, 1911).* Rev. Sci. Légis. Finan., Oct.-Dec., 1911. Pp. 10.

Brief summary of the provisions of the recent act of Parliament depriving the House of Lords of its veto power over money bills.

KETTLE, T. M. *Home rule and finance.* Eng. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 16.

KOPMEIER, J. H. *Ice house taxation.* Ice and Refrigeration, Apr., 1912. Pp. 2.

Chiefly a discussion of the Wisconsin income tax as it affects the natural ice business.

LACHAPELLE, G. *Notre état financier.* Rev. de Paris, Dec. 1, 1911.

DE LANNOY, C. *Notes sur le régime budgétaire des colonies de l'Afrique tropicale.* Bull. de Colonisation Comparée, Feb., 1912. Pp. 23.

Comparative study of the control of colonial budgets as practiced by England, Germany, and France, the three countries having extensive colonial possessions in Africa.

LEHFELDT, R. A. *Public loans in the light of the modern theory of interest.* Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 17.

LEITER, F. *Einkommensteuer und Einkommenverteilung in Oesterreich.* Rundschau, Jan. 1, 1912. Pp. 12.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La concurrence des divers fonds publics entre eux et la prochaine émission d'obligations des chemins de fer de l'Etat.* L'Econ. Franc., Feb. 24, 1912. Pp. 2.

Criticises methods and details of loans made necessary by government purchase of more railway lines.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *Deux faits nouveaux importants relatifs à la loi sur les retraites ouvrières; un arrêt de la Cour de Cassation; des évaluations fallacieuses de la commission du budget.* L'Econ. Franc., Dec. 16, 1911.

MACDONNELL, LORD. *The finances of Irish government; a retrospect and a prospect.* Nineteenth Cent., Jan., 1912. Pp. 23.

MACLER. *Le budget de la ville de Paris.* Journ. des Econ., Feb. 15, 1912. Pp. 6.

MACLER. *Le budget des postes, télégraphes et téléphones de 1912.* Journ. des Econ., Mar. 15, 1912. Pp. 16.

MOLLET-VIEVILLE, E. and VIE, M. *La péréquation de la taxe de mainmorte.* Réf. Econ., Nov. 3, 1911. Pp. 2.

NAPIER, T. B. *The land clauses of the finance (1909-1910) Act, 1910; some ambiguities, and two recent decisions.* Law Quart. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 11.

NITZSCHE, E. *Ein Gemeindesteuergesetz für Sachsen.* Kommunale Praxis, Jan. 5, 1912. Pp. 5.

NOVELLE, J. *L'exagération des impôts*. Rev. Pol. et Parl., Sept., 1911. Pp. 8.

PAYEN, E. *La situation économique et financière de l'Italie*. Quest. Dipl. et Col., Oct. 1, 1911. Pp. 11.

A highly favorable view of Italy's financial and economic position.

RAFFALOVICH, A. *Les contributions indirectes en Russie: tabac, papier à cigarettes*. L'Econ. Franc., Dec. 23, 1911. Pp. 1.

RAO, C. H. *Early South Indian finance*. Indian Antiquary, Oct., 1911. Pp. 8.
(To be continued.)

RIFORMA SOCIALE (COMITATO DIRETTIVO). *L'imposta di ricchezza mobile ed i nostri parlamentari*. Rif. Soc., Jan-Feb., 1912.

The general economic position and personal property assessment of the senators and deputies of the Italian Parliament, *ad seriatem*.

ROSA, A. DE LA. *Les finances de Saint-Domingue et le contrôle américain*. Rev. Gén. de Droit Int. Public, Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 38.

An exhaustive review with references to sources; continued from previous volume. (To be continued.)

RUDLOFF, H. L. *Die Idee der Einkommensteuer in Frankreich*. Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., Mar., 1912. Pp. 14.

SEIDEL. *Preussens städtische Steuern vom Grundbesitz*. Die Kommunalfinanzien, Mar. 25, 1912. Pp. 2.

SHINGAREV, A. *The reform of local finance in Russia*. Russian Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 15.

Russia depends to a larger extent than any other great country on indirect taxes. Local and municipal taxation and budgets are insignificant, but 17 per cent of these municipal budgets must be devoted to the expense of the central government and there is no system of grants from the state in aid of local finance. Russia is consequently backward in popular education, public health and sanitation, road building, and all developmental undertakings. Unless reforms are instituted the country is threatened with complete arrest of progress.

SIEBERT, A. *Die Entwicklung der direkten Besteuerung in den Süddeutschen Bundesstaaten im letzten Jahrhundert*. Zeitschr. f. ges. Staatsw., No. 1, 1912. Pp. 53.

SMISSEN, E. VAN DER. *Le budget brut, ses inconvénients et les moyens d'y parer*. Rev. des Quest. Sci., Jan., 1912. Pp. 36.

Points out an undesirable mingling of the large industrial revenues of the Belgian government, such as those produced by the railways, posts, telegraphs, etc., with the purely governmental receipts. The country finds itself at a disadvantage in placing its loans because the interest on the railway debt is included in the general interest charge.

STAMP, J. C. *Irish fiscal autonomy and direct taxes*. Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 6.

Points out some of the difficulties likely to attend any attempt to give Ireland fiscal autonomy.

TANGORRA, V. *Su taluni problemi di tecnica finanziaria.* Giorn. d. Econ., 1912.

A study of four administrative problems in public finance.

THORWART, F. *Der Kursstand der deutschen Staatsanleihen.* Zeitschr. f. Socialwis., Mar., 1912. Pp. 8.

WAURIN, A. *De la protection des droits des porteurs de fonds d'états étrangers.* Journ. du Droit Int. Privé, Vol. XXXIX. Pp. 19.

Study of the rights and legal remedies of foreign holders of repudiated securities or the securities of a bankrupt state. Based on experience in South American states, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and Greece, as well as the action of some of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. (To be continued.)

WELFORD, R. *Newcastle householders in 1665; assessment of hearth or chimney tax.* Soc. of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne. Archaeologia Aeliana, Series III, Vol. VII. Pp. 28.

Interesting historical notes on the last imposition of hearth tax in England.

WRIGHTINGTON, S. R. *Taxation of "guaranteed" stock in Massachusetts.* Green Bag, Jan., 1912. Pp. 10.

Argument by a member of the Boston bar to show that certain preferred stock of the Boston and Maine Holding Company is in actual fact of the nature of bonds and should therefore be taxed instead of enjoying the exemption given by Massachusetts law to the stock of domestic corporations.

— *The budget for 1912. Outline of financial proposals.* Japan Finan. & Econ. Monthly, Jan., 1912. Pp. 6.

A detailed, classified statement of revenues and expenditures for 1912.

— *Chinese customs service and revenue.* Oriental Rev., Feb., 1912. Pp. 2.

— *Consols and the national credit.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Mar., 1912. Pp. 10.

"The Consol Problem" is explained, in part, by "Lloyd-George finance."

— *European credit. II. Greece and Turkey; III. Italy, Spain, and Portugal.* Economist, Nov. 18, 25, 1911.

— *The increase in public debts.* Engg. News, Mar. 7, 1912. Pp. 2.

Argues that the actual burden upon taxpayers is just the same whether public utilities are owned by the city or by private corporations. Therefore there is no "excuse for turning over to a private corporation the control and management of such a necessary piece of municipal machinery as a sewage-disposal works, simply because of a statutory debt limit. This has recently happened in Coatesville, Pa.

— *Life insurance "dividends" taxable as income.* Com. & Finan. Chronicle, Dec. 30, 1911.

————— *Who should pay for building and maintaining good roads?*
Eng. News, Mar. 14, 1912. Pp. 2.

Recommends that the cost of constructing and maintaining good roads be placed on automobile owners.

————— *Chronique budgétaire et fiscale.* Rev. d'Econ. Polit., Mar.-Apr., 1912. Pp. 17.

————— *La dette publique de l'empire Ottoman.* Mouv. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 4.

Based on report of Turkish finance ministers for 1912. Gives a complete tabular statement of Turkey's debt.

————— *L'imposta di ricchezza mobile ed i nostri parlamentari.* Rif. Soc., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 48.

Tariffs and Reciprocity

(Abstracts by Henry R. Mussey)

D'AJANO, R. B. *La politica doganale degli stati italiani dal 1850 al 1860.* Giorn. d. Econ., Dec., 1911.

A substantial survey of Italian tariff history to 1860; begun in the November "Giornale."

B., D. *La ligue du libre-échange en février 1912.* Journ. des Econ., Mar. 15, 1912.

BISHOP, A. L. *Why Canada rejected reciprocity.* Yale Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 15.

The rejection of reciprocity was due to the excellent organization of the opposition, great prosperity of Canada, the fear that reciprocity would interfere with the National Policy, and imperial sentiment.

CANCIO, L. *La politica arancelaria de Cuba.* Revista Bimestre Cuban, Mar.-Apr., 1911.

A discussion of the effects of tariff legislation in Cuba and the relation of the tariff to the economic welfare of the country.

CARANO-DONVITO, G. *Il protezionismo e la dinamica economico-sociale.* Riv. Internazionale, Dec., 1911.

The protective policy will not be outgrown.

LYMAN, C. W. *Efficiency of paper mills.* Protectionist, Apr., 1912. Pp. 4.

On basis of tariff board's report, argues that present duty on print paper is too low.

SKELTON, O. D. *Canada and the most-favored-nation treaties.* Queen's Quart., Jan.-Mar., 1912. Pp. 22.

Imperial unity in the sense of centralized control of trade matters as well as in the sense of uniform results of independent action, does not exist. Canada has power to adopt the conditional interpretation of the most-favored-nation treaty, but it would not be advantageous.

SKELTON, O. D. *Canada and the most-favored-nation treaties.* Bull. Depts. Hist. & Pol. & Econ. Sci., Kingston Univ., No. 2., Jan., 1912.

Same article.

SMOOT, R. *Democratic revision of the tariff.* Independent, Mar. 14, 1912.

The ordinary standpat wages argument against revision, and an attack on the Democratic program as purely political.

TAUSSIG, F. W. *Typical tariff problems.* World Today, Jan., 1912.

A demonstration of the burden of the woolen and sugar duties and a suggestion for their reduction.

TAUSSIG, F. W. *Beet sugar and the tariff.* Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 26.

The beet-sugar industry has passed the infant stage. Its difficulties are due to the competition of other kinds of agriculture.

Insurance and Pensions

(Abstracts by William F. Gephart)

ALDEN. *The state insurance act.* Contemp. Rev., Jan., 1912.

Discusses unemployment insurance feature of the national insurance act, showing result of investigations made of unemployment and method of organizing and operating labor exchanges.

ALLPORT, W. H. *American railway relief funds: I, Hospital departments not using the release contract.* Journ. Pol. Econ., Jan., 1912. Pp. 28.

A very good presentation of facts. Author holds that relief is not adequate, cost should not be born by employees, and such societies are inferior to those in which the release contract system is used. A description of the relief departments of each railroad using this kind of society is given.

ALTSCHULER, L. *Ueber Hypothekentilgungsversicherung insbesondere in Belgien und Frankreich.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., Nov., 1911.

ASTOR, W. *The national insurance bill.* Nat. Rev., Jan., 1912.

BECK, J. *Das Bundesgesetz über die Kranken- und Unfallversicherung.* Monatschr. f. Christliche Sozialreform, Jan., 1912. Pp. 10.

Compulsory sickness and accident insurance is secured in certain sparsely settled districts by voluntary coöperative associations employing a common physician.

BECK, J. *Das Bundesgesetz über die Kranken- und Unfallversicherung.*

Financial objections against the Swiss plan of accident and sickness insurances are not strong. Great benefits are secured to the recipients. As the state subsidy increases and the number insured increases, cost will decrease and benefits increase.

BELLOM, M. *Le code d'assurance ouvrier allemand: assurance contre la maladie.* L'Econ. Franç., Dec. 30, 1911.

Insurance is obligatory and does not depend upon age, sex or

marital condition. Establishments are administered by the interested parties.

BELLOM, M. *Le code d'assurance ouvrier allemand: assurance contre les accidents*. L'Econ. Franç., Jan. 13, 1912.

Discusses methods of operation and calculation of assessments. Insurance is realized by corporations of similar or connected industries.

BELLOM, M. *Le code d'assurance ouvrier allemand: assurance contre l'invalidité*. L'Econ. Franç., Jan. 27, 1912.

Description of methods and definition of persons subject to this insurance. In general the persons insured against infirmity are the same as those insured against sickness, although the former include a higher income-receiving class.

BELLOM, M. *Le code d'assurance ouvrier allemand: généralités et conclusion*. L'Econ. Franç., Feb. 24, 1912.

In spite of the external symmetry, the code bears traces of inherited defects of all plans which instead of emanating from a single conception, are the result of a compromise between opposed tendencies.

BRAUN, H. *Die Behandlung aussereuropäischer, insbesondere von Tropenrisiken in der deutschen Lebensversicherung*. II. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Mar., 1912.

Second part of the result of investigation of tropical mortality with numerous tables showing actual experience of insurance companies.

BRAUN, H. *Die Behandlung aussereuropäischer, insbesondere von Tropenrisiken in der deutschen Lebensversicherung*. II. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Jan., 1912.

No accurate data are available for application of specific rules. The extra premium must be decided for each place on the basis of its mortality. The figures for various parts of Africa differ widely even for the same region. The Continental companies are not as liberal as American and English companies in permitting travel or residence in the tropics. Usually each case is treated on its merits. Infectious diseases indigenous to the locality are the greatest source of tropic mortality. Some companies increase the premium; others reduce the amount of insurance, but the author concludes that the only proper way is to assess a regular rated sum.

BUISSON, E. *Le monopole des assurances en Italie*. Rev. Soc., Aug., Sept., 1911. Pp. 10, 15.

Account of the recent Italian law which makes insurance a state monopoly.

CLAUSS, F. *Das Versicherungsgesetz für Privatangestellte*. Soziale Praxis, Dec. 21, 1911. Pp. 4.

DOMIZLAFF. *Die Haftung des Feuerversicherers für Schäden im Gewerbebetriebe (insbesondere die Betriebsverlustversicherung)*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, March, 1912.

Discusses the extent to which an insurance company should be held liable for indirect losses resulting from fire, as for example a stock of coats being burned and the corresponding vests remaining intact; or the loss due to the interruption of trade; or loss to goods already sold but not delivered. In some cases insurance is allowed for the difference between the selling and market price at which the lost stock can be replaced. A recent law permits insurance against loss from interruption of business only in case accurate book records have been kept.

FAVARGER, P. *La loi fédérale sur les assurances en Suisse*. Journ. des Econ., Mar. 15, 1912. Pp. 8.

Swiss federal insurance law for accidents and sickness is in general compulsory for certain classes of workmen. As in other European countries the problem of private mutual associations was met. In a popular vote the modest victory of only 48,000 out of a total of 524,000 voting was secured, but it is hoped that the working of the law will secure supporters.

FLORSCHUTZ. *Die Sterblichkeit and die Todesursachen der ersten fünf Versicherungsjahre*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Mar., 1912.

Result of an investigation of the mortality rate of a German company with reference to the rate of the first five years and the succeeding period. The author shows that the actual mortality rate tends to be much lower after the first five years than the assumed rate. Tables show the chief causes of death in the later period.

FOERSTER, R. F. *The British national insurance act*. Quart. Journ. Econ., Feb., 1912. Pp. 38.

A well-balanced discussion of the general significance, provisions and possible justifications and dangers of the act. The act embodies something of the minimum wage principle. In effect it subsidizes the indigent through the prosperous and the weak survive but with the expectation that they will become stronger industrially and socially. Progress has come by losing some modes of competition and acquiring new modes. We are yet sufficiently primitive that we need checks and hedges to steer our course through insurance, but the future promises a yet greater measure of democracy.

GERHART, R. *Die Lebensversicherung im mathematischen Unterricht*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Jan., 1912.

Mathematical teaching is along more practical lines but the schools have not yet taken up extensively the teaching of insurance mathematics. The teachers probably feel unfitted for this work and there are no good textbooks on the subject. What textbooks are found contain problems based on long discredited insurance principles.

GOLDSCHMIDT, A. *Die Vergleichung in des Statistik*. Ann. des Deut. Reichs., No. 10, 1911. Pp. 3.

GRANDKE, *Die Mietversicherung*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft. Mar., 1912.

Discussion of insurance against the loss of rent, a new form of insurance which has received a greater development in European countries than in America.

GRAUER. *Rechtshilfeversicherung*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Mar., 1912.

Proposal for a new form of insurance against the cost of a legal procedure. It is argued that the insurance principle is applicable since a court trial may favorably or unfavorably affect one in relation to his property.

HACHIN, J. *La loi des retraites sera-t-elle appliquée?* Mouv. Social, Jan. 15, 1912.

Workingmen's insurance must be obligatory for it is impossible in most cases to convince a young man that he will become old and may at that age find himself without resources. There is, however, difficulty in enforcing such laws. The age of retirement should be below sixty years.

HARRIS, H. J. *Workmen's insurance code of July 19, 1911, of Germany*. Bull. Bur. Lab., Sept., 1911. Pp. 203.

An introduction to and a translation of the insurance code and law which provides insurance for the workmen.

HANDY, D. N. *Current references on fire insurance and allied subjects*. Ins. Library Bull., Jan., 1912. Pp. 16.

HEIDEN, J. *Die Versicherung der Privatangestellten*. Soz. Monatsh., Dec. 21, 1911. Pp. 7.

Opposes the German insurance plan on account of unfair cost to employee.

HEILIGENFAHL, F. *Versicherung ohne ärztliche Untersuchung*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Jan., 1912.

Insurance without a medical examination is secured by the following plans: (a) Upon approval of physician and charging a rate for normal life at a higher age. (b) The granting of a special form of policy, as for example, one for a limited number of years or a compound policy with increased premium. (c) A payment of only a portion of the face of the policy in case of death before a certain period. (d) Charging a high premium and any excess after a certain period is returned in the form of dividends or otherwise. Classification of dangers and mortality table constructed for each case. The author proposes a new system based upon a classification of dangers and rating up the life, he would then permit the applicant to take only compound insurance. He then enters into a detailed explanation of the method of calculating the annual premium by assuming that the insurance is effected by means of a single premium.

HEILIGENFAHL, F. *Versicherung ohne ärztliche Untersuchung. II*. Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Mar., 1912.

The second installment of the essay on insurance without medical examination.

HOTCHKISS, W. H. *The future of insurance*. Am. Underwriter, Dec., 1911.

INGRAM, T. A. *The national insurance act*. Fortn. Rev., Jan., 1912.

An excellent account of the original form of the bill, and its amendments, due to opposition to friendly societies, trade-unions and the medical profession. The chief difference from the German plan is in that of organization.

JONES, J. H. *Compensation for mine workers*. Mines & Min., Dec., 1911.

KENNEDY, E. R. *Origin of standard policy*. Week Und., Dec. 2, 1911.

An historical account of the standard policy now used as such or modified in a few particulars in many states, but which has far from accomplished uniformity in state regulation of insurance.

LAW, F. E. *State making vs. state supervision of insurance rates*. Am. Underwriter, Dec., 1911.

Holds that rates should be supervised and not made by the state on the ground that the state cannot command services of men who will establish rates fair to the policy holders and the company.

LENNOX, P. *Insuring a nation*. N. Am. Rev., Jan., 1912.

A general description of the English national insurance act.

LOCH, C. S. *The national insurance bill*. Charity Organ. Rev., Dec., 1911. Pp. 6.

Urges two points against the bill. It will not prevent but cause dependence and this point he attempts to prove by referring to experience in Germany. It attempts to force upon people one kind of insurance when there is a demand for various ways to secure the end.

MAGALDI, V. *Le assicurazioni sociali e la conferenza internazionale di Dresda*. Nuova Antologia, Jan., 1912.

An account of the eighth international congress at Dresden to discuss social insurance. It discussed how to care for industrial accidents, occupational diseases, and how to correlate compulsory state and voluntary private insurance.

MAIZAC, M. *Pensions de vieillesse et d'invalidité*. Rev. Pol. & Parl., Jan. 10, 1912.

Describes the recent old-age and invalidity pension law of France.

MICHELLI, H. *Les assurances contre maladie et accidents en Suisse*. Bibliothèque Univ., Dec., 1911. Pp. 26.

MORFARA, G. *Il monopolio delle assicurazioni e la mortalità italiana*. Giorn. d. Econ., Jan., 1912.

This critical examination of the mortality tables for males, presented by the sponsors of the bill for a state monopoly of life insurance in Italy as a safe basis for state insurance, shows the tables to be substantially correct.

PHILIPS, E. B. *Workmen's compensation: A study of its probable cost to the community*. Am. Underwriter, Feb., 1912. Pp. 22.

Concludes the present workmen's compensation movement will

"sweep this country," for the United States has realized that it is a generation behind the rest of the civilized world in this matter. It deals chiefly with the federal commission's report on railway accidents. Rates for such insurance cannot, the author thinks, be accurately determined until after a sweeping investigation of the accidents in a dozen or more leading industries.

RAND, W. H. *Bonus, profit-sharing pensions.* Journ. of Accountancy, Nov., 1911.

Explains how bonus, profit-sharing or pension systems may be employed to increase the efficiency of the labor force of a concern. Gives interesting cases of where each of these systems has been successfully used.

RITVENHOUSE, E. E. *Conservation of life and of life insurance.* Am. Underwriter, Oct., 1911. Pp. 11.

The writer has recently been appointed conservation commissioner of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and discusses significance of the conservation of life to life insurance companies.

SCANLON, T. *Our great life insurance companies. IX. The Massachusetts Mutual.* Moody's Mag., Feb., 1912. Pp. 6.

The ninth popular and laudatory article.

SCANLON, T. *Our great life insurance companies. XI. The Northwestern Mutual.* Moody's Mag., Apr., 1912. Pp. 6.

An historical account.

SCHMITTMANN. *Landwirtschaft und Krankenversicherung nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung.* Soziale Kultur, Feb., 1912. Pp. 15.

Discusses the organization and administration of insurance for agricultural laborers against sickness.

SITZLER. *Die Krankenversicherung der Dienstboten nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung.* Zeitschr. Versicherungs-Wissenschaft, Jan., 1912.

Governments of the various German states may exempt domestic servants from compulsory insurance provisions, provided they have already secured equivalent protection. The code does not decide who are domestic servants, however. Where a servant is exempt because of other equivalent arrangements it is only for so long as she remains with that employer, and servants must then within three weeks make other arrangements for satisfactory protection.

STIER-SOMLO. *Die Pensionsversicherung der Privatbeamten.* Ann. des Deut. Reichs., Nov. 10, 1911. Pp. 28.

TANTUM. *The insurance bill in the commons.* Fortn. Rev., Jan., 1912.

An account of objections to the national insurance bill in the commons and the resulting concerns by Lloyd-George and its other supporters.

THOMPSON, J. *Unemployment insurance.* Ir. & Coal Trds. Rev., Nov. 17, 1911.

DE VERNEUIL, M. *L'assurance obligatoire contre l'invalidité, la maladie et le chômage en Angleterre.* Rev. Pol. & Parl., Nov. 10, 1911.

A laudatory account of the national insurance law of England.

————— *Bankers' superannuation and pension funds.* Bankers' Mag., (London), Jan., 1912. Pp. 9.

Shows the number and geographical distribution of persons receiving these funds for the year 1911 in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies.

————— *The insurance bill. A summary.* Economist, Dec. 9, 1911.

————— *National insurance act as it effects bank and insurance employees.* Bankers' Mag. (London), Feb., 1912. Pp. 4.

A voluntary society insuring only such employees should be formed on account of excellent selection of the group and also because many employees are promoted to positions carrying salaries above the minimum income of act.

————— *Il salariato domestico inglese contro la sercent-tax.* Riv. Intern. Dec., 1911.

Account of the protest of the domestic servants against their incorporation in the compulsory insurance plan of England.

Population and Migration

(Abstracts by William B. Bailey)

BERNARD, F. *La dépopulation des campagnes.* Journ. des Econ., Nov. 15, 1911. Pp. 15.

Interesting study of causes which, during the past few decades, have led to decrease in proportion of urban population in most civilized countries.

BRZESKI, T. *Betrachtungen zu dem Entwurf eines Bodenentschuldungsgesetzes in Oesterreich.* Jahrb. f. Nat. Oek., Dec., 1911.

CANCE, A. E. *Immigrant rural communities.* Ann. Am. Acad., Mar., 1912.

A study of certain rural communities, mostly Italian and Polish, which were visited by the Immigration Commission.

COHN, G. *The increase of population in Germany.* Econ. Journ., Mar., 1912. Pp. 12.

In large measure a comparison between conditions in Germany and France. The author holds that neo-Malthusianism is the doctrine which must explain conditions in France today. Although there is a reduction in the birth-rate in most European countries it is not likely that the conditions existing in France will obtain in Germany and England.

DURAND, E. D. *Immigrants and the future.* World's Work, Feb., 1912. Pp. 12.

Statistical article dealing with number and distribution of foreign born in this country. Particular attention given to the changes in nationality which have occurred during past few decades.

HALL, P. F. *The future of American ideals*. No. Am. Rev., Jan., 1912.

Coming of immigrants of other than the Baltic race will lower the standards of this country; education will only bring out and develop inherent tendencies. Mixture with other races will prove dangerous, particularly that of negroes with South Italians.

HANSSEN. *Ueber die Säuglingssterblichkeit in einer Landgemeinde beim Uebergang in einen Industrieort*. Archiv. f. Soz. Hygiene, Vol. III, No. 1, 1911. Pp. 20.

Study of changes in rate of infant mortality when a community changes from agriculture to industry as a principal occupation. Result is considerable increase in the mortality. Principal reason seems to be the greater consumption of alcoholic beverages.

HELLER. *Vergleichende Morbiditätstatistik der weiblichen kaufmännischen Angestellten und der Dienstboten*. Archiv. f. Soz. Hygiene, Vol. VII, No. 1, 1911.

HIRSCH, M. *Der Geburtenrückgang*. Archiv f. Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie, Sept.-Oct., 1911.

HUBER, M. *Les statistiques de mortalité professionnelle*. Rev. Int. de Soc., June, 1911.

LAUCK, J. W. *Significance of recent immigration*. N. Am. Rev., Feb., 1912.

DE LEENER, G. *Quelques facteurs de la localisation des entreprises industrielles et des populations ouvrières*. Bull. Mensuel, June-Oct., 1911: Pp. 13.

A review and running comment upon Dr. E. T. Pratt's *Industrial Causes of Congestion of Population in New York City*. Possesses little permanent value.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La population de l'Empire d'Allemagne d'après le dernier recensement*. L'Econ. Franç., Dec. 16, 1911. Pp. 4.

Study of increase in population of Germany from 1871 to 1910 and of the growth of principal German cities. While in France the rural population exceeds the urban, in Germany the reverse is true.

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La population française d'après le recensement de 1911*. L'Econ. Franç., Jan. 20, 1912. Pp. 3.

MEMOR. *Les maladies professionnelles*. Rev. Intern. du Com., Dec., 1911. Pp. 3.

Brief statement of what is being done to study the diseases of different classes of workers in principal European countries.

MENDELSON, M. *Die Entwicklungsrichtungen der deutschen Volkswirtschaft nach den Ergebnissen der neuesten Statistik*. I. Zeitschr. f. Socialwis., Mar., 1912.

A study of development of German industry and social organization to appear in eight instalments. The first is devoted to the influence upon industry of the great increase in the population of the country during the past half century.

MENDELSON, M. *Die Entwicklungsrichtungen der deutschen Volkswirtschaft*

nach den Ergebnissen der neusten Statistik. II. Zeitschr. f. Socialwis., Apr., 1912. Pp. 14.

The second article deals with the effect upon employment of taking into factories many industries which had formerly been carried on in the homes.

MORTARA, G. *I concepimenti antenatali. Giorn. d. Econ., Aug., 1911. Pp. 100.*

An elaborate survey of all available statistics of births, whether during marriage or when there is no marriage, in cases where conception has not taken place during marriage.

NIVEN, J. *The cost of disease. Transactions of the Manchester Statist. Soc., Session, 1910-1911.*

OLDENBURG, K. *Ueber den Rückgang der Geburten- und Sterbeziffern. Archiv. f. Sozialw., Sept., 1911. Pp. 98.*

An article of great importance, which should not be overlooked by the student interested in the recent decrease in the birth-rate.

PASTERIS, E. *Una missione nei Vosgi e un' emigrazione modello. Riv. Internazionale, Jan., 1912.*

A traveler's sketch of the Italians in the Vosges.

PAYEN, E. *La dépopulation des campagnes et la main-d'oeuvre étrangère. L'Econ. Franc., Feb. 10, 1912. Pp. 3.*

Effect of immigration to the country in supplying the lack of farm labor in France.

PREZIOSI, G. *Il problema economico dell' emigrazione italiana. Giorn. d. Econ., Nov., 1911.*

Economic conditions in Italy and in countries of destination explain the existence and the fluctuations of Italian emigration.

ROBBY, P. M. *Rural depopulation in England during the nineteenth century. Nineteenth Cent., Jan., 1912. Pp. 17.*

Causes for exodus in England were chiefly economic and began to operate about the middle of the nineteenth century. These causes have about played their role and it is likely that there will now be a movement back to the country.

SCHWIEDLAND, E. *Le repeuplement des campagnes, essais législatifs. Rev. d'Econ. Polit., Jan.-Feb., 1912.*

TREMHÜHNEN. *Die Bevölkerungsbewegung in den Grossstädten Europas von 1880 bis 1909. Zeitschr. f. Socialw., Dec., 1911. Pp. 4.*

A study of the births, marriages, and deaths which have taken place in twelve large cities of Europe in the years 1880 and 1909. The rapid fall in birth-rate during the past twenty years does not promise well for the natural increase in the cities in the coming decades.

WASHINGTON, B. T. *The rural negro community. Ann. Am. Acad., Mar., 1912.*

A description of what is being done in certain sections of the South to promote home ownership, increase the school facilities, and improve the living conditions of the rural negroes.

——— *Die Wohnungsfrage und der Kampf gegen Tuberkulose und Säuglingssterblichkeit.* Soziale Praxis, Sept. 28, 1911. Pp. 3.

Pauperism and Charities

(Abstracts by Frank D. Watson)

CHANCE, W. *The national conference on the prevention of destitution, 1911.* Charity Organ. Rev., Jan., 1912.

A brief account of the four days conference held in London, May 30 to June 2, 1911. Its five sections were Public Health, Education, Unemployment, Mental Deficiency, and Legal and Financial. The conference was attended by over 1100 delegates. The article briefly summarizes the salient points emphasized in a number of excellent papers.

LOCH, C. S. *The policy of voluntary aid.* Charity Organ. Rev., Feb., 1912.

An attempt to reconsider the proposal of the Royal Commission on Poor Laws and Relief of Distress in regard to charity after a lapse of three years. The article considers first, what are the normal conditions under which organization is formed among voluntary agencies; second, the recommendation of the Poor Law Commission as to the coöperation and concentration of charitable forces; and third, what should now be done for the furtherance of a general policy of voluntary aid.

OSBORN, C. *The burden of pauperism.* Charity Organ. Rev., Jan., 1912.

Criticism of present English methods of dealing with problem of pauperism. Author sees little for encouragement in the poor law statistics of the recently issued 40th report of the local government board. In no uncertain terms he makes the following statement in reference to the old-age pension system: "The establishment of old-age pension has simply created a new class of state dependents, in addition to those existing before, at an enormous cost to the taxpayer. It has made state dependence not only honorable, but fashionable, as the latest sick insurance scheme tends to show; and that is by no means to be the end of these great projects for reforming away the independence of the people, if rumor speaks true." The author regards the question of handling the able-bodied as "almost hopeless." In the case of children he sees "some signs of progress," though the number of youthful "state dependents" is increasing.

PARKINSON, H. *The English poor law problem of to-day.* Mouv. Social, Jan. 15, 1912.

Short article pointing out great amount of pauperism existing in England, together with an enumeration of evils of present system of poor law relief and an account of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1905-1908.)

PARKINSON, H. *The English poor law problem of to-day.* Mouv. Social, Feb. 15, 1912.

A interpretation for French readers of the English poor law prob-

lem. Devotes the major part of his article to an analysis, of majority and minority reports of the recent English Poor Law Commission, indicating wherein they agree and wherein they irreconcilably differ. On this latter point he characterizes the root principle of the majority as: "Provide for the destitute, when by the fact of their destitution they are obliged to present themselves to the destitution authorities; and make the assistance afforded deterrent in character." The root principle of the minority is summarized as follows: "Prevent destitution from appearing, if you can; prevent it from growing and spreading, and see, therefore, that there are no destitute persons to present themselves."

WEBB, S. *The economics of the existing (or of any) poor law.* Transactions of the Manchester Statist. Soc. Session, 1910-1911.

Housing

(Abstracts by James Ford)

ALTENRATH. *Der zweite deutsche Wohnungskongress.* Concordia. Zeitschr. d. Zentralstelle f. Volkswohlfahrt. XVIII, 18, 1911.

CULPIN, E. G. *South Wales housing—some further details.* Garden Cities and Town Planning, Jan., 1912. Pp. 2.

Finds two to three families in one-family houses, despite high wages of collieries in that district. Some districts have no by-laws. In Ystalyfera and other sections practically all old houses have underground dwellings, low studded and lacking light and ventilation. Absence of sewerage dangerous because rain floods cesspits, and washes effluvia into houses on lower hillside.

DEVINE, E. T. *Another anti-social decision from New York's highest court.* Survey, Mar. 9, 1912. Pp. 51.

Criticism of judicial decision in Grimmer case which reverses the legal definition of a tenement house.

FISCHER, E. *Die genossenschaftliche Lösung der Wohnungsfrage.* Soz. Monatsh., Oct. 26, 1911. Pp. 6.

Gives statistics of the property and membership of the coöperative building society of Copenhagen.

GRAVES, L. *A "model village" under way.* Building Progress, Jan., 1912.

Illustrated article on Forest Hills Gardens of the Russell Sage Foundation in process of construction.

HAYWARD, E. E. *Housing and destitution.* Garden Cities and Town Planning, Feb., 1912. Pp. 7.

Shows intimate relations of evil housing conditions and destitution. Especial reference to the "furnished room" and single room tenements.

HEGEMANN, W. *600,000 Gross-Berliner in übervolkerten Wohnungen.* Soziale Praxis, Feb. 22, 1912. Pp. 2.

Quotes estimates by Professor Albrecht that there are 600,000

persons in Greater Berlin living in rooms occupied by five or more persons.

HORSFALL, T. C. *On the interaction between dwellings and their occupants in Germany and in England.* Town Planning Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 2.

The English live in two-story houses which if well placed are potentially wholesome dwellings. The Germans, because of strict building requirements and excessively expensive land (largely due to streets 80-120 ft. wide largely provided and maintained by abutters) live in tall and crowded tenements. "In spite of the badness of their physical training, as the result of their having small two-storied houses," the English "have better *health* than French and Germans." "That good physical and mental training in orderly habits and cleanliness are of very great importance in relation to housing, is proved by the fact that in spite of the unwholesomeness and dearness of their dwellings—German workpeople have better *physique* and better kept, cleaner dwellings than our people have."

HOUGHTON, P. B. *The Woodlands colliery village.* Garden Cities and Town Planning, Feb., 1912. Pp. 2.

Describes in detail the costs of a well-planned colliery village of 653 houses on 140 acres. Cottages built to rent for 5s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. per week, rates included.

IBLDER, J. *Fighting for better houses in San Francisco.* Survey, Mar. 23, 1912. Pp. 2.

IBLDER, J. *Homes on Pittsburgh hillsides.* Survey, Jan. 13, 1912. Pp. 2.

The housing committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and other civic organizations propose building one and two family houses for workmen on steep hillsides. Article contains plans and criticism.

IBLDER, J. *Private houses and public health.* Nat. Munic. Rev., Jan., 1912. Pp. 6.

Plea for further study of relation of housing conditions to health.

KINGSBURY, J. A. *A home hospital, an experiment in home treatment of tuberculosis.* Survey, Mar. 23, 1912. Pp. 3.

The N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has leased one section (24 apartments) of the East River Homes "to learn whether, even in a crowded city, given proper housing, sufficient food and sanitary supervision, it is not possible to check the spread of tuberculosis."

LANGE, R. *La vie ouvrière alsacienne. Mulhouse et ses institutions sociales. I.* Rev. Sci. Pol., Jan.-Feb., 1912. Pp. 12.

1700 cottage houses were built at Mulhouse by the Société des Cités Ouvrières in 1853, sold to employees on ten annual instalments under conditions restricting sale, subletting or further building. In 1901 tenement houses were built renting suites for 10 to 32 marks monthly. Municipality of Mulhouse built 20 houses in 1905.

PAYEN, E. *Le logement des familles nombreuses: l'exemple d'un arrondissement parisien*. L'Econ. Franç., Jan. 6, 1912.

Records improvements in housing conditions of the 13th *arrondissement* of Paris since it was intensively surveyed by Drs. du Meanil and Mangenot in 1897. In 13 years some twenty unsanitary houses were removed, new streets cut through, old streets and passages paved, and provided with gas and water. Six societies have built model dwellings in this quarter. Older houses are many of them unsanitary and overcrowded. District has improved notably in 13 years, but municipal appropriations for sanitation of houses is necessary.

PEPLER, G. L. *Town planning powers under the housings, town planning, etc. act, 1909*. Garden Cities and Town Planning, Jan., 1912. Pp. 6.

"The writer's object is to show concisely . . . what benefits appear to be obtainable under the act."

PUSCH, A. *Wohnungshygiene, Licht, Luft und Wärme*. Allg. Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1912. Pp. 2.

Treats of means to secure maximum light (natural and artificial), ventilation, and heat for dwellings at low cost.

REV, A. *La crise de l'habitation populaire en France*. Nouv. Rev., Mar. 15, 1912. Pp. 14.

The housing situation in France is described with detailed emphasis upon the following points: high death-rate, rising rents, low birth-rate (due to insufficient room), failure of owners to repair or replace unsanitary property, discrimination against tenant families with children. Existing laws on cheap dwellings are good but utterly inadequate to meet the situation, and fail to promote building of cottage homes. Future policy should place discretion of housing reform with commerce, not with state; but expropriation from unsanitary houses is harmful where no accommodation exists for the displaced population, and municipal house building is not applicable for France. Means must be found to induce property owners to provide adequate sanitary homes for entire population.

SCHLEGEL, P. *Arbeiter-Einfamilienhäuser auf teurem Grossstadtboden*. Soziale Praxis, Feb. 29, 1912. Pp. 5.

Multiple cottage need not cost more per unit than tenement houses of equal accommodation. Detailed statement of costs and types of construction of cottages built by the Baugenossenschaft "Ideal" at Neukölln to rent for 28 marks per month.

WELLEK, B. *Die staatliche Wohnungsfürsorge in Oesterreich*. Ann. f. Gesetzg. Verwaltg. u. Volkswirtsch. Mar. 1, 1912. Pp. 11.

Building of cheap dwellings in Austria through cheap loans from the state. Incidental treatment of erection of tenements by the state in Germany and Austria.

— *Abitazione operaie nel, 1909*. Bolletino dell' Ufficio de lavoro, Nov., 1911.

Statistics for Italy, 1909, of the building of cheap dwellings by cooperative and philanthropic societies and by municipalities.

————— *Chicago's better housing.* Survey, Jan. 13, 1912.

————— *Loi du 26 février, 1912, sur les habitation à bon marché.* Mus. Soc. Ann., March, 1912. Pp. 2.

Abstract of law of 1912 which modifies law of April 10, 1908, on cheap dwellings.

————— *L'inchiesta sulle abitazioni a Treviso.* Bolletino dell' Ufficio de lavoro, Dec., 1911.

A municipal investigation in Treviso, Italy, finds 2100 out of 14,129 inhabitants living under conditions adjudged highly unsanitary.

————— *New Spanish housing law.* Board of Trade Labour Gazette, Dec., 1911. Pp. 2.

Law of June 12, 1911, empowers formation in any municipality of a committee for the erection and improvement of cheap dwellings, under the control of the labor department. Statement of constitution of committees, their powers and the methods of government subvention and loan.

————— *Tenement house decision of New York state court of appeals.* Survey, Mar. 9, 1912.

Text of case "Otto Grimmer, appellant v. the Treatment House Dept. of the City of New York," which holds that "an apartment house differs from a tenement house."

————— *The Troy housing bill.* Saturday Rev., Mar. 16, 1912. Pp. 2.

Bill proposed by Sir Arthur Boscawen and backed by Unionist Social Reform Committee. Provides for a special department of the Local Government Board to be called the Housing Commissioners. The latter are empowered not only to recommend housing schemes to local authorities but to carry them into effect and charge the cost on rates, a national grant of £500,000 to be placed to use of commissioners to assist local authorities when necessary.

NOTES

The membership of the American Economic Association on May 1, 1912 was 2544. Since the annual meeting 251 new members have been added and there have been 111 resignations.

If any member of the Association has a copy of *THE ECONOMIC BULLETIN*, Vol. II, No. 1, (1909), with which he is willing to part, the secretary (Professor T. N. Carver, Cambridge, Mass.) would be glad to have it sent to his office, to be used in making up bound volumes. Fifty cents each will be paid for a few copies.

A quarterly meeting of the American Statistical Association was held at Washington, April 5, at which Mr. E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, read a paper on "The Coal Supplies and the Coal Production of the United States."

A conference of economists from the universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Chicago, and Northwestern University was held in Chicago on May 10 and 11. Discussion was largely informal and devoted chiefly to questions as to methods and ideals for graduate work in economics.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors will be held at Washington, June 4-8, 1912.

The Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce will be held in Boston, September 24-28, 1912. Delegates are of two classes, those selected by governments and others appointed by commercial organizations. Among the matters to be discussed are the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice to secure continuity of jurisprudence and arbitration; the unification of legislation relating to checks; international postal reform; the compilation of international commercial statistics; the formation of an international maritime union; regulation of expositions; international agreement between banks of issues; and the abolition of discrimination against foreign merchants on account of their religion. Detailed information in regard to plans and program may be had by addressing the Office of the General Organizing Committee, Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Second National Conference on Industrial Diseases will be held at Atlantic City, June 3-5, in joint session with the American Medical Association.

The International Association for Labor Legislation will meet at Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 10-12.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held this year at Dundee, beginning September 4. Sir Henry H. Cunynghame will be president of the section for economic science and statistics.

Dr. John Franklin Crowell is preparing a volume entitled *The World Market*, dealing with the evolution and the organization of international commerce, and intended for collegiate grade of instruction as well as for general readers.

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox has prepared a work entitled *Government by All the People; or the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall as Instruments of Democracy*, to be published by the Macmillan Company.

Economic Beginnings of the Far West, by Professor Katharine Coman, is announced for publication in September, 1912.

The report of Professor John B. Clark, director of the Division of Economic History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under date of October 26, 1911, has been published in pamphlet form (pp. 25).

The report of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution at Washington for 1911 has been reprinted from *Year Book No. 10* (pp. 69-77).

The *Bulletin of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society* for Dec.-Jan., 1911-12 (105 West Fortieth St., N. Y.), notes that the number of undergraduate chapters has increased during the past year from 16 to 38, with a present membership of 750; and the number of graduate chapters from 1 to 4, with membership of 300. "The largest non-socialist contingency is in New England."

The final publication of Professor Irving Fisher's *Elementary Principles of Economics* is announced by Macmillan.

Under the title *University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences* there was begun in March a series of monographic studies in history, economics, political science, and sociology, written by members of the university. The editorial board is composed of E. L. Bogart, chairman, J. A. Fairlie, and L. M. Larson.

In March appeared the first number of a monthly magazine for investors, "Securities Review," published by G. Lynn Sumner and Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In view of the universal demand for larger income on invested money, this journal will make a special study of the effect of the gold supply.

In connection with the annual meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science, the Section of Economics held three sessions in Ann Arbor, on March 29 and 30, under the chairmanship of Professor Harrison S. Smalley, vice-president of the Academy. The following papers were presented: "The Ethical Implications of Economic Theory," by Walton H. Hamilton, of the University of Michigan; "The Present Status of Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States," by Professor Edward H. Ryder, of Michigan Agricultural College; "Scientific Management and the Wage Earner," by Professor Frank T. Carlton, of Albion College, and "The Cost Theory of Railway Rates," by Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan. In addition to these papers there was a general discussion of the final report of the Michigan Commission of Inquiry into Taxation. Professor Frank T. Carlton, of Albion College, was elected vice-president of the Academy in charge of the Section of Economics for the ensuing year.

There has recently been organized the Texas Applied Economics Club, which will undertake a study of the industrial problems of Texas. Judge N. A. Stedman is president and Professor Lewis H. Haney is secretary and treasurer. The first meeting was held at Austin, May 10, when papers were read on railway, capitalization, taxation, and corporations. The proceedings will be published as a bulletin of the University of Texas.

A European tour, extending from June 29 to August 25, 1912, for the "study of social problems and social solutions" is announced, under the directorship of Dr. E. E. Pratt (9 Livingston Place, New York).

The Minnesota Tax Commission has created a Department of Research and Statistics, appointing Professor E. V. D. Robinson, of the University of Minnesota, its director. Professor Robinson will retain his position at the university. The principal topic to be investigated at present is the question of gross earnings versus ad valorem taxation of public service corporations.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop has been appointed director of the federal Children's Bureau recently established by Congress. Miss Lathrop was educated in the public schools of Rockford, and later at Rockford and Vassar Colleges. She was private secretary in her father's law office until 1890, when for the first time she went to Hull-House. After that time she lived there for varying periods. One of the first

things she did at Hull-House was to apply to the County Agent for a position as visitor for outdoor relief. This was objected to on the score that she was not a voter, so she took the position without salary. In 1893 Governor Altgeld decided to put a woman on the State Board of Charities and offered the position to Hull-House. Miss Lathrop was selected to take it. She was on this Board for eight years. It had always been a requirement that the State Board should visit every almshouse and industrial school in the state, but this had never been done until Miss Lathrop made it her duty. As the result of her observations she became one of the workers for the Juvenile Court Law, because she found dependent children of the state in poor houses and delinquent children in the common jails. On account of the persistent political nomination of the Board, she resigned from her place under Governor Yates, and her letter of resignation contained a protest which was of great value in stimulating a movement for a stronger Civil Service Law. Miss Lathrop was again appointed on the Board under Governor Deneen and remained a member until the Board was reorganized. During her terms of service she made several trips to Europe to learn advanced methods for the treatment of the insane. She has always advocated the boarding out system for chronic cases and the establishment of psychopathic hospitals for acute cases. Miss Lathrop is President of the Mental Hygiene Society of Illinois, which is devoted to the interests of the insane, Fourth Vice-President of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, and Chairman of the Psychopathic Institute of Chicago, which seeks to determine the physical basis for delinquency in children.

JANE ADDAMS.

The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Fellowship has been granted by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to Miss Putnam, instructor in history at Mount Holyoke College, who will have a leave of absence for the academic year 1912-1913. She will spend the year in England studying problems of mediaeval labour legislation, and will make an investigation of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries similar to that already made in her book on the *Enforcement of the Statutes of Labourers during the First Decade after the Black Death 1349-1359*.

The David A. Wells prize of Harvard University, of \$500, has been awarded to M. T. Copeland, Ph.D., Harvard, 1910, now instructor of economics in New York University. His essay, on "The Cotton

Manufacturing Industry in the United States," will be printed in the series of *Harvard Economic Studies* published by the department of economics. The David A. Wells prize was founded by the distinguished economist whose name it bears; and the fund which he established provides not only for the payment of this prize (the largest pecuniary prize offered in the University), but also for the publication of the essay.

A circular in regard to the ninth contest for the Hart Schaffner and Marx prizes may be had from Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago. Manuscript must be submitted by June 1, 1913.

A gift of \$125,000 has been made by Mr. E. C. Converse of New York for the establishment of a professorship in banking at the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University.

Among the more recent additions to an already lengthy list of series of economic monographs are the *Freiburger Volkswirtschaftliche Abhandlungen*, edited by Professors K. Diehl and G. von Schulze-Gävernitz, (Karlsruhe i. B.: G. Braunsche Verlag); the *Abhandlungen aus dem volkswirtschaftliche Seminar der Technischen Hochschule zu Dresden*, edited by Professor R. Wuttke, (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot); and the *Basler volkswirtschaftliche Arbeiten*, edited by Professor S. Bauer, (Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer).

The Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft (Berlin) has published the fourteenth study in a series begun in 1906, *Betriebsverhältnisse der deutschen Landwirtschaft*. It is by B. Schöne and is devoted to the northern part of the Kingdom of Saxony.

W. Rothschild (Berlin) announces the publication of *Handbuch der Politik*. Many specialists have combined to make this a scientific treatment of actual conditions. Broad in its scope, the work contains among its most notable contributions: "Tax reform," by Dr. von Eheberg; "Valuation," by Dr. Lexis; "Public credit," by Dr. Schwarz; "Legislation bearing upon cartels and trusts," by Dr. Liefmann; and "Workmen's insurance," by Dr. von Schanz. The work appears in two volumes (86 m.)

Félix Alcan (Paris) announces the publication of *Histoire Universelle du Travail* under the direction of G. Renard. It is to comprise twelve volumes, three of which are to appear in 1912, each volume containing 400 pages of text in addition to extracts from pub-

lie documents. Society past and present is studied from a modern point of view, pointing out the mediums through which humanity has gratified its wants during various ages and in various countries, how it has developed its economic life and organized its activities, together with the lessons to be drawn therefrom.

A new monthly in the interests of better housing conditions in South Wales and Monmouthshire is "The Housing Reformer," published by H. Stanley Jevons (4 Park Place, Cardiff).

The first number of a new quarterly, the "Ungarische Rundschau für historische und soziale Wissenschaften," appeared in January, 1912 (Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 20 m.) Despite the promise of its title, the first number contains but one article of distinctly economic interest "Die Einschränkung der Einwanderung in der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika," by Géza v. Hoffmann. The other papers treat of various themes in literature, art, and archaeology, and indicate a scope not differing widely from that of the well-known "Revue de Hongrie."

The January-February number of the "Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik" is a jubilee number in honor of Dr. Conrad's fiftieth year of connection with the journal, of which he has been editor since 1878. Articles in this number are by the associate editors and other professors of political economy at the University of Halle.

A new journal "Encyclopédie du Mouvement Syndicaliste" now appears monthly at a subscription price of twelve francs, under the direction of V. Griffuelles and L. Joutraux, and published by Marcel Rivière et Cie (Paris). It comprises two distinct parts: first, a general index of current thought in dictionary form; second, an international review of the movement.

"Archiv für exakte Wirtschaftsforschung," formerly "Thünen-Archiv," is now published quarterly by E. Laur. R. Ehrenberg, however, continues as editor. Its aim is to present exact and scientific information and interpretation. The economics of farming, forestry, mining, labor, and commerce are given especial attention.

The Swedish journal "Aftonbladet" has brought together under the title *Hur man arbetar i utlandet* (Stockholm, 1911, pp. 96) the results of an inquiry into labor organizations in Belgium, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, England, and the United States. The necessity for coöperation between nations is emphasized.

The Deutscher Verein für Versicherungs-Wissenschaft offers two prizes of 5,000 marks each for the best monographs on the history of life insurance and fire insurance in Germany. Manuscripts are to be submitted before January 1, 1914.

The library of the late Professor Levasseur, of the Collège de France, has been offered for sale. It contains about 18,000 books, brochures, and maps, and represents the lifetime collection of one of the most distinguished economists of Europe. It has been carefully catalogued under the following classification: working classes, property, economists, economics, education, money, finance, taxation and commerce, agriculture, industry, sociology, exhibitions, statistics, transportation, justice, prisons, history, fine arts, administration, geography, strikes, and arbitration. Information concerning the terms of sale will be furnished by Professor Raphael Georges Lévy, 3 rue de Naisiel, Paris.

Appointments and Resignations

Mr. A. B. Balcom has been appointed instructor in economics at the University of Minnesota.

Professor F. Spencer Baldwin has been appointed secretary of the Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association, organized to furnish insurance to employers who accept the provisions of the new compensation act, which goes into effect July 1, 1912. This association was established in accordance with a provision of the act, and was originally designed to have a monopoly of this field of insurance. The act was amended, however, in passage through the legislature, to permit the liability insurance companies also to furnish insurance under the new plan.

Dr. George E. Barnett will be in Germany this summer, spending most of the time at Munich.

Dr. E. W. Bemis is now assisting the city of Des Moines in an appraisal of their waterworks for the proposed purchase by the city, and is also engaged upon a report for the city of Chicago on the proper rates for telephone service.

Dr. Theodore H. Boggs has been promoted to an assistant professorship in economics at Dartmouth College.

Miss Kate Holladay Claghorn will resign her position as registrar of records in the Tenement House Department of New York City, next September, to accept a position on the staff of the New York School

of Philanthropy. Her work will be to lecture on statistical method applied to social work and to direct original investigations.

Professor Edwin J. Clapp has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Docks and Dock Railways of the Citizen's Union of New York City.

Dr. M. T. Copeland, and Messrs. L. M. Corsgrave, H. H. Burbank, R. E. Heilman, and Eliot Jones have been appointed instructors at Harvard University for the year 1912-13.

Mr. R. E. Coulson has returned to his work as special agent of the federal Bureau of Corporations.

Dr. Ira B. Cross, of Stanford University, has been promoted to an assistant professorship.

Mr. J. S. Davis has been appointed instructor in economics at Bowdoin College.

Professor Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, has accepted an appointment as lecturer in economics in the University of London during the spring term of 1913. Dr. Ely expects to publish within a few months a work on *Property and Contract in their Relation to the Distribution of Wealth*.

Professor Frank A. Fetter will lecture on economic theory at Columbia University during the first term of Professor Seligman's absence; for the second term Professor W. M. Daniels will lecture on public finance.

Professor Henry James Ford, of Princeton University, has been appointed by Governor Wilson, commissioner of banking and insurance of New Jersey.

Mr. David Friday has been promoted to a junior professorship in the University of Michigan.

Mr. Charles W. Gerstenberg has been appointed assistant professor of finance in the School of Commerce of New York University.

Professor John Lewis Gillin, of the State University of Iowa, has been called to the University of Wisconsin as associate professor in sociology and acting secretary of the Department of General Information and Welfare of the Extension Division of that university.

Professor Stephen Warren Gilman, of the University of Wisconsin, will teach at the summer session of the University of California.

Professor Everett W. Goodhue will resume his duties at Colgate University in the fall, after a year's leave of absence.

Mr. D. F. Grass has been promoted to an instructorship in Stanford University.

Mr. R. M. Haig has been appointed lecturer in economics at Columbia University for the year 1912-13.

Professor Lewis H. Haney, of the University of Texas, has been promoted to a full professorship.

Mr. Frederic C. Howe has recently been appointed the new head of the People's Institute of New York, to fill the vacancy left by the death of Charles Sprague Smith.

Dr. Robert F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, has been promoted to an associate professorship.

Professor S. S. Huebner, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed expert for the Congressional Committee on the Merchant Marine in its investigation of the shipping business and practices connected therewith. The investigation includes shipping agreements, conferences, and combinations; also the practices connected with shipping and the effect of those practices upon the commerce of the country.

Professor Lincoln Hutchinson, of the University of California, has been granted leave of absence for the next academic year.

Professor Joseph French Johnson has been serving for the past year on a commission appointed by the mayor to report on new sources of revenue for the city of New York. He has also been appointed a member of the Committee on Finance of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and is chairman of the Merchant's Association Committee on Taxation and Revenue.

Mr. A. W. Lahee has been appointed an instructor at the University of Vermont.

Professor S. M. Lindsay retires at the end of the present academic year from the position of administrative head of the New York School of Philanthropy, remaining, however, as a member of the teaching staff. Dr. Devine will undertake the duties of director.

Mr. R. C. Line has been appointed instructor in economics at Mt. Holyoke College.

Dr. Esther Lowenthal has been advanced from the position of assistant to that of instructor in economics at Smith College.

Professor Thomas W. Mitchell, of the University of Minnesota, is a member of the State Board of Examiners for Certified Public Accountants.

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell has resigned his position at the University of California to engage in economic research. He has in press

a work on *Economic Cycles*, and is continuing his work on *Money and Prices*.

Professor E. V. D. Robinson has been appointed director of the Division of Research and Statistics created by the Minnesota Tax Commission to report especially on the subject of gross earnings versus ad valorem taxation of railways. Professor Robinson has also been appointed acting head of the department of economics and political science at the University of Minnesota during the absence of Professor John H. Gray who is engaged in special investigations for the National Civic Federation.

Dr. R. S. Saby, for two years instructor in political science at Cornell University, has been promoted to the position of assistant professor.

Mr. D. R. Scott, instructor in political economy in the University of Michigan has resigned to take up journalistic work.

Professor W. A. Scott, of the University of Wisconsin, was engaged through the month of March on a speaking tour through the South under the auspices of the National Citizens' League, the purpose of the tour being to explain the need for monetary reform and how that reform would be accomplished through the operation of the proposed National Reserve Association.

Mr. J. Melbourne Shortliffe has been appointed instructor in economics at Dartmouth College.

Professor Ludwig Sinzheimer, of Munich, will offer two courses at the University of Wisconsin, for the second semester of 1912-13; one on "The Labor Problem," and a second on "The Economic Significance of the Technical Development of Industries."

Mr. George C. Smith has recently resigned his position in the department of economics at the University of Oklahoma to accept an instructorship at Cornell University.

Mr. W. S. Stevens has been appointed lecturer in economics at Columbia University for the year 1912-13.

Mr. Walter W. Stewart, instructor in political economy in the University of Michigan, has resigned to accept an instructorship at the University of Missouri.

Mr. J. R. Turner, lecturer in economics at Cornell University, will be on leave of absence next year studying in the graduate school at Princeton.

Messrs. H. R. Trumbower and W. I. King have been advanced from the rank of assistant to that of instructor at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. T. W. Van Meter will give instruction in transportation at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, beginning his duties next fall.

Dr. Francis Walker will lecture at the University of Wisconsin during the summer session.

Dr. L. D. H. Weld has been appointed statistician of the Public Service Commission of the First District of New York.

Robert H. Whitten, librarian-statistician of the New York Public Service Commission for the First District, has been granted a leave of absence to undertake, in behalf of the Department of Interstate and Municipal Utilities of the National Civic Federation, an investigation of public service regulation in Great Britain. He will devote special attention to the sliding scale method of rate regulation which has been extensively applied in the gas industry in Great Britain. Mr. Whitten has completed a volume entitled *Valuation of Public Service Corporations: Legal and Economic Phases of Valuation for Rate Making and Public Purchase* (Banks Law Pub. Co.).

Professor Murray S. Wildman, of Northwestern University, has been appointed to succeed Professor A. S. Johnson as head of the department of economics at Stanford University.

Mr. Harvey A. Wooster, instructor in economics in De Pauw University, has been appointed instructor in political economy at Yale University.

Professor Allyn A. Young of Washington University, Professor O. D. Skelton of Queen's University, Professor A. C. Whitaker and Professor H. A. Millis of Leland Stanford University, are to give instruction during the summer session at the University of Chicago.

The death is reported of G. de Molinari on January 28. He was editor of the "Journal des Débats" from 1871 to 1876 and had been editor of the "Journal des Economistes" since 1881.

NINTH LIST OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY IN PROGRESS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Students whose period of continuous non-residence exceeds three years are omitted from the list. The last date given is the probable date of completion.

The first list of this kind was dated January 1, 1904, and was sent to all members, but not regularly bound in the publications. The subsequent lists have appeared in the publications as follows: Second list, 1905, in third series, vol. vi, p. 737; third list, 1906, in third series, vol. vii, no. 3, supplement, p. 43; fourth list, 1907, in third series, vol. viii, no. 2, supplement, p. 42; fifth list, 1908, in the *Bulletin* for April, 1908, p. 69; sixth list, 1909, in the *Bulletin* for April, 1909, p. 16; seventh list, 1910, in the *Bulletin* for March, 1910, p. 12; eighth list, 1911, in the *Review* for March, 1911, p. 212.

Theory and Its History

- LEON ARZBROONT, A.B., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1909; A.M., 1910. History of wage theories of American economists. 1912. *University of Chicago*.
- ALFRED BURPEE BALCOM, S.B., Acadia University, 1907; A.M., Harvard University, 1909. Nassau William Senior and the development of English poor laws. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- LUCIUS MOODY BRISTOL, A.B., University of North Carolina, 1895; S.T.B., Boston University, 1899; A.M., Harvard University, 1910. The development of the doctrine of adaptation as a theory of social progress. *Harvard University*.
- ELIZABETH BALDWIN DEMAREST, A.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1905; A.M., 1907. Ad firmam manors in Domesday. 1912. *Radcliffe College*.
- FERAMORZ YOUNG FOX, A.B., University of Utah, 1906. Modern theories and practice of social reform. 1912. *University of California*.
- DAVID FRIDAY, A.B., University of Michigan, 1908. The concept of surplus in economic theory. 1912. *University of Michigan*.
- DONALD F. GRASS, B.A., Harvard University, 1897. Antonio Serra. 1913. *Leland Stanford Jr. University*.
- MORRIS HALPERN, A.M., Columbia University, 1909. A theory of socialization. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- WALTON HALE HAMILTON, A.B., University of Texas, 1907. The theory of laissez faire: a study in social process. 1913. *University of Michigan*.
- VICTOR E. HELLEBERG, A.B., Yale University, 1883; LL.B., University of Cincinnati, 1885. The sociological factors in the argument of Malthus. 1912. *University of Chicago*.
- FRANK C. LAUBACH, A.B., Princeton University, 1909; A.M., Columbia University, 1911. The theory of collective efficiency. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- MARTIN JOHN LAURE, B. A., Augustana College, 1906; M.A., 1909. The development of the property concept among the early Hebrews. 1912. *State University of Iowa*.

- S. LEON LEVY, A.B., College of the City of New York, 1908. *Life and work of Nassau William Senior*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- ELIZABETH A. S. TREDWELL, A.B., Barnard College, 1908; A.M., Columbia University, 1909. *Vanderlint: A study in the history of economic theory*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- JOHN ROSCOE TURNER, B.S., Ohio Northern University, 1900; M.S., 1903. *The attitude of American economists toward the Ricardian theory of rent*. *Cornell University*.
- NORMAN J. WARE, A.B., McMaster University, 1908. "L'Ordre naturel" of Le Mercier de la Rivière: A study in functional treatment of the rise of social theory. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- HENRY WISCHKAEMPER, A.B., Warburg, 1906; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, 1910. *George Simmel: An essay in sociological theory*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- ARTHUR H. WOODWORTH, A.B., Lafayette College, 1904; A.M., University of Chicago, 1906. *The sociological valuation of the idea of equality in American political theory*. 1913. *University of Chicago*.

Economic History and Geography

- LEE BIDGOOD, B.A., University of Virginia, 1905; M.A., 1906. *The economic condition of the Virginia mountaineers*. *University of Wisconsin*.
- O. G. CARTWRIGHT, A.B., Yale, 1893; A.M., 1901. *A history of the American consular system*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- WALTER L. CLIFTON, Ph.B., University of Mississippi, 1896; A.B., University of Nashville, 1911. *Economic development in Mississippi from 1875-1910*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- SAMUEL GLOVER DUNSEATH, A.B., Ursinus, 1910; A.M., Columbia University, 1911. *An economic interpretation of Hebrew history from the Egyptian bondage to the fall of Jerusalem in 70 A. D.* 1912. *Columbia University*.
- HOWARD CHARLES GREEN, A.B., College of the City of New York, 1902. *The radical movement of the American Revolution*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- HOWARD C. KIDD, A.B., Geneva, 1908; A.M., Columbia University, 1911. *The development of laissez-faire to legislative control in the United States*. 1913. *Columbia University*.
- ALMON W. LAUBER, Ph.M., Syracuse, 1905. *Colonial Indian slavery in the United States*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- ELI FRANKLIN LEE, A.B., Trinity College, 1905; A.M., Columbia University, 1908. *The social solidarity of the South*. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- ISAAC LIPPINCOTT, A.B., Harvard University, 1902; A.M., Washington University, 1907. *Industrial history of the Ohio valley to 1860*. 1912. *University of Chicago*.
- NILS ANDREAS OLSEN, A.B., Luther College, 1907; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1909. *The commercial relation between Scandinavia and England from the sixteenth century to the eighteenth*. 1913. *Harvard University*.
- WARREN B. SMITH, Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1902. *White servitude in South Carolina and Georgia*. 1912. *University of Chicago*.

- PETER A. SPECK, Livland, Russia, 1899-1902; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1911. The problem of nationality in industrial society. *University of Wisconsin*.
- N. M. MILLER SURREY, B.S., University of Chicago, 1903; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1909. The history of commerce and industry in Louisiana during the French régime. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- CARL WILLIAM THOMPSON, A.B., B.O., Valparaiso College, 1901; A.B., A.M., University of South Dakota, 1903; A.M., Harvard University, 1904. Economic history of the Red River Valley. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- C. MILDRED THOMPSON, A.B., Vassar, 1903; A.M., Columbia University, 1907. The social and economic reconstruction of Georgia. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- TAIJI YANAGISAWA, A.M., Columbia University, 1910. Achievements of nation making: An analytical and descriptive survey of ancient Japanese history. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- L. E. YOUNG, B.S., Utah University, 1895. The social and economic history of Utah under the leadership of Brigham Young. 1912. *Columbia University*.

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

- EDWARD DONALD BAKER, A.B., University of Chicago, 1903. The influences affecting the price of agricultural products in the United States. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- D. N. DAVIDSON, A.B., Richmond College, 1909. Farmers' organizations in the United States. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- C. J. FOREMAN, B.S., M.S., Michigan Agricultural College, 1896; A.M., University of Michigan, 1900. Evolution of the rent lien in agriculture. 1912. *University of Wisconsin*.
- ISAAC GRINFELD, B.C.S., New York University, 1909; A.M., Columbia University, 1910. Wheat growing in the United States. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- JOHN ISZ, A.B., University of Kansas, 1910; LL.B., 1911; A.M., 1912. The public land policy of the United States since 1880. *Harvard University*.
- ELIOT JONES, A.B., Vanderbilt University, 1906; A.M., Harvard University, 1908. The anthracite coal industry. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- ORSON C. LLOYD, B.S. Agr., Utah Agricultural College, 1910. The relation of cost of production to price of farm products. 1914. *University of Wisconsin*.
- REUBEN MCKITRICK, A.B., University of Oklahoma, 1907. The legislative disposition of public land in Texas. 1912. *University of Wisconsin*.
- SOZABURO SATO, A.B., University of Nebraska, 1902. The social effects of land legislation in the Western States. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- HENRY R. TRUMBOWER, B.A., Lehigh University, 1903; M.A., Princeton, 1908. Urban lands and land speculation in Germany and America. 1913. *University of Wisconsin*.

Manufacturing Industries

- HOLMES BECKWITH, B.L., University of California, 1908; M.L., 1909; Pacific

- Theological Seminary, 1905-1908. Effect of trade and industrial education on the industries of Munich. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- ROY G. BLAKEY, Ph.B., Drake University, 1905; A.M., University of Colorado, 1910. The beet sugar industry of the United States. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- LYOYD MORGAN CORSGROVE, A.B., Indiana University, 1909; A.M., Harvard University, 1911. The glass industry in the United States. *Harvard University*.
- WILLIAM J. A. DONALD, A.B., McMaster University, 1910. The iron and steel industry in Canada. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- FRIEDA FIGELMAN, A.B., University of Wisconsin, 1910. The industrial seasons. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- CLYTUS ALLEN FREEMAN, A.B., Albion College, 1909; M.A., 1910. Early packing industry in Illinois. 1913. *University of Wisconsin*.
- LOUIS DIXON HALL, B.S., University of Illinois, 1899; M.S., 1906. History of the meat packing industry in Illinois. 1913. *University of Illinois*.
- STUART McCUNE HAMILTON, A.B., University of Michigan, 1909. The history of silk as a commodity. 1913. *University of Michigan*.
- F. S. LOVE, A.B., Trinity College, 1908. The paper industry, 1912. *Columbia University*.
- J. L. MARTIN, Virginia Theological Seminary, 1904; A.B., George Washington University, 1909. The straw hat industry in the United States. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- ALFRED B. MORTON, A.B., Haverford College, 1907. Machinery in the glass industry. 1912. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- CHESTER ARTHUR PHILLIPS, B.A., Central College, 1904; B.A., 1908; M.A., 1909, Yale University. History of manufactures in the state of New York. *Yale University*.
- D. W. REDMOND, Ph.B., Hamilton College, 1901. The glove industry. 1912. *Columbia University*.

Transportation and Communication

- ISRAEL SAMUEL ALDERBLUM, A.B., College of the City of New York, 1908; A.M., Columbia, 1909. The valuation of railways. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- W. E. COX, B. A., University of Texas, 1909. The history of commercial relations between the United States and Japan. 1913. *Leland Stanford Jr. University*.
- OWEN ELY, Ph.B., Hamline University, 1910; Ph.M., Syracuse University, 1911. The cost theory of railway rates. 1913. *University of Michigan*.
- RALPH EMERSON HEILMAN, Ph.B., Morningside College, 1906; A.M., Northwestern University, 1907. The Chicago traction system. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- HOWARD A. HUBBARD, A.B., Ohio Wesleyan University, 1904; A.M., 1906. The history of the government regulation of railroads in the United States since 1906. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- BURR FRANK JONES, A.B., Colby College, 1907. The history of the United States post office. *Harvard University*.

- PHILIP BENJAMIN KENNEDY, A.B., Beloit College, 1905; Litt.B., Occidental College, 1906; A.M., Harvard University, 1911. The Northern Pacific Railway. 1913. *Harvard University*.
- JUNSON F. LEE, A.B., Des Moines College, 1904; A.M., State University of Iowa, 1905. Transportation as a factor in the development of Illinois before 1860. 1912. *University of Chicago*.
- ELY O. MERCHANT, A.M., Amherst College, 1904; Columbia University, 1906. The basing point system of rate making. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- JOHN ALLEN MORGAN, A.B., A.M., Trinity College (N. C.). State aid to transportation in North Carolina. *Cornell University*.
- HAROLD G. MOULTON, Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1907. Waterways versus railways. In press. *University of Chicago*.
- WILLIAM A. SHELTON, A.B., University of Chicago, 1908. A comparison of waterway and railway transportation between Chicago and New Orleans. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- GEORGE CLINE SMITH, A.B., University of Oklahoma, 1908. Legislative and judicial history of the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Cornell University*.
- ARCHIBALD W. TAYLOR, A.B., Doane College, 1902; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1910. The long and short haul clause. 1913. *University of Chicago*.

Trade, Commerce and Commercial Crises

- WILFRED ELDRED, A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1909, A.M., 1909; A.M., Harvard University, 1911. The grain trade and grain supply since 1850. *Harvard University*.
- NORMAN SCOTT BRIEN GRAS, A.B., A.M., Western University (Ontario), 1906. The English grain trade up to the corn law of 1689. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- CHARLES K. GUILD, A.B., University of Manitoba, 1909. Trade relations between Canada and the United States. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- LAWRENCE McDERMOTT, A.B., Cornell University, 1910. Commercial relations of the United States with China. *Cornell University*.
- ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON, A.B., Parke College, 1902; A.M., 1904. Philadelphia Retail Grocers' Association. 1912. *University of Pennsylvania*.

Accounting, Business Methods, Investments and the Exchanges

- THOMAS YORK, A.B., A.M., Harvard University, 1907, 1911. The organization and practice of the New York, London, and Paris stock exchanges. 1913. *Harvard University*.

Capital and Capitalistic Organizations

- THOMAS A. BEAL, A.B., University of Utah, 1906. The valuation of franchises. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- CLARENCE E. BONNETT, A.B., University of Missouri, 1909. Employers' associations in the United States. 1912. *University of Chicago*.
- JOSEPH STANCLIFFE DAVIS, A.B., Harvard University, 1908. The policy of New Jersey toward business corporations. 1912. *Harvard University*.

- JOHN MAXWELL FERGUSON, A.B., Harvard University, 1908; A.M., Columbia University, 1909. The finances of the American Telephone Company. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- OSWALD W. KNAUTH, A.B., Harvard, 1909. The anti-trust law. 1913. *Columbia University*.
- HOWARD T. LEWIS, B.A., Lawrence College, 1910; M.A., University of Wisconsin, 1911. An analysis of economic elements embodied in the Wisconsin Railway Commission. 1914. *University of Wisconsin*.
- MITCHELL MARCUS RAVITCH, equivalent to A.B., Gymnasium, Warsaw, 1901; equivalent to A.M., Lyceum of Jurisprudence, Yaroslavl, 1906. Trusts and trade unions. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- WILLIAM SPRING STEVENS, A.B., Colby College, 1906; A.M., 1909. Industrial combinations in the financial collapse of 1903. 1912. *University of Pennsylvania*.

Labor and Labor Organizations

- J. H. ASHWORTH, A.B., Emory and Henry College, 1906. The "helper system" and American trade unions. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- CHARLES BURGESS AUSTIN, A.B., Indiana University, 1907; A.M., 1908. Comparative administration of labor legislation. *University of Wisconsin*.
- GEORGE E. BEVANS, A.B., Western Maryland College, 1906; B.D., Westminster Theological Seminary, 1908; A.M., Yale University, 1910; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, 1911. The workingman's leisure. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- C. C. CALDWELL, A.B., Roanoke College, 1905; A.M., 1908. Industrial licensing and American trade unions. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- EDWIN T. CHEETHAM, A.B., Wooster University, 1897. American trade unions and the working day. 1912. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- EDWARD N. CLOPPER, B.S., Bethany College (W. Va.), 1897; A.M., University of Cincinnati, 1910. Child labor in city streets. Already completed. *University of Cincinnati*.
- JOHN ANDREWS FITCH, A.B., Yankton College, 1907. Labor in the iron and steel industry. *University of Wisconsin*.
- ALEXANDER FLEISHER, A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1908; A.M., University of Wisconsin, 1911. The enforcement of labor laws with special reference to child labor. 1913. *Columbia University*.
- ETHEL LIZZIE GOODWIN, A.B., Barnard College, 1909; A.M., Columbia University, 1910. Wage boards as a remedy for the sweating system. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- HENRY ELMER HOAGLAND, A.B., University of Illinois, 1910; A.M., 1910. Development of American trade unionism from 1845-1865. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- MARIE HOURWICH, Nijni-Novgorod Gymnasium (Russia), 1905. The history of the Cigar Makers' International Union. 1912. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- GRAHAM C. HUNTER, A.B., Princeton University, 1904. Chinese contract labor in Hawaii. 1912. *Columbia University*.

- EMILIE JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON, A.B., Barnard, 1905; A.M., Columbia University, 1908. Women's wages in the United States. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- GEORGE M. JAMES, B.Litt., Dartmouth College, 1901; A.B., Middlebury College, 1903; S.T.B., Harvard University, 1902; A.M., 1910. The initiation and control of strikes in American trade unions. 1912. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- PAUL L. KELLOGG, A.B., Columbia University. Some phases of labor conservation in the Pittsburg steel district. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- H. W. LAIDLER, A.B., Wesleyan University, 1907; LL.B., St. Lawrence, 1910. Boycotts in labor disputes. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- JOHN BACON LEEDS, B.S., Haverford, 1895; A.M., University of Pennsylvania, 1910. The economic value of household work. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- LOUIS LEVINE, Classical Gymnasium, Cherkassi, Russia, 1899-1903; certificate of maturity, 1903; University of Vladimir Kiew, 1903-1905. The syndicalist movement in France. To be published February, 1912. *Columbia University*.
- DON DIVANCE LESCHIER, A.B., Albion College, 1905; A.M., 1907. Labor conditions in the public utilities of Wisconsin. *University of Wisconsin*.
- LILIAN RUTH MATTHEWS, P.L.B., State University of Iowa, 1903. Women's trade unions in San Francisco. 1912. *University of California*.
- DAVID A. MCCABE, A.B., Harvard University, 1904. The minimum wage in American trade unions. Degree awarded; dissertation in press. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- ALBERT O. MULLEN, A.B., Pennsylvania College, 1891. Trade unionism and convict labor. 1912. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- JOHANN GOTTFRIED OHSEL, Candidate of Commerce, Riga Polytechnic Institute (Russia), 1903. Political activities of the American labor unions. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- EDWIN CLYDE ROBBINS, B.A., State University of Iowa, 1910. Organized labor in Iowa. 1914. *State University of Iowa*.
- CLYDE C. ROHR, S.B., Loyola College, 1909. The social aspects of American trade unions. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- ALEXANDER ROSEN, (M.A. and Ph.D.), B.A., College of the City of New York, 1904; Columbia University, 1909. The influences of recent economic changes upon the development of the American trade union movement. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- FRANK F. ROSENBLATT, A.B., A.M., Columbia University, 1907, 1908. The Chartist movement. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- JACOB B. SALUTSKY, A.B., Gymnasium, Perna, Russia, 1904. The labor and social movement among the Jews in the United States. 1913. *Columbia University*.
- H. WIRT STEELE. Labor legislation in Maryland. 1912. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- FRANK T. STOCKTON, A.B., Allegheny College, 1907. The closed shop in American trade unions. Published in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Series XXIX, Number 3. *Johns Hopkins University*.

- ARTHUR E. SUFFERN, B.S., Teachers' College, 1906; A.M., 1910. Conciliation and arbitration in the bituminous coal industry. 1913. *Columbia University*.
- EDWIN H. SUTHERLAND, A.B., Grand Island College, 1904. Unemployment. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- LESLIE VICKERS, A.B., Sydney University (N.S.W.), 1908; A.M., Glasgow (Scotland), 1910; B.D., Union Theological Seminary, 1911. The arbitration court in Australia. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- N. R. WHITNEY, A.B., Pennsylvania College, 1909. Jurisdiction of American trade unions. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- FRENCH E. WOLFE, A.B., Emory and Henry College, 1907. Admission to membership in American trade unions. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- L. WOLMAN, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1911. Resources of enforcement in American trade unions. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- PARLEY PAUL WOMER, B.D., Yale Theological Seminary, 1895. The church and the labor conflict. 1913. *University of Minnesota*.

Money, Prices, Credit, and Banking

- GEORGE WILLIAM DOWRIE, A.B., Lake Forest College, 1901; A.M., University of Chicago, 1907. The development of banking in Illinois, 1819-1863. 1913. *University of Illinois*.
- JOHN F. EBERSOLE, Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1907; A.M., Harvard University, 1909. History of the national banking system from 1864 to 1874. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- MAJOR BRONSON FOSTER, A.B., Carson and Newman College, 1910; A.M., 1911. History of banking in the state of New York from 1784-1863. 1915. *Cornell University*.
- FREDERICK HERBERT GILMAN, A.B., Wesleyan University, 1909; A.M., Cornell University, 1910. Federal supervision of banks. *Cornell University*.
- EVERETT WALTON GOODHUE, A.B., Dartmouth College, 1900; A.M., 1905. The gold exchange standard. *Cornell University*.
- REUBEN WILLIAM HAMLET, A.B., Cornell University, 1911. National bank notes in time of crises. 1915. *Cornell University*.
- CHU CHIAO HSIN, B.C.S., New York University, 1911; A.M., Peking University, Peking, China, 1907; A.M., Columbia University, 1911. A central bank for China. 1913. *Columbia University*.
- JAMES D. MAGEE, A.B., Des Moines College, 1902; A.M., University of Chicago, 1906. Money and prices. 1912. *University of Chicago*.
- BASIL L. MANLEY, A.B., Washington and Lee University, 1906. History of the rate of interest, 1865-1875. 1913. *University of Chicago*.
- J. H. OBER, A.B., Princeton University, 1909. Mutual savings banks in the United States. 1913. *Johns Hopkins University*.
- ALGERNON A. OSBORNE, A.B., Harvard University, 1905. Some aspects of the New York money market. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- WEI WEN PEN, A.B., Peking University (China), 1908; A.M., Amherst College, 1911. The currency problem in China. 1913. *Columbia University*.

- HAROLD LYLE REED, A.B., Oberlin College, 1911. The Indian currency system since 1898. *Cornell University*.
- RALEIGH SCHUYLER RIFE, A.B., Doane College, 1909. The Mexican currency reform of 1903-1908. *Cornell University*.
- CLYDE ORVAL RUGGLES, A.B., Teachers' College (Iowa), 1906; A.M., State University of Iowa, 1907. The greenback movement, with especial reference to Wisconsin and Iowa. 1912. *Harvard University*.
- HENRY SALANT, Ph.B., New York University, 1895. Laws and theory of interest and usury. 1912. *Columbia University*.
- D. R. SCOTT, A.B., B.S., University of Missouri, 1910. A study in the accumulation of capital. 1913. *University of Michigan*.
- WALTER W. STEWART, A.B., University of Missouri, 1909. Banking control over industry. 1913. *University of Michigan*.
- CLEANTHES VASSARDAKIS, LL.D., National University, Athens, 1900; S.D., University of Geneva, 1908. The Bank of Greece. 1912. *University of Chicago*.

Public Finance, Taxation, and Tariff

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